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MAKERS

OF

NEW YORK

AN HISTORICAL WORK,

GIVING PORTRAITS AND SKETCHES OF THE MOST EMINENT CITIZENS OF NEW YORK.

EDITED BY

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PREFACE.

THE history of a city is, to a large extent, the history of the men who, through the exercise of energy, ability, and public spirit, have made it what it is; whose lives have not been solely devoted to business and personal concerns, but who have had the interests of their city at heart; and to whose earnestness of purpose and patriotic devotion to the good of the municipality its institutions and public and industrial interests owe their origin and development. This may truly be said of New York, the influence of whose leading citizens has been strongly felt in the growth of its civic institutions, and to whose commercial and political activity it owes the high standing which it has attained among the cities of the world. Men of this character have been, in the truest sense, the "Makers of New York," and no men better deserve the honor that it is here proposed to give them, of placing on record the story of their careers. Since to their exertions the city owes its growth and prosperity, it is fitting that they should receive the high measure of credit which is their due, and that the coming generations should have the opportunity of learning what has been the influence of the present and former citizens of New York upon its evolution, and of profiting by their example. It is to this worthy end that the work here offered is devoted.

Here may be read the life stories of those citizens of the American metropolis who have been most eminent in commercial and productive enterprise, and of those whose professional, legislative, and official careers have been most marked and valuable. Among them are included many of the most prominent merchants, bankers, jurists, statesmen, theologians, physicians, soldiers, authors, scientists, and philanthropists of our country; men of leading influence in colonial days, men who played well their parts in the great drama of Independence, men who fought nobly for the cause of the Union in the civil war, men to whom is due the commercial and industrial growth of our city, and, in brief, the men who have lifted this city from its minor position of a century or more ago and given it its high standing as one of the metropolitan cities of the civilized world.

To all those who take pride in the progress of a city which, in the brief space of two and a half centuries, has far outgrown cities which were founded more than two thousand years ago, and to-day has but one or two peers in the world, this work is offered as, in an ample sense, a history of that city, since it is the history of the men who have been its leading and inspiring spirits, and of those who are now engaged in laying for it the foundations of a marked and memorable future. We shall not here repeat the names of these eminent citizens. On every page of the work may be seen their pictured lineaments and biographical sketches of their lives, the whole forming a galaxy of merit of which any city might justly be proud.

This work, in truth, needs no eulogistic preface. It speaks for itself. Alike as a splendid example of the art of book-making and for the permanent value of its contents, it appeals to every citizen of the metropolis, and must long be cherished as the roll of honor of those to whom the city owes its fame, its development, and its prosperity.

MAKERS OF NEW YORK.

PETER COOPER.

PETER COOPER, the builder of the first American locomotive and one of the most notable of American philanthropists, was a native of New York City, being born there February 12, 1791. His grandfather and father had both served in the Revolutionary War. His father was not successful in business, and the boy had but one year of poor schooling, being kept busy by his father at hat- and brick-making and ale-brewing. At the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to Mr. Woodward, a coach-builder, and here not only distinguished himself for industry and integrity, but constructed a machine for mortising wheel-hubs which proved very profitable to his employer.

At the end of his apprenticeship Mr. Woodward offered to start him in business, but he declined, and entered upon the manufacture of cloth-shearing machines at Hampstead, Long Island. He afterwards successively became cabinet-maker, grocer, and glue-maker, the latter proving profitable. He did not, however, confine his business to the glue manufacture, but in 1828 purchased three thousand acres of land at Canton, a suburb of Baltimore, for $105,000, and erected there large iron-works, to which he subsequently added a rolling-mill. The building of railroads had then begun, and locomotives had been imported, but the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, then under construction, was believed to be unfitted, by reason of its short curves, to these imported engines. Mr. Cooper's inventive powers were enlisted to meet this emergency, and in 1830 he produced the first American-built locomotive. This, which was built from his own designs, proved capable of overcoming the difficulty, and rescued the company from a very awkward emergency. It was called the "Tom Thumb," and on its trial trip ran thirteen miles in fifty-seven minutes.

Soon after this success Mr. Cooper sold his iron-works in Baltimore, but two years afterwards built others in New York, which, after leasing for a time, he took under his own management. Here he produced wire, and successfully used anthracite coal in iron-puddling. In 1845 he removed his works to Trenton, where they grew in time into an extensive establishment, with subsidiary furnaces in other places. For many years he employed over two thousand five hundred workmen. During his business career he invented a number of useful devices, and among his business enterprises was an active interest in telegraphy, of which he had been an early advocate and promoter. About 1855 he became president of the American Telegraph Company, and took part in the first effort to lay a cable across the Atlantic, while he assisted liberally the subsequent efforts.

In his later life his benevolent instincts developed into a resolve to assist the youth of the coming time to procure the advantages of education which had been denied to himself. He consequently purchased the lots between Third and Fourth Avenues and Seventh and Eighth Streets, New York, and in 1853 began to build there the brownstone edifice known as the Cooper Union. When completed the building had cost $634,000. To this Mr. Cooper added other donations in aid of his purposes, which were the establishment of free schools in various arts and sciences, free reading-rooms, free courses of scientific lectures, etc. The institution has proved of the highest educational value.

Politically, Mr. Cooper in his later life advocated the principles held by the Greenback party, and in 1876 was nominated by this party for the Presidency, receiving eighty-one thousand votes. In private life he was modest, affable, unassuming, and public-spirited, and was always noted for charity and generosity. He died in New York, April 4, 1883.

WASHINGTON IRVING.

WASHINGTON IRVING, the first American to gain a European reputation in the field of authorship, was born in the city of New York, April 3, 1783. Both his parents had come from Great Britain, and his father, at the time of Irving's birth, was a merchant of considerable standing. The son was placed at the study of law, but was compelled to forego his studies and sail for Europe on account of illness. During his stay abroad he proceeded as far as Rome, where he made the acquaintance of Washington Allston, an event which doubtless added to his inclination towards literature. On his return to New York he completed his studies and was admitted to the bar, but showed no inclination to practice, spending his time instead in literary ventures.

His first notable contribution to literature was as one of the authors of the satirical miscellany called *Salmagundi*, which he wrote in association with his brother William and J. K. Paulding, and in which his talent as a humorist was first prominently displayed. His powers in this direction were more amply shown in his second work, the notable "Knickerbocker's History of New York," issued in 1809. His original purpose was to burlesque certain pedantic local antiquaries, but the idea expanded into a work of striking quaintness and drollery, the most original of Irving's productions, and in which the solid and phlegmatic Dutch burgher was developed into a distinct literary type. The word Knickerbocker was coined by him for the occasion.

For several years afterwards Irving devoted himself to business concerns as a partner in the commercial house which his brother had established after the death of their father. The war seriously affected the prosperity of this business, and the firm finally became bankrupt, a circumstance which compelled Irving to turn to his pen as a means of subsistence. He had gone to England in 1815 to look after the interests of the Liverpool branch of the business, and there found awaiting him a reputation which procured him admission into the highest literary circles, in which his amiable disposition and polished manners insured him popularity.

In 1820, Murray, the publisher, brought out his "Geoffrey Crayon's Sketch-Book," which was then appearing in America in a periodical form. One of the most interesting portions of this book is its description of an English Christmas, which is described with a delicate humor worthy of Addison. It also contains the striking legend of Rip Van Winkle. This work met with the greatest success on both sides of the Atlantic, and was followed in 1822 by "Bracebridge Hall," a work purely English in subject. The "Tales of a Traveller" appeared in 1824.

The success of his literary ventures had now made Irving easy in circumstances, and he set out for a tour of Europe. This ended at Madrid, Spain, where he began the study of the Spanish archives, a labor which resulted in his beautifully written "Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus," a work which achieved the greatest success. It was followed by the "Companions of Columbus," and somewhat later by two highly picturesque and entertaining books, "The Conquest of Granada" and "The Alhambra," among the best known of Irving's works.

He returned to the United States in 1832, after an absence of seventeen years, and at once found himself highly popular, being met with an enthusiastic succession of fêtes and public receptions. After a journey West he returned to New York, and built himself his delightful residence on the Hudson, since known as "Sunnyside." His subsequent works include "Astoria," a history of Astor's fur-trading settlement in Oregon; "Captain Bonneville," from the memoirs of a veteran hunter; "Oliver Goldsmith," "Mahomet and his Successors," and "The Life of George Washington." We need say nothing as to the character of these works; they are too well known to call for description.

Irving's home life was broken by a period of four years' residence abroad, as Minister to Spain. He died at Sunnyside, November 28, 1859. Irving's works are characteristically European in style, with the exception of the "Knickerbocker," in which he displayed the power of producing a distinctive national type. But they are so polished in style, easy and flowing in narrative, and picturesque in description, that they must long hold a high place among the classical products of the American pen.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

On November 3, 1794, at Cummington, Massachusetts, was born one who was destined to become one of the foremost figures in the literary history of our country, William Cullen Bryant, the distinguished poet of nature and journalist. His maternal ancestry could be traced back to John Alden and his wife Priscilla, whose story is so beautifully told by Longfellow; while his father, Dr. Peter Bryant, came from equally remote American ancestry, which reached this country in 1632. The son began his collegiate education at Williams College in 1810, but, being dissatisfied with its course of study, left there at the end of the year with the intention of entering Yale. He was not able, however, to do so, owing to his father's limited means, and for some time pursued his studies at home. It was at this time that he produced that remarkable poem upon which his fame as a poet chiefly rests, and which has scarcely a rival in the whole annals of poetry to be produced by one so young.

While still a child he had manifested poetic taste, and many poems and poetic fragments are still extant which he wrote between the ages of eight and sixteen, consisting of odes, satires, scriptural paraphrases, etc. In 1807 he published "The Embargo, a Satire: by a Youth of Thirteen," which was criticised as beyond the powers of any boy of that age. These juvenile productions, while showing a decided literary faculty, were of little value as poetry, being principally imitations of the style of Pope, then greatly admired. The suggestion of his great poem "Thanatopsis" came to him one day when rambling through the forest and mentally comparing Blair's poem of "The Grave" with the similar poem by Bishop Porteus, and having in mind also Kirke White's "Ode to the Rosemary." The poem which came into being as a result of this ramble and meditation on serious topics was written out, put aside, and apparently forgotten in the pressure of more immediately practical thoughts connected with his future life duties.

In 1812 he began the study of law, and in 1815 was admitted to the bar as an attorney of the Court of Common Pleas. He began his life as a lawyer in Plainfield, Massachusetts, but left there at the end of eight months for Great Barrington, where he continued to practice for nine years. While at Plainfield he wrote his favorite "Lines to a Waterfowl," and at Great Barrington was more successful as an author than a lawyer, his ability now becoming widely known. His father, then serving as State senator, accidentally discovered the "Thanatopsis" and a fragment of another poem and took them to Boston, where they were published in the *North American Review* of September, 1817.

"Thanatopsis" produced an immediate and deep impression. No American poet had yet written anything of equal beauty and grandeur. The author was solicited to become a regular contributor to the *Review*, and in the next year made his first appearance as a prose writer in a review of Brown's "Collection of American Poetry." From that time forward he continued his literary work, contributing to Dana's *Idle Man* and the *United States Literary Gazette*, and publishing a thin volume of his earlier pieces. His work was so favorably received that in 1825 he abandoned the profession of the law and made his way to New York, where he soon became acquainted with a number of literary and artistic celebrities, and was induced to accept the editorship of the *New York Review*. This enterprise did not succeed, and he obtained a place on the staff of the *Evening Post*, while at the same time assisting in editing the *Talisman*, an illustrated annual.

In 1829, on the death of the proprietor of the *Evening Post*, Bryant was advanced to the position of editor-in-chief and part proprietor. His duties in this position put an end for a long time to any production of poetry, and his later poems were not numerous, though all of choice quality. He continued to edit the *Post* with great ability till his death, which occurred on June 12, 1878. In 1832 a collection of his poems was published, and in 1850 his "Letters of a Traveller," descriptive of several years of journeying abroad. Other volumes of travel were afterwards published, and in 1870 a noble translation of the "Iliad," followed in 1872 by the "Odyssey." His poems do not number more than one hundred and fifty in all, most of them short, yet none of them lacking in that rich spirit of meditation and profound reflection in which he particularly excelled.

REAR-ADMIRAL CHARLES WILKES.

Rear-Admiral Charles Wilkes was born in the city of New York on the 3d of April, 1798. His family were English, his great-uncle being John Wilkes, or "Liberty" Wilkes, as he was called. In character he was energetic, fearless, and unflinching; when acting for his country's good, never afraid to assume responsibility when assured that it was the best thing to do.

On the 1st of January, 1818, he received his appointment as midshipman; promoted to lieutenant April 28, 1826. In 1830 he was ordered to duty in the Department of Charts and Instruments. It was then that he set up fixed astronomical instruments in a small house on the grounds of his home on Capitol Hill, Washington, D.C., and he was the first in the United States to observe with them.

In 1838 he was ordered as commander of the United States Exploring Expedition, and sailed from Norfolk, Virginia, on the 18th of August of that year with five vessels under his command. During the expedition he visited the islands of the Pacific, explored and surveyed the Samoan group, and then turned southward, where he discovered the Antarctic Continent, coasting westward along it for more than seventy degrees.

In 1840 the northwestern coast of North America was visited, also the Columbia and Sacramento Rivers. In November, 1841, the expedition turned its face homeward, *via* the Cape of Good Hope, and cast anchor in New York harbor June 10, 1842.

The contributions of this expedition constitute part of the world's history. In acknowledgment of his services to science in this connection, the Geographical Society of London presented Lieutenant Wilkes with a gold medal.

After this expedition charges were preferred against Lieutenant Wilkes and a court-martial held. He was acquitted of all charges, save that of illegally punishing some of his crew. He served on the Coast Survey in 1842–1843.

He was promoted to commander July 13, 1843, and was sent to bring home the African Squadron. He was then employed in the report of the expedition until 1861. When the civil war opened, having received his commission as captain September 14, 1855, he was placed in command of the cruiser "San Jacinto." He then sailed in pursuit of the Confederate privateer "Sumter."

On the 8th of November, 1861, he intercepted the rebel commissioners bound for England on board Her Majesty's steamer "Trent." Sending Lieutenant D. M. Fairfax on board, Messrs. Mason and Slidell were brought to the "San Jacinto," and the "Trent" proceeded on her way. The officials were taken to Fort Warren, Boston Harbor. Wilkes was the hero of the North. Congress passed a resolution of thanks, and the Secretary of the Navy sent an emphatic commendation. It resulted, however, in an international complication, and the Confederate ambassadors were released at England's request. It has been claimed that Captain Wilkes should have made the case impregnable by sending the "Trent" to the United States as a prize. He was, however, justified in the course which he pursued by English precedent, according to Major George B. Davis's work on "International Law." *Cf.* note, pp. 361, 362.

In 1862, Captain Wilkes commanded the James River Flotilla, and shelled City Point. He was promoted to commodore July 16, 1862, and placed in command of the Flying Squadron in the West Indies.

Of the officers under his command, Rear-Admiral Stevens is among the few remaining. Commodore Wilkes was placed on the retired list, June 25, 1864, from age, and promoted to rear-admiral, on the retired list, July 25, 1866. His contributions to literature were the narrative of the expedition (four volumes), and the volumes on meteorology and hydrography. He is also the author of "Western America," 1849, and "The Theory of the Winds," 1856.

Admiral Wilkes lived until February 8, 1877. He died at his home in Washington. His later years were spent in retirement, but up to a few days of his death his one thought was his country, and his regret that his time of serving her was ended.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL AND BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL EMORY UPTON.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Major-General Emory Upton was born in New York, and graduated from the Military Academy on May 6, 1861. He was promoted second lieutenant, Fourth Artillery, the same day, and first lieutenant, Fifth Artillery, May 14, 1861. He served in drilling volunteers at Washington, D. C., May 7–27, 1861; as aide-de-camp in the defences of Washington and during the Manassas campaign; and was engaged in the action at Blackburn's Ford, July 18, and battle of Bull Run, Virginia, July 21, 1861, where he was wounded. He was on sick-leave, on account of wounds, to August 14, 1861, and then served in the defences of Washington to March 22, 1862, at which time he participated in the Virginia Peninsula campaign with the Army of the Potomac, commanding a battery, and was engaged in the siege of Yorktown, action at West Point, battle of Gaines' Mill, and Glendale, 1862. Commanded artillery brigade of the First Division of Sixth Corps in the Maryland campaign, and engaged in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam.

Lieutenant Upton was commissioned colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-first New York Infantry on October 23, 1862, and participated in the Rappahannock campaign, being engaged in the battles of Fredericksburg and Salem Heights. He participated in the Pennsylvania campaign, and was engaged, after a forced march of thirty-five miles, in the battle of Gettysburg and the pursuit of the enemy to Warrenton, in command of a brigade; was in the Rapidan campaign, commanding a brigade of the Sixth Corps, and engaged in the capture of the rebel works at Rappahannock Station, November 7, 1863, and was in the operations at Mine Run, from November 26 to December 3, 1863; was in the Richmond campaign, in command of a brigade of the Sixth Corps, and engaged in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, where he was wounded on May 10, 1864, while commanding the assaulting column of twelve regiments of the Sixth Corps.

Colonel Upton was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers on May 12, 1864, and was engaged in the battles and actions of Cold Harbor, June 1–23, 1864, and siege of and battles about Petersburg to July 10, 1864, when he was transferred with his command to Washington, and participated in the defence of the national capital, July 11–12, 1864. He participated in the Shenandoah campaign, August and September, 1864, and was engaged in the battle of Winchester, September 19, where he was wounded while commanding the First Division of the Sixth Corps, which compelled him to leave the field, and was absent sick until December 13, 1864. He commanded the Fourth Cavalry Division in General J. H. Wilson's operations in Alabama and Georgia, from March to May, 1865, and was engaged in the actions at Montevallo and Plantersville, and assault and capture of Columbus, Georgia, April 16, 1865. He was then at the Nashville Cavalry Depot, in command of the First Cavalry Division, District of East Tennessee, and of the District of Colorado, to April 30, 1866, when he was mustered out of the volunteer service. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers, October 19, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Winchester. He was also brevetted in the regular army for gallant and meritorious services, as follows: major, November 8, 1863, at the battle of Rappahannock Station; lieutenant-colonel, May 10, 1864, at the battle of Spottsylvania; colonel, September 19, 1864, at the battle of Winchester; brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, at the battle and capture of Selma, and major-general, March 13, 1865, in the field during the Rebellion.

He was promoted captain, Fifth Artillery, February 22, 1865, and appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, July 28, 1866, but transferred to the Eighteenth Infantry, March 15, 1869. He served, after the war, with a board of officers at West Point, New York, in examining his System of Infantry Tactics, from June 25, 1866, to February 4, 1867, which were adopted for the army. September, 1867, assigned to the command of Paducah, Kentucky, until November 12, 1867. He was then in garrison at Memphis, Tennessee, and Atlanta, Georgia, to May 30, 1870, when he was assigned to duty at the Military Academy as commandant of cadets, which position he retained until June 30, 1875. Was assigned to the First Artillery, December 15, 1876, and transferred to the Fourth Artillery, March 20, 1877. He was on professional duty in Europe and Asia from July, 1875, to March, 1877. Was at Fort Monroe and Presidio of San Francisco, California, from April, 1877, to March, 1881, when he died at the last-named post, aged forty-two years.

JOHN ERICSSON.

John Ericsson, one of the ablest of American engineers and inventors, was a Swede by birth, being born in Vermeland, a province of Sweden, in 1803. His mechanical talent showed itself at a very early age, and in 1814, when but eleven years of age, he was appointed a cadet in the engineer corps and employed as a leveler in constructing the grand canal between the Baltic Sea and the German Ocean. He entered the army of Sweden as an ensign in 1820, being employed in military duty in the north of the kingdom. By 1826 he had risen to the rank of captain. During this period of military life his inventive talent was by no means in abeyance, and in the last-named year he resigned from the army and went to England for the purpose of introducing a flame-engine which he had invented. It failed, however, not proving suitable for coal fuel, though it had been successfully used with wood.

He now went vigorously into mechanical pursuits, devising many new inventions, among them an artificial draft to improve the service of the steam-boiler. The principle devised by him, though not his method, is still in use. In 1829 various locomotive engines were offered the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Company, in competition for a prize which they had proposed to give. Ericsson entered actively into this competition, and devised and built an engine which was at once the lightest one exhibited, and capable of a speed of fifty miles an hour. It took the prize.

The successful inventor now constructed a steam fire-engine which proved an equal success, and in 1833 attracted the attention of scientists and engineers in London by his caloric or hot-air engine, then first exhibited. In 1836 he applied the screw to the propulsion of steam-vessels. But the British admiralty failed to see the advantages of this admirable invention, and the disappointed inventor made his way to New York, hoping to receive greater encouragement in the nation of inventors beyond the Atlantic.

In this country the United States steamer "Princeton" was built under his direction in 1843. The fertility of invention which he displayed in this undertaking was remarkable. The steam-engine, though powerful, was simple and compact, and the chimney could be raised or lowered at pleasure, while all the propelling machinery was placed below the water-line. The recoil of the guns was counteracted by mechanical devices, and other important improvements were introduced. During the succeeding years Ericsson continued to produce inventions, principally of a practical character, and in 1852 applied his caloric engine in a new form as an agent in navigation. This was first tried in the "Ericsson," a vessel of two thousand tons, which attained a moderate speed at a very small expense in fuel. The caloric engine proved better adapted than steam for light work, and during the remainder of his life Mr. Ericsson added many improvements to his original design.

After the outbreak of the civil war the United States employed him to construct iron vessels with revolving turrets, a form of war-vessel which Ericsson and others had experimented with before, and which he now called to the attention of the governmental authorities. The first result of this contract was the production of the famous "Monitor," which was built in one hundred days, it being important that it should be ready to meet the iron-clad "Merrimac," which the Confederate engineers were rapidly preparing at Norfolk. The result of this contest for speed is well known. The "Merrimac" was ready in time to destroy several of the United States frigates in Hampton Roads, but was forced to retire, incurably hurt, before the invincible "Monitor."

Ericsson constructed several other vessels for the government on the "Monitor" plan, and after the war produced many inventions, among them a pyrometer, an alarm barometer, and a hydrostatic gauge. In his later years he gave much time and thought to the construction of a solar engine, to work by the concentrated heat of the sun. He had achieved a large measure of success in this effort at the time of his death, which took place March 8, 1889. At his request his body was taken to Sweden for interment, while his admiring fellow-countrymen erected a statue to his honor in Stockholm.

WILLIAM E. DODGE.

William Earl Dodge was born at Hartford, Connecticut, September 4, 1805, the lineal descendant of a Puritan ancestor, William Dodge, who landed at Salem in 1629. His father was a merchant and manufacturer, and the builder of the first cotton-mill in Connecticut. His mother was Sarah Cleveland, whose father, in 1775, introduced a bill in the Assembly of Connecticut for the abolition of slavery.

Mr. Dodge began his business career in 1818, as a boy in a dry-goods store on Pearl Street, New York, his father having removed to that city. In 1819 the family returned to Connecticut, and the youth became a clerk in a store at Bozrahville in that State. Six years afterwards his father opened a dry-goods store in New York City, in which his son was employed as an assistant.

In 1828, Mr. Dodge married Melissa Phelps, daughter of Anson G. Phelps, with whom in 1833 he entered into partnership in the metal business, the firm-name being Phelps, Dodge & Co. This firm still exists, and is widely known in commercial circles. Mr. Dodge remained connected with it throughout the remainder of his life, and acquired a large fortune, partly through the business of the firm and partly from various other business ventures. In 1836 he made large investments in timber-lands near Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and afterwards in Canada and Georgia, and to a lesser extent in other localities. As a recognition of the value of his services in the industrial development of the State, Georgia in 1870 made a separate county to which it gave the name of Dodge. He became interested also in the copper-mining interests of Lake Superior and other regions. A rolling-mill was established by the firm at Derby, Connecticut, and Mr. Dodge, as a personal enterprise, founded the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company at Scranton, Pennsylvania, of which he remained a director till his death. In addition to these various business connections, he had large iron and steel interests elsewhere.

His connection with the commercial interests of New York was close and extended. For several terms he served as president of the New York Chamber of Commerce, was one of the first directors of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and was associated with various other mercantile and financial enterprises. He was one of the original subscribers to the Atlantic telegraph cable, and did much to encourage Cyrus W. Field in his persistent enterprise. His connection with railroad affairs began early in his business life, and became very extensive in his later years. The New York and Erie Railroad was the first to enlist his attention, and he afterwards became largely concerned in the Central Railroad of New Jersey and in several other roads. He was one of the first to take stock in the elevated railways of New York.

Outside of his business relations, Mr. Dodge was earnestly active in all that took place in New York. He became a life member of the New York Historical Society, and in 1853 became prominent in the movement for municipal reform in that city. At the age of twenty-one he became awakened to deep religious convictions, and ever afterwards took an active part in religious movements. So great was his feeling in favor of the cessation of secular activity on Sunday that he severed his connection with the Erie and the Central Railroads when, in opposition to his objection, they decided upon Sunday travel. He was a member of the Bible Society, of the Young Men's Christian Association, of the City Mission, and of other religious movements, and contributed liberally to the support of missionary and other church interests. He was a prominent advocate of temperance, and did his utmost to promote it by voice, pen, and money. The State Asylum for Inebriates, at Binghamton, New York, and several similar institutions were founded by him, and he was president of the National Temperance Society from its origin till his death.

Politically he was a moderate Whig, and afterwards an active Republican, and an earnest supporter of the government during the war. He served as a Presidential elector in the second election of Grant, and as a member of the Indian Commission by Grant's appointment. During the Thirty-fourth Congress he was a member of the United States House of Representatives. Privately Mr. Dodge was a man of wide benevolence, his gifts for charitable purposes aggregating many thousands of dollars yearly. He died at New York, February 9, 1883.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL THOMAS H. RUGER.

Brigadier-General Thomas H. Ruger was born in New York, and graduated from the U. S. Military Academy July 1, 1854, when he was appointed brevet second lieutenant Corps of Engineers. He served at New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1854–1855, and resigned from the service April 1, 1855.

In civil life he was counsellor-at-law at Janesville, Wisconsin, from 1856 to 1861, when he again entered the service as lieutenant-colonel of the Third Wisconsin Volunteers, serving in command of his regiment in operations in Maryland and the Shenandoah Valley from July, 1861, to August, 1862, in the mean time having been promoted colonel of his regiment, to date from August 20, 1861.

Colonel Ruger was engaged in the movement to Harrisonburg, Virginia, February, 1862; combat of Winchester, May 25, 1862; retreat to Williamsport, Maryland, May, 1862, and advance to Little Washington, Virginia, July, 1862; in the Northern Virginia campaign, being engaged in the battle of Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862; in the Maryland campaign (Army of the Potomac), being engaged in the battle of Antietam, and subsequent march to Falmouth, Virginia.

He was appointed brigadier-general U. S. Volunteers November 29, 1862, and commanded a brigade in the Twelfth Corps, Army of the Potomac, in the Rappahannock campaign, being engaged in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2–4, 1863; in the Pennsylvania campaign, being engaged in the battle of Gettysburg (where he commanded a division), July 1–3, 1863; and subsequent march to Warrenton, Virginia. He participated in suppressing the draft riots in New York City, August to September, 1863, and when that trouble ceased was on duty in Tennessee, October, 1863, to April, 1864. He was then assigned to the command of a brigade of the Twentieth Corps in the invasion of Georgia, being engaged in the battles of Resaca, May 15, 1864, and New Hope Church, May 25, 1864; action of Kulp House, June 22, 1864; combat of Peach-Tree Creek, July 20, 1864, and in numerous skirmishes on the march from May to July, 1864; siege of Atlanta, July 22 to September 2, 1864, and occupation of Atlanta, September 2 to November 8, 1864. He commanded a division of the Twenty-third Corps in the Tennessee campaign against the rebel army of General Hood, November 15 to December 8, 1864, being engaged in operations about Columbia and battle of Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864.

He then organized the First Division of the Twenty-third Corps, and was in command of his division in the operations in North Carolina, being engaged in the movement up the Neuse River, February to March, 1865; action at Wier's Fork, near Kinston, March 10, 1865; surrender of the insurgent army under General J. E. Johnston at Darien Station, April 26, 1865, and in command of the Department and District of North Carolina, June 27, 1865, to September 1, 1866, when he was mustered out of the volunteer service, having been reappointed in the U. S. Army, with the rank of colonel of the Thirty-third Infantry, July 28, 1866.

General Ruger was brevetted major-general U. S. Volunteers, November 30, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Franklin, and brevet brigadier-general U. S. Army, March 2, 1867, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg. While in command of his regiment at Atlanta, he was made provisional governor of the State of Georgia from January 13 to July 4, 1868, and was in command of the District of Alabama to February 1, 1869. He was transferred to the Eighteenth Infantry March 15, 1869.

General Ruger commanded the Department of the South from March 5 to May 31, 1869, and, after serving with his regiment until September 1, 1871, was detailed as superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, where he remained until September 1, 1876; he was then placed in command of the Department of the South to July 1, 1878. He commanded Fort Assinaboine, together with the District of Montana, to October 1, 1879, and then commanded the District of Montana to May 13, 1885. He commanded his regiment and the post of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and the Infantry and Cavalry School of Application from June 29, 1885, to April 8, 1886, when he was appointed brigadier-general U. S. Army March 19, 1886, and assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, remaining to May 4, 1886, and then transferred to the Department of Dakota, which command he retained until April, 1891, when he was transferred to the command of the Military Division of the Pacific. The military divisions being discontinued in July, 1891, General Ruger was assigned to the command of the Department of California, which he now retains.

HAMILTON FISH.

HAMILTON FISH, Governor of the State of New York, and for two terms Secretary of State of the United States, was a native of New York City, in which he was born on August 3, 1808. He obtained his education in Columbia College, from which he graduated in 1827, and immediately began the study of the law. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1830. His inclination, however, led him rather to a political than a legal life, he early manifesting a strong interest in State affairs, from the stand-point of the Whig party. His first public service was as commissioner of deeds, which post he filled for several years. In 1834 he became a candidate for the Assembly, but was defeated. In 1842 he was nominated as the Whig candidate for Congress to represent the Sixth District of New York, and was elected.

After serving one term in Congress he was nominated for the lieutenant-governorship of the State, but was defeated by the Anti-Renters, at that time a prominent disturbing element in New York politics. In the succeeding year he was renominated for the same office, and was now triumphantly elected, receiving a majority of thirty thousand votes. After serving one year in this office, he was, in 1848, nominated and elected to the governorship, and served one term as Governor of New York State. This was followed by an election, in 1851, to the high office of United States Senator, which he filled during the stormy period intervening between that date and 1857. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the opening step towards the war, was opposed by him. On the formation of the Republican party, in 1856, he joined its ranks, the old Whig party having vanished from national politics. He took no prominent part, however, in Republican politics.

After the close of his senatorial term, in 1857, Mr. Fish went to Europe, in which country he remained for something over a year. On his return he retired from activity in politics, though he worked earnestly for the election of Lincoln to the Presidency. On the outbreak of the civil war Mr. Fish's long experience in public affairs rendered him highly useful in the State councils, and he was appointed on the commission to work for the conservation of law and order in New York. In this service his energy, wisdom, and patriotism were conspicuously evident.

In 1862, Mr. Fish and Bishop Ames were appointed commissioners to visit the United States prisoners held by the Confederacy, and to "relieve their necessities and provide for their comfort." The authorities at Richmond, however, refused them access to the Confederate States, but made to them a proposition for the exchange of prisoners, the result being the formation of a system of exchange which continued till the end of the war. During the remainder of the period of conflict Mr. Fish was frequently employed on delicate missions, and was one of those on whom President Lincoln depended for advice. His services were of much utility in the development of a spirit of loyal public opinion in his native city.

At the close of the war Mr. Fish retired from public life, and during the several years that followed devoted himself to the practice of his profession. To all appearance the remainder of his life was to be passed outside the field of politics, and in that of quiet citizenship and forensic labors. But destiny willed otherwise. General Grant had made his acquaintance and felt the highest respect for his abilities. On the election of the successful warrior to the Presidency he appointed Elihu B. Washburn Secretary of State. This was admittedly a temporary appointment, Mr. Washburn's health being so feeble that he was obliged to retire from the position after a week's incumbency. Mr. Fish was appointed to succeed him. This was an unlooked-for honor, which his first inclination induced him to decline. He was, however, induced to accept at the strong personal request of the President, and served as Secretary of State during Grant's two terms, from 1869 to 1877.

In this elevated office Mr. Fish's statesmanlike ability rendered his services of the highest importance to his country. Many important questions were settled by him in a manner most honorable to the United States. He was the warm personal friend and closest adviser and confidant of the President, who had so high an opinion of his abilities that he earnestly advocated his nomination to the Presidency. The convention, however, thought differently, and Mr. Fish again retired from public to private life. He died in New York, September 7, 1893. He was an ideal diplomatist and thorough gentleman of the old school, agreeable and popular in his association with all classes, and possessed of hosts of friends.

RICHARD P. DANA.

Richard Perkins Dana, born May 28, 1810, and who died in this city February 17, 1894, a son of the Rev. Samuel Dana, of Marblehead, Massachusetts, was a direct descendant of Richard Dana, who came from England and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in the year 1640. He brought with him the coat of arms still retained by the family. He was a man of means and consideration, and, as the record reads, had his large estate in Market Street (Cambridge), which street was laid out wholly through his estate in 1656. This property is still in the family.

Richard P. Dana, the subject of this notice, gave indications in his early youth of the literary tastes, love of research, and thirst for knowledge that developed greatly later in life, and was preparing for college when he was induced by his uncle, Mr. Israel Thorndike, to enter the counting-house of the latter in Boston, and subsequently made several voyages for him in the capacity of supercargo, a position considered enviable by the young men of that day. In these voyages there was full scope for his fondness for reading, and he kept minute journals, all of which are interesting for truthful descriptions of life on the ocean, of the seamanship of those days, when sailors were not merely painters and scrapers, and of remote and then almost unknown places which he visited. In these voyages he twice made the tour of the world, and fourteen passages, by steamer, through the Red Sea, his journals mentioning more particularly what came under his observation in the Mediterranean ports and in the principal cities of Chili and Peru. His travels made him familiar also with the places of most interest in Egypt, India, and other parts of Asia. His descriptions of Cairo, Bombay, Calcutta, and other Oriental places are interesting in that they show more acquaintance with life under the conditions there existing than any books of travel known to the writer of these lines.

In 1835, Mr. Dana married Miss Juliette H. Starr, of New York, of an old and well-known Connecticut family, and he established his residence in that city. Having before this formed business relations that compelled more or less residence in China, he now passed much of his time there, principally in Canton and Hong-Kong. His journal and letters of this period comprise a complete history of the Chinese empire and its relations with Western nations. The study Mr. Dana had made of the Chinese character much interested Lord Elgin, when in China in 1858, endeavoring, as English ambassador, to settle the difficulties which had grown out of the seizure of the lorcha "Arrow," at Canton, in 1856, and the friendship then formed was renewed in 1860, when Lord Elgin returned to China as ambassador to the court of Pekin.

After Mr. Dana retired from business in 1862 and returned to New York, he passed most of his time in his well-selected library, with occasional visits to Europe.

He was for sixteen years a director in the New York Juvenile Asylum, and at his resignation was made an honorary member of that institution. For several years he was one of the governors of the Woman's Hospital, New York. Of conservative views, he took a deep interest in everything relating to the welfare of his country and of mankind. A believer in the advancement of the human race to the highest degree of intellectual development, his own influence was always exerted to advance what was good and noble and for the best interests of mankind. With a remarkable memory and a surprising knowledge of the noted men and events of all ages, his character and acquirements brought him into contact with many men of note in the East and in Europe. He particularly admired the character and energy of Garibaldi, with whom he was well acquainted.

Mr. Dana had three children, Richard Starr Dana, William Starr Dana, Commander U. S. Navy, deceased, and Mrs. Egbert L. Viele.

In appearance Mr. Dana was tall, well made, with regular features; the typical Norman.

JOHN BROUGHAM.

JOHN BROUGHAM, for many years one of the leading actors and playwrights of New York, was of Irish origin, being born in Dublin, May 9, 1810. His father died while he was still a child, but despite this he enjoyed good educational advantages, being entered as a student at Trinity College, Dublin, from which he graduated with honor. After leaving college he took up the study of medicine, but the family fortunes failing, he found himself obliged to seek some more immediate source of livelihood, and made his way to London, where for some time he taught drawing, and then found his true vocation in the life of an actor.

His first appearance on the stage was at Tottenham Theatre in 1830, the play being "Tom and Jerry;" thence he went to the Olympic Theatre, and while engaged there first tried his hand as a playwright, producing a burlesque, entitled "Life in the Clouds," for W. E. Burton, then comparatively new to the stage, but afterwards to become famous as a comedian and a favorite on the New York stage. He also lent his aid to Dion Boucicault in the composition of the sparkling comedy of "London Assurance."

Brougham's position in the theatrical world rapidly improved, he soon after becoming manager of the London Lyceum, for which he wrote a number of successful plays. In his management, however, he proved unsuccessful, and, finding himself involved in debt, he left England for America in 1842, hoping in this new land to retrieve his fallen fortunes. His late stage associate, Mr. Burton, had preceded him to this country about eight years before, and was now manager of a theatre in New York, in which Brougham, after making a professional tour through the leading cities of the country, settled down for an extended engagement. While connected with Burton's Theatre he wrote a number of telling comedies, among them "The Irish Emigrant," "All's Fair in Love," and others.

In 1850 he opened an establishment of his own, entitled Brougham's Lyceum, which soon fell into the hands of James William Wallack, and was thenceforth known as Wallack's Theatre. In connection with this establishment Brougham's industry as a dramatist continued, he writing and bringing out several new plays, most of which met with some fair measure of success. He continued at Wallack's until the season of 1856–1857, during which he assumed the management of the old Bowery Theatre. At the end of the season, however, he returned to Wallack's.

During all the years here rapidly passed over Brougham's activity in the creation of new plays continued, dramas flowing in quick succession from his facile pen, and all of them finding ready acceptance on the stage. Some of these, such as "Pocahontas" and "Columbus," were extravagant burlesques; but others, among them "Romance and Reality" and "Playing with Fire," were of a much higher order, and achieved merited success. In 1861 he returned to London, and remained there for five years, playing with much appreciation and still busily producing new dramas, some of them being dramatizations of Miss Braddon's novels. Chief among these London productions was "The Duke's Motto," written for Mr. Charles Fechter, and forming one of the leading plays in that distinguished actor's repertory.

In 1866, Mr. Brougham found his way again to New York, where he played three years of successful engagements, and then, inspired with his old idea of conducting a theatre of his own, opened Brougham's Theatre, which he handled with his usual bad luck as a manager. Receding from his unprofitable enterprise, he set out on a professional tour through the country, and for several years continued in this line of business, being everywhere well received by American audiences. He returned from his last tour to New York in 1877, only to find that he was penniless, his fortune having been lost through the failure of his banker. His friends in this dilemma came to the rescue of the old actor, and gave a series of entertainments which realized $10,000, which was invested in an annuity in his favor. He was not to enjoy it long, dying in New York, June 7, 1880. As an actor Brougham was particularly successful in the delineation of Irish characters, from the gentleman to the peasant. Throughout life he manifested much versatility of talent, both as an actor and a playwright. In addition to his plays he produced several volumes of miscellanies.

HORACE B. CLAFLIN.

HORACE BINGHAM CLAFLIN was born at Milford, Massachusetts, December 18, 1811. At an early age he acted as clerk for his father, who was a large land-owner and keeper of a country store. In 1831, when twenty years of age, young Claflin joined with his brother and brother-in-law in buying out the business of his father (who provided his sons $3000 for this purpose). At that time intoxicating liquors were commonly sold in stores, but the new proprietors at once set the liquor casks on tap and let all the liquor run out. This radical step certainly did not deter customers, for the business rapidly became prosperous, and in a year's time they were able to open a branch store in Worcester, which also was very successful, and in time did the largest business in New England outside of Boston. After a period of ten years Horace withdrew from the Worcester business (he had long before retired from the original store) with a capital fund of $30,000.

In 1843 he removed to New York, where he formed the firm of Bulkley & Claflin, to engage in the wholesale dry-goods business. Here also he was very successful. On the retirement of Mr. Bulkley, in 1851, he took in other partners, the firm-name now becoming Claflin, Mellen & Co. The business steadily increased until its transactions covered the entire country, and particularly the Southern States, in which the house did a very large trade. Yet, despite this, Mr. Claflin did not hesitate, in 1859, to attend a great anti-slavery gathering at Castle Garden, where he announced himself as an uncompromising friend of freedom and opponent of human slavery.

On the outbreak of the war the firm suddenly found half its assets locked up in the Southern States, and was forced to suspend. It readily obtained an extension from most of its creditors, at a reduction of thirty per cent. in their accounts, but a number of large creditors, to whom $1,000,000 were owing, refused, and subsequently sold their claims to Mr. Claflin's friends at fifty per cent. discount. The firm resumed business, and with such great success that it soon began to redeem its extended paper, and long before their maturity had paid all its notes, with the additional thirty per cent. and full interest. Mr. Claflin then sought those creditors who had sold their claims, and paid them their fifty per cent. loss, with full interest to date of settlement. It was an example of scrupulous mercantile honor such as is seldom experienced.

The business, fortunately, permitted this honorable dealing, it growing to enormous proportions during the war. In one year its sales are said to have reached the stupendous total of $70,000,000. In 1864, Mr. Mellen withdrew, the firm-name then becoming H. B. Claflin & Co. Its business continued great, though not up to the enormous war figures. In 1873, when the country experienced another sharp financial crisis, the firm, though holding a great quantity of good assets, was forced to ask an extension of five months. At once Mr. Claflin reduced the prices of his great stock of goods, and had such large sales that he was able to pay every note before maturity.

His fortune continued to increase until it grew to great proportions; yet he was always generous and kindly in disposition, and was so liberal with his business associates and employés that not only the former grew rich, but many of the latter were able to retire from the cares of business with ample fortunes. Nor was his beneficence confined to those directly connected with him in business, but many struggling young business men outside were assisted and placed on their feet by his generous aid.

At one time an effort was made to blackmail him by a party dealing largely in cheap silks, some of which he was induced to handle. The charge was made against his and other firms that they had defrauded the government of duties. Several of the parties thus charged compromised with the blackmailers, but Claflin & Co. sternly refused to be placed in any such false position, and successfully defended themselves in three separate suits, in which their honesty in the transactions was so fully demonstrated that their opponents withdrew in dismay. The house received the public thanks of the merchants of New York for its vigorous resistance to this well-organized scheme of villainy.

Mr. Claflin died at his residence in Brooklyn, November 14, 1885.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, the most famous of a family widely noted for intellectual ability, was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, June 24, 1813, the son of Rev. Lyman Beecher, one of the most notable pulpit orators of his time. His education began in village and district schools, in which, it is said, he showed a greater inclination to mischief than to study. Subsequently, on the removal of the family to Boston, he entered the Boston Latin School, and later Mount Pleasant School, Amherst. In 1830 he entered Amherst College, in which he soon gained a reputation for unusual ability. While there his thoughts turned strongly to religious subjects, and on graduating, in 1834, he entered Lane Theological Seminary, in Cincinnati, of which his father had become president. After completing his studies there, he served for a time as editor of the *Cincinnati Journal*, and in 1837 began his life in the ministry at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, where he remained two years.

The young pastor's next field of duty was in Indianapolis, where he remained for a number of years, gaining such reputation as a brilliant and original speaker that in the end he was asked to accept the pastorage of Plymouth Congregational Church, at Brooklyn, whither he removed October 16, 1847. In this pastoral charge the remainder of his life was passed, and here his power and originality as a preacher gained him such world-wide fame as to overshadow his services and abilities in the fields of secular oratory, reform, journalism, and authorship, though in all these directions his power was notable. His first published volume was entitled "Lectures to Young Men," and consisted of a series of sermons preached in his early ministry against intemperance and kindred vices. In his early editorial duties he strongly opposed slavery, and in 1856 took an active part, by writing and speaking, in support of the Republican candidate for President; while during the war (in 1863) he used his oratorial powers in support of the cause of his country before large audiences in England.

In addition to his editorship of the *Cincinnati Journal*, Mr. Beecher served about 1840 as editor of the *Western Farmer and Gardener*, and edited the *New York Independent* from 1861 to 1863, and the *Christian Union* from 1870 to 1881. In 1874 a great scandal overshadowed the popularity of Mr. Beecher and for years injuriously affected his influence. Theodore Tilton, a member of his church, brought against him a charge of adultery with his own wife. There followed an investigation of the charge by a committee of the congregation, resulting in an unanimous report that the charge was groundless. Subsequently Mr. Beecher instituted legal proceedings against Mr. Tilton, which ended in a disagreement of the jury, nine being for acquittal and three for conviction. Two ecclesiastical investigations followed, the last by a great council of Congregational churches and ministers. They both expressed their confidence in Mr. Beecher's integrity, and the accused preacher gradually regained the position of eminence he had temporarily lost.

In addition to his editorial labors, Mr. Beecher was an active writer, and published a considerable number of works, principally composed of collections of lectures and sermons, and embracing also a "Life of Christ" and a novel named "Norwood," which is full of that sparkling play of thought and wit which gave such point to his addresses.

Mr. Beecher's lectures and sermons were delivered either extemporaneously or from very brief notes. The elements of his power over his audiences consisted in a warm poetic imagination, an earnest pathos, a ready sense of humor, a rich and sympathetic voice, a warm sympathy with all mankind, dramatic vigor of utterance and action, and a profound and living faith in God, mingled with a liberalism concerning certain theological tenets which won him the appreciation of the great body of liberal thinkers. He withdrew in 1882 from the Congregational Association, giving as his reason for so doing that he wished to relieve his brethren in the ministry from all feeling of responsibility for his theological views, one of which was that the first chapter of Genesis was legendary, and that the doctrine of absolute inspiration of the Scriptures could not be maintained. He visited Great Britain in the summer of 1866, where he delivered numerous addresses. He died soon after his return, on March 8, 1887.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Samuel Jones Tilden, an American statesman of much celebrity, was born at New Lebanon, New York, February 9, 1814, and was educated at Yale College and the University of New York, though his studies were interfered with by ill health. He afterwards studied law, and rose rapidly to a high rank before the bar of New York, continuing actively in practice till the period of the beginning of the war, when he first entered upon a political career.

He had manifested a fondness for politics from boyhood, and soon after his graduation from the University of New York, in 1837, began writing political articles for the press, from the Democratic stand-point, his attention being given to financial and economical topics. Some of these papers were circulated as campaign documents. In 1844 he established the *Morning News*, a partisan newspaper, which he edited through the Presidential campaign of that year. This service as editor was followed by a brief one as legislator, as a member of the New York Assembly. At the end of this period of public service Mr. Tilden entered again upon the active practice of his profession, in which he gained the reputation of possessing rare analytical powers and of "perfection of method" in the handling of witnesses.

On the outbreak of the civil war he was accused of disloyalty to the Union, but he proved his loyalty by the declaration that Northern Democrats could not be expected to hold the government while the Southern ones were seeking to destroy it, and that he would sustain President Lincoln in case of hostilities as he would have sustained President Jackson. After 1860 he took an active interest in the politics of the State, and in 1866 became chairman of the Democratic State committee. He held this position undisturbed until 1869, when an attempt was made to remove him from it by the Tweed ring, then all-powerful in the city. A sharp contest ensued, Tilden becoming the soul of the legal attacks upon the ring, to whose overthrow he devoted sixteen months of time, "to the total surrender of professional business." He worked vigorously for the removal of the corrupt judges who were the tools of the ring, and in the "ring trials" which followed he succeeded in successfully ascertaining, and demonstrating from bank-books, the principle upon which the spoils of office had been divided among the villainous politicians who held New York so long in their grasp. He afterwards published an account of the steps he had taken for the overthrow of the ring in "The New York City Ring: its Origin, Maturity, and Fall" (1873).

Tilden's strenuous efforts in this direction secured him the Democratic nomination for governor in 1874, and his election by a large majority over General Dix, his opponent. In this position he found himself confronted by another ring, that which for years had been making money by corrupt practices out of the State canals. This, too, he attacked, and succeeded in breaking it up.

In 1876 he received the nomination of the Democratic national convention for the Presidency, the Republicans nominating General Hayes, Governor of Ohio. The election that followed was one memorable in the political history of the country. The result of the election was disputed, each candidate having received about an equal number of electoral votes outside the three contested States of Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina. The Democrats had a majority in these States on the face of the returns, but the returning boards, by rejecting votes which they claimed were the result of fraud or intimidation, gave the States to the Republicans. The emergency was one such as never before had occurred in the country, feeling ran high between the two parties, and the dispute was only finally settled by the decision of an "electoral commission," to whose appointment both parties had consented. The commission decided all the disputed cases in favor of the Republican candidate, and Tilden was defeated.

In the ensuing Presidential contest he refused to be a candidate, and passed the remainder of his life on his estate of Greystone, near Yonkers, New York, where he died August 4, 1886. Of the great fortune which he had accumulated, he devised the greater part (about $6,000,000) to trustees for public purposes. His will, however, was called in question as being legally inaccurate; but of the sum involved it is proposed to apply about $2,000,000 to the founding of a great public library in New York.

MAJOR-GENERAL PHILIP KEARNY.

MAJOR-GENERAL PHILIP KEARNY was born in New York on the 2d of June, 1815, and died near Chantilly, Virginia, September 1, 1862. He was graduated at Columbia College in 1833, and then studied law. In 1837 he accepted a commission in the First Dragoons, and was stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, serving on General Henry Atkinson's staff. He was sent to Europe by the War Department in 1839 to examine the tactics of the French cavalry service, and for the thorough accomplishment of this purpose entered the cavalry school in Saumur. After six months of this experience he went to Algiers as a volunteer with the First Chasseurs d'Afrique, and served with Colonel Le Pays de Bourjolli. He made the passage of the Atlas Mountains and participated in the engagements at the Plains of Metidjah and of the Chelif at the siege of Milianah, and passage of the Mousaia. His daring exploits during these campaigns attracted the attention of the French army. In the autumn of 1840 he returned to the United States, and was almost immediately appointed aide-de-camp to General Alexander Macomb, holding this appointment until the death of the commander-in-chief. For some months he served at the cavalry barracks in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, but was soon recalled to Washington to serve on the staff of General Winfield Scott. In 1845 he accompanied his uncle, General Kearny, on the march to the South Pass, which was the first expedition that penetrated so far from settlements into the Indian country. During the Mexican War, at the head of a magnificently-equipped company of cavalry, he operated at first along the Rio Grande, but later joined General Scott on his march to Mexico. His command served as the body-guard of the general-in-chief, and Kearny was promoted captain in December, 1846.

He took part in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, and at the close of the latter, as the Mexicans were retreating into the capital, Kearny, at the head of his dragoons, charged the enemy and followed them into the City of Mexico itself, but as he fell back he was shot in the left arm, which necessitated amputation. When General Oliver O. Howard lost his right arm at the battle of Fair Oaks, Kearny happened to be present when the amputation was performed, and Howard, looking up, said, "We'll buy our gloves together hereafter." A month later General Scott with his army entered the City of Mexico, but the first man who entered the gate of the captured capital, sword in hand, was Captain Kearny, who was rewarded with the brevet of major. Early in 1851 he went to California and was engaged in the campaign against the Rogue River Indians, but resigned from the army in October, 1851. He then made a trip around the world, and in 1859 he returned to France, joined the Chasseurs d'Afrique again, and participated in the war in Italy. At Solferino he was in the charge of the cavalry. He received the cross of the Legion of Honor, being the first American honored as such for military service. In 1861, soon after the beginning of the civil war, he returned to the United States and tendered his services to the national government. He was made brigadier-general on the 17th of May, 1861, and assigned to the command of the First New Jersey Brigade, Army of the Potomac. He was present at the battle of Williamsburg, where his timely arrival changed the repulse into victory, and served through the engagements in the Peninsula from the Rapidan to Warrenton. In May, 1862, he was given command of the Third Division, and was commissioned as major-general on the 7th of July, 1862. He fought at the second battle of Bull Run. A few days later at Chantilly, while reconnoitring after placing his division, he penetrated into the Confederate lines and was shot. His remains were sent by General Lee, under a flag of truce, to General Hooker, and found their last resting-place in Trinity church-yard, New York City.

AUGUST BELMONT.

August Belmont, a prominent banker of New York, was a native of Germany, being born at Alzey, a town of Rhenish Hesse, on the Selz River, December 6, 1816. He was educated at Frankfort, but his school life ended at an early age, he being, when fourteen years old, placed in the Rothschild banking house at Frankfort, to gain an education in the business to which his future life was to be devoted. He proved an efficient aid, and in 1833, when only seventeen years of age, was sent by his employers—who must have recognized unusual aptitude for financial business in their youthful employé—to Naples, to attend to the interests of the firm in that Italian city. In 1837, not yet having attained his majority, he was sent to Havana on the same responsible duty. He remained there but a short period. The wrecking, by the loss of its charter, of the United States Bank, and the wild spirit of speculation which prevailed in the great American republic, had at that time produced their natural effect, a wide-spread financial panic, which imperiled all interests in that country. The young man was, therefore, soon after his arrival at Havana, instructed by the Rothschilds to proceed to New York and look after the interests of the firm in that city, which were threatened by the business depression.

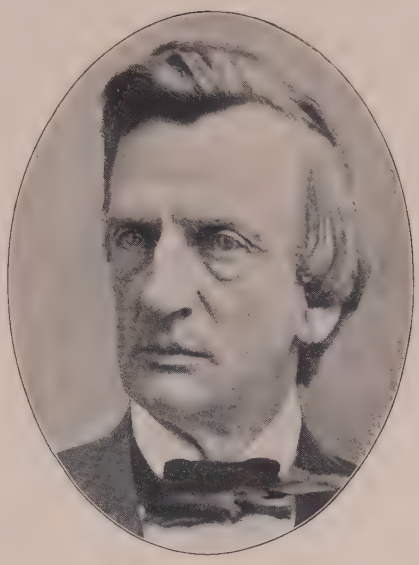
He was not long in New York before he determined to make the American metropolis his future place of residence, a resolution of which he informed his employers, who thereupon appointed him the American representative of their banking business. With the Rothschilds for backing, Mr. Belmont was quickly able to establish a prosperous banking house, to which his marked talent for business brought rapid success, and eventuated in a steady growth of fortune.

In 1844, Mr. Belmont received the appointment of consul-general of Austria for the port of New York, a position which he retained until 1850, when he resigned in consequence of his strong disapproval of the cruelties shown by the Austrian army in Hungary after the suppression, with the aid of Russia, of the revolutionary revolt in that country. In 1853 he was appointed by the government of the United States its *chargé d'affaires* at the Hague, and in the following year was made resident minister in Holland. He retained this position of dignity until 1858, and while in this post negotiated an important consular convention and rendered other diplomatic service of utility to the United States government. For his valuable services thus rendered he received the special thanks of the United States Department of State.

In 1860 he was sent as a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Charleston, and supported there Stephen A. Douglas as the nominee of the party for the Presidency. When a break took place in this convention, in consequence of strong differences of opinion between its Northern and Southern sections, resulting in the withdrawal of the delegations from a number of the Southern States, he took an active part in the adjourned meeting of the convention at Baltimore which subsequently nominated Douglas. He was so active and efficient on this occasion that he was chosen by the members of the convention to fill the post of chairman of the Democratic national committee, a highly important position in the party organization. This post he held until 1872, satisfactorily fulfilling its duties, and remained an influential worker in the party councils until after the Presidential election of 1876, after which he withdrew from any active participation in political affairs.

Mr. Belmont was interested in many of the local affairs of New York, being a member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and other associations, and widely known as a liberal patron of the fine arts and the turf. He gathered one of the most notable collections of paintings in the United States, in which were numerous pictures of great value and indicating fine artistic taste in their possessor. In the direction of the turf he was president of the American Jockey Club for many years, and owned several stables of racing and breeding horses, taking the greatest interest in the development of the American racer. Mr. Belmont died at New York, November 24, 1890.

WILLIAM M. EVARTS.



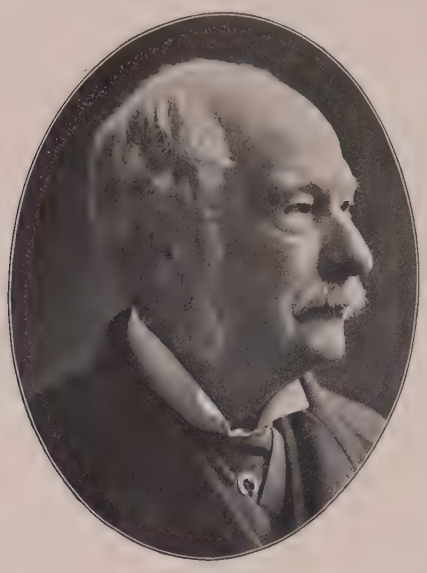
William Maxwell Evarts, eminent as a lawyer and statesman, was a native of Boston, where he was born, February 6, 1818. His father, Jeremiah Evarts, was a well-known philanthropist of that city and editor of *The Panoplist*, a religious monthly, and for many years was secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. The son was educated at Yale, where he became noted for his application to study, particularly to the classics, which had a fascination for his mind. He graduated in 1837, and in the following year entered Harvard law school. After a year's study here he went to New York, where he remained two years in the office of Daniel Lord, after which he was admitted to the bar.

Shortly afterwards he entered the legal firm of J. Prescott Hall. He quickly gained a reputation for unusual ability, great industry, and much modesty. He was earnest and conscientious in the preparation of cases, and was not long in securing a position among the rising men of the bar. In 1849, when Mr. Hall was made United States Attorney-General, Mr. Evarts acted as his deputy, and continued to do so till the winter of 1852–1853. In this position he took part in many important suits, gaining reputation in the "Cleopatra expedition," a suit concerning a vessel which had been stopped when preparing to sail for an invasion of Cuba. This he conducted with much energy and ability. His conduct of the "Lemmon slave case" also elicited admiration. Mr. Lemmon had landed in New York with some slaves, whom he proposed to take to Texas. Their release was demanded, and Mr. Evarts, as their principal counsel, was successful in gaining them their freedom.

In 1860 he became prominent in the political world by his advocacy of the name of William H. Seward before the Republican national convention of that year as a candidate for President. In 1861 he entered into a contest in the New York Legislature for the United States Senatorship, Horace Greeley being his opponent. The contest was long continued, and finally ended in the withdrawal of Mr. Evarts and the election of Ira Harris. In 1862 he conducted before the Supreme Court of the United States, on the side of the government, a case concerning the treatment of captured vessels as maritime prizes.

We have named but a few of the important suits at law in which Mr. Evarts took part. But his greatest opportunity for distinction took place in 1868, on the occasion of the impeachment trial of President Johnson, in which Mr. Evarts was retained as the principal counsel of the defendant in this greatest of American cases. In the conduct of this highly important trial he displayed the greatest power and sagacity, while his speech for the defence was a masterpiece of learning, research, satire, and eloquence, such as has been rarely equaled in the history of jurisprudence. President Johnson rewarded him for his services in his acquittal by appointing him Attorney-General of the United States, which post he filled till the end of the administration.

In 1871 he became concerned in another affair of world-wide import, being appointed by President Grant one of the commissioners at the Geneva arbitration of the "Alabama Claims." His able effort here is part of the history of our country. His presentation of the case for the United States was a masterpiece of clear exposition and apt illustration. In 1874–1875 he acted as senior counsel for Henry Ward Beecher in the famous Beecher-Tilton libel suit. His summing up of the case for the defence in this trial was remarkable for the endurance he displayed for one of his age. It occupied eight days, at the end of which time he appeared still fresh and vigorous, while most of the others concerned in the case seemed worn out. In 1877 he was the advocate of the Republican party before the electoral commission whose verdict placed General Hayes in the Presidential chair. In forming his cabinet the new President selected Mr. Evarts as his Secretary of State. In this high office he exhibited marked ability. He raised the standard of the consular service, and originated the very useful series of consular reports, which have since been kept up. In 1881 he was sent to Paris as a delegate to the International Monetary Conference, and in 1885 became a member of the Senate of the United States. Mr. Evarts has a high reputation for his powers as an after-dinner orator, in which his display of humor and pleasant satire is unusually fine.



DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

THE eminent jurist whose life history we have now to sketch was a brother of Cyrus W. Field, elsewhere described in this volume, and was born at Haddam, Connecticut, February 13, 1805. He graduated at Williams College in 1825, studied law at Albany and New York, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1828. He early became prominent in practice, and continued an enthusiastic student of law, to whose reform he was afterwards to contribute so greatly. His public work in this direction began in 1839, when he published his "Letter on the Reform of the Judiciary System," which was followed by a full expression of his opinions on this subject before a committee of the State Legislature.

In 1841 he prepared and introduced into the Legislature three bills relating to the same subject, but on these no definite action was taken. Five years later appeared his notable pamphlet, "The Reorganization of the Judiciary." This was very widely distributed, and exercised an important influence on the Constitutional Convention of 1846, which recommended a general code and a reform of court practice in accordance with his suggestions. In 1847 he published "What shall be done with the Practice of the Courts? Shall it be wholly reformed? Questions addressed to Lawyers." The result of his active advocacy of this subject was his appointment as a commissioner to reform the practice in the State of New York, under which he immediately began to form a code of procedure. The sections of this code were presented from time to time to the Legislature until 1850, when his completed "Codes of Civil and Criminal Practice" were laid before that body and adopted by it.

The system of law thus formulated met with such general approval that the New York code has since that date been accepted by State after State, with minor variations to suit State requirements, until it is now in force in twenty-one States and three Territories of the Union. It also was made the basis of a legal reform in England, and was adopted in several of the British colonies. In 1857, Mr. Field was appointed by the State Legislature the head of a commission to codify the whole body of laws, and prepare a political, a penal, and a civil code, which was designed to include the substance of all preceding enactments and also the unwritten common law. This was an immense task, to which the indefatigable jurist devoted twenty-five years of persistent thought and labor. Within this period he covered the whole legal province, and eventually presented to the people in compact and orderly form the whole body of the laws of the State.

In 1866, Mr. Field presented to the British Association, during its session of that year, a proposition for a general revision of the law of nations. The proposition was favorably received, and a committee appointed for its consideration. The work of this committee, however, was performed by Mr. Field, who, in 1873, after seven years of thought and work on the subject, presented to the Social Science Congress a complete code of international law. This able production attracted the attention of jurists everywhere, and aroused an active international interest, its result being the formation of an Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations. Mr. Field was elected its first president. In the subsequent deliberations of this body the principal subject of discussion has been the substitution of international arbitration for war. If this important measure should prevail, Mr. Field would deserve to be hailed as one of the great forces in the ethical progress of the world.

Politically Mr. Field was a Democrat, but he worked ardently for the election of Frémont to the Presidency, and during the civil war was one of the most earnest of Unionists. In 1876 he served two months in Congress, filling the unexpired term of Smith Ely. He was a ready speaker, and in his time delivered many addresses; was a contributor to periodical literature; and, in addition to his numerous legal productions, published in 1836 a volume entitled "Sketches over the Sea," which was widely read. He died at New York, April 13, 1894, in the ninetieth year of his age.

REAR-ADMIRAL STEPHEN DECATUR TRENCHARD.

Rear-Admiral Stephen Decatur Trenchard was descended from the Trenchard family of Dorset, England. His great-grandfather, George Trenchard, was attorney-general of West Jersey under the Crown, but he drew his sword in favor of the Colonies. The admiral's father, Captain Edward Trenchard, served in the war with Tripoli, and was one of the commanders of Commodore Chauncey's flag-ship "Madison" in the War of 1812. Admiral Trenchard was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1818. He received his appointment as midshipman on October 23, 1834, having previously made a cruise as acting midshipman under Commodore Downes. His first cruise was on board the "Constitution." In 1836 he served in the West Indies and Florida War. He was promoted to master in 1842, and served in the Coast Survey from 1845 to 1846. While on this duty he was aboard the brig "Washington" when she was wrecked off the coast of North Carolina. During the Mexican War he was lieutenant on board the U. S. S. "Saratoga." In 1856, while in command of the U. S. surveying steamer "Vixen," he rescued the crew of the British bark "Adieu," of Gloucester, Massachusetts, for which service he received a sword from Queen Victoria. Admiral Trenchard was flag-lieutenant to Commodore Tatnall, in the East India Squadron, in 1858, and was wounded when the commodore visited Sir Admiral Hope, at the battle of the Pei-ho River. He had just returned from China when the war was declared. On April 19, 1861, he sailed under sealed orders from the Navy Department, in command of the "Keystone State," destined for Norfolk, where she rendered much assistance with the tug-boat "Yankee" in towing out the "Cumberland" and taking the loyal officers and men of the Norfolk station to Washington. Lieutenant Trenchard received a letter of thanks from Secretary Welles for this service. On May 25 following he assumed command of the "Rhode Island," which was first used as a special despatch and supply steamer, but was afterwards converted into a heavily-armed cruiser, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron on November 28, 1862. While taking the "Monitor" from Fort Monroe that noble vessel foundered off Cape Hatteras. The "Rhode Island's" boats, notwithstanding the heavy sea, succeeded in rescuing nearly all the "Monitor's" crew. On February 12, 1863, Commander Trenchard received orders to cruise after the "Alabama" and other privateers. In May of the same year the "Rhode Island" was attached to Admiral Walker's squadron, and a short time to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. In November following she was ordered to the North Atlantic fleet, and became one of Admiral Porter's squadron before Fort Fisher. The "Rhode Island" was one of the vessels that assisted in landing General Terry's siege-guns, and General Abbott sent a letter of thanks for this service to Commander Trenchard and officers. In the engagement at Fort Fisher the "Rhode Island's" guns were trained on Battery Lamb, and shot away the flag-staff of the mound. After the reduction of Fort Fisher, Commander Trenchard was ordered, as senior officer, to command the convoy fleet which protected the Pacific Mail steamers going through the Southwest Pass. The "Rhode Island," as a cruiser, captured five blockade-runners.

After the war Commander Trenchard was on duty at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. As captain he commanded the flag-ship "Lancaster," of the South Atlantic Squadron, 1869–1871. Returning to the United States, he received his promotion to the grade of commodore, and served as a member of the Board of Examiners at Washington. His next duty was in charge of the Light-House Department, head-quarters at Staten Island. In 1875 he was promoted to rear-admiral, and, after serving as chairman of a special board at San Francisco, he was ordered to command the North Atlantic Squadron, the historic "Hartford" being his flag-ship. After serving on a special board at Washington, he was retired, according to the U. S. N. regulations, in July, 1880, having seen twenty-eight years' sea-service out of forty-five years in the navy.

Admiral Trenchard was senior vice-commander of the New York Commandery, Loyal Legion, 1879–1880. He died in November, 1883.

COLONEL AND BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Fitz-John Porter was born in New Hampshire in 1822. He graduated from the Military Academy July 1, 1845, and was promoted the same day brevet second lieutenant Fourth Artillery; second lieutenant June 18, 1846, and first lieutenant May 29, 1847. He is a son of Captain John Porter, U.S.N., and nephew of Commodore David Porter, of "Essex" renown. He served at West Point as an assistant in the Department of Artillery and Cavalry, and engaged in instructing the cadets during encampment, and was later sent to join his regiment at Fort Monroe. In July, 1846, he joined the army operating against Mexico at Point Isabel, Texas, and saw active service at Saltillo in the same year. In January, 1847, he embarked at Brazos and accompanied General Scott's army, performing more or less service during the siege of Vera Cruz and the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Molino del Rey, and the siege of Chapultepec and the capture of the city of Mexico. At Contreras, Porter's company recaptured two guns belonging to his regiment which had been taken at Buena Vista. General Scott then mounted the company. At the last action during the war —the sanguinary fight at the capture of the Garita of Belen—Porter was wounded, while the other two officers of his company were killed, and twenty-seven out of thirty non-commissioned officers and privates were killed or wounded. In 1849 he was assigned to duty at the Military Academy, where he remained until 1855. Here he occupied the positions successively of assistant instructor of natural and experimental philosophy, assistant instructor of artillery, adjutant of the Military Academy, and, finally, instructor of artillery and cavalry. He served during the Kansas troubles. In 1857, while on duty at the head-quarters of the army in New York City, Porter was assigned to duty on the staff of General Albert Sydney Johnston, and accompanied that officer to Utah, enduring with him the hardships and annoyances of that campaign in the Rocky Mountains, and of two years' residence among the resentful and murderous Mormons.

In the autumn of 1860, Porter was assigned to duty at the head-quarters of the army, in New York City, as assistant inspector-general, in which capacity in November he inspected, by order of the War Department, the defences in Charleston harbor, and recommended that they should be strengthened and supplied with additional force, ammunition, and provisions. As a result of this inspection and of Major Porter's recommendations, Major Robert Anderson was placed in command of Fort Moultrie, and carried out the plans recommended by Porter and arranged between them, to, at the proper time, abandon Moultrie and take possession of Sumter. The secession of the Southern States now began, and Major Porter was sent to Texas and to re-enforce the garrisons at Key West and Dry Tortugas, a task requiring great judgment, patience, and tact. In April, 1861, Porter was on duty in the Adjutant-General's Office in Washington, when he was chosen by the Secretary of War, Hon. Simon Cameron, and General Scott, to superintend the protection of the railroad between Baltimore and Harrisburg against Baltimore rioters, and maintain communication through Baltimore to Washington.

Major Porter was now appointed colonel of the Fifteenth Infantry, and shortly afterwards brigadier-general of volunteers. He served with the Army of the Potomac (commanding the Fifth Corps) in the Peninsula, Northern Virginia, and Maryland campaigns, and engaged in all the actions connected therewith. After passing through the latter campaign, and returning with the army to Falmouth, Virginia, he was relieved from his command November 12, 1862, and tried at Washington, D. C., by a general court-martial, for disobedience of orders and general misconduct on the battle-field,—offences said to have been committed in the Northern Virginia campaign under General Pope the previous August in connection with the battle of second Bull Run, Virginia.

The court-martial convicted General Porter and sentenced him to be cashiered and forever prohibited from holding any office of profit or trust from the government. For fifteen years General Porter languished under the stigma of this sentence. At last he obtained a Board of General Officers to examine the matter by order of President Hayes, and this board fully exonerated him from all blame. In 1885 a bill passed by Congress authorized the President to restore General Porter to the army, and he was restored and retired as a colonel in the army, with his original commission dated May 14, 1861.

ABRAM S. HEWITT.

Abram Stevens Hewitt, ex-mayor of New York, was born at Haverstraw, New York, July 31, 1822. His mother's family, Garnier by name, were of old Huguenot stock, who had settled in Rockland County, New York, where their land was held by the family for five generations. His father was a machinist, an immigrant to this country, where he assisted in putting up the first steam-engine works and in building the first steam-engine made wholly in America. For a time he was very successful in business, but was ruined by a fire which destroyed his works. He thereupon retired to his wife's ancestral farm, and here, in the old log house which still stood upon the estate, the subject of our sketch was born.

The boy spent his youthful days partly on the farm, partly in New York, where his father was trying to re-establish himself in business. He obtained a prize scholarship in Columbia College, from a special examination of public school graduates, and while at college supported himself by private teaching. He graduated at length at the head of his class, but with health and eyesight seriously impaired from over-intense application. His sight was never afterwards perfect.

After his graduation he began the study of law, supporting himself by teaching in the college as acting professor of mathematics. He in this way saved about $1000, and with this money, in 1844, made a journey to Europe with a friend, Edward Cooper, son of Peter Cooper. On their return they were wrecked, and floated in an open boat for twelve hours before they were picked up by a passing vessel, which brought them to New York.

Mr. Hewitt was admitted to the bar in 1844, but the imperfection of his sight forced him to give up this profession, and it was then settled that he and his friend Edward Cooper should embark in business together, Peter Cooper giving up to them the iron branch of his own business. In this new enterprise their success was marked, the firm becoming a pioneer in the successful manufacture of iron in the United States. They were the first to make iron girders and supports for fire-proof buildings, and employed a large force of workmen, at one time as many as three thousand. In 1878, Mr. Hewitt stated that since the panic year of 1873 his firm had done business at an annual loss of $100,000, yet had kept their works in operation for the sake of keeping their plant in good condition and of giving employment to their hands. During their forty years of business enterprise the firm claimed to have made no profit in the business, and to have grown rich simply by judicious outside investment of their capital and by purchases in anticipation of the future. Thus they made $1,000,000 by a large purchase of iron just before its great rise in value in 1879–1880. The works were never shut down, though occasionally run on half-time, and it was the policy of the firm to be always on the best terms with trade unions and labor organizations. They finally owned and controlled large iron-works at Trenton and at several other places in New Jersey.

In 1862, Mr. Hewitt visited England to learn the method of making gun-barrel iron, and the works were able to supply the government with this material during the remainder of the war. He also introduced the Martins-Siemens open-hearth process of steel-making.

He was one of the trustees who devised the plan of the Cooper Union, and as secretary of the board managed its financial and much of its educational affairs. In 1867 he was appointed by the President one of the commissioners to visit the Paris Exposition to report on iron and steel. His report was translated into nearly all the European languages. In 1874 he became a member of Congress, where, with the exception of one term, he remained till 1886. He was noted for his practical and common-sense views, his moderate conceptions, and advocacy of honest legislation regardless of party. In 1876 he was a strong supporter of Tilden in the contest with Hayes, and advocated bold action by the Democratic party. In 1886 he was elected mayor of New York, in opposition to Henry George and Theodore Roosevelt. He made an excellent reform mayor. After his term of service he remained practically out of politics.

GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT.

General Grant, though not a New Yorker during any long period of his life, has been prominently so since his death, his noble monument in Riverside Park being a place of pilgrimage for the many admirers of one of the most notable figures in American military history. This circumstance, and the fact that he dwelt in his later years in New York City, amply justify his admission to this work. The life of General Grant, however, was so active and eventful that we can give it but in epitome here.

Born at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio, April 27, 1822, his boyhood days were spent in assisting his father in farm work in summer and attending the village school in winter, till 1839, when he entered the West Point Military Academy as a cadet. He graduated in 1843, and, after performing some military duties, joined General Taylor's army in September, 1845, with the commission of second lieutenant in the Fourth Infantry. After taking part in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and the capture of Monterey, the Fourth was sent to Vera Cruz to join the army of General Scott, and Grant took part in all the battles of Scott's successful campaign. On his return to the United States, in 1848, he married Julia T. Dent, of St. Louis, and continued to serve in the army till 1854, when he resigned and settled on a farm near St. Louis.

He continued in private life till the outbreak of the civil war in 1861, when he immediately offered his services to the government, and in June was appointed colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry. In August he was made brigadier-general of volunteers and given the command of a district, and in November fought the battle of Belmont, Missouri. His remarkable ability was soon to display itself in the signal capture of Forts Henry and Donelson (February, 1862) with more than fourteen thousand prisoners, for which exploit he was made major-general of volunteers. In April he fought the memorable two-days' battle at Shiloh, one of the severest of the war, and in November began his celebrated series of operations against Vicksburg, which resulted in the surrender of that stronghold on July 4, 1863, with thirty-one thousand six hundred prisoners and one hundred and seventy-two cannon. By this exploit the Mississippi was opened from its source to its mouth.

For this service he was made major-general in the regular army. His next field of duty was at Chattanooga, where he defeated the enemy and drove him out of Tennessee. In March, 1864, he was promoted to the high grade of lieutenant-general, and made commander-in-chief of all the armies of the United States, with his head-quarters with the Army of the Potomac. He at once organized a plan of campaign under which all the armies of the United States were to operate simultaneously against the enemy, General Sherman heading the important advance against Atlanta, and Grant himself that against Richmond. The details of the remarkable series of engagements between him and General Lee, the persistent siege of Petersburg, and the final surrender of Lee on April 9, 1865, need not here be repeated. They are well-known matters of history.

In July, 1866, Grant was raised to the grade of general, the highest in the United States army, and in 1868 received the Republican nomination for the Presidency. He was elected in November, receiving two hundred and fourteen electoral votes out of two hundred and ninety-four. He was again elected in November, 1872, thus serving eight years. Of the events of his administration perhaps the most important was the settlement, by peaceful arbitration, of the perilous "Alabama Claims."

After retiring from the Presidency General Grant made a tour of the world, which occupied two years, and in which he received the most flattering attentions from foreign rulers and dignitaries. His name was again offered for nomination in 1880, but was opposed from the traditional sentiment against a third-term President. In 1881 he purchased a house in New York, where he afterwards spent his winters, his summers being spent in his sea-side cottage at Long Branch. Finding his income insufficient for his expenses, he became a partner in a banking house in which one of his sons was interested, investing all his available capital. In May, 1884, the house suddenly suspended, and it was then discovered that two of the partners had robbed General Grant of all he possessed. To provide for his family he now yielded to solicitations to write his personal memoirs. About the same time cancer developed at the root of his tongue, and he lived barely long enough to complete his work, dying July 23, 1885. He was buried on August 8, with great pomp, at Riverside Park, overlooking the Hudson.

HOWARD CROSBY, D.D.

THE subject of our present sketch is of distinguished ancestry, his great-grandfather, William Floyd, having been one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, while Ebenezer Crosby, his grandfather, was a surgeon in Washington's life-guards, and afterwards became a professor in Columbia College. His father, William R. Crosby, was among the richest men of his time in New York, having inherited from Colonel Henry Rutgers nearly the whole of what is now the Seventh Ward of the city. Until the great accumulations of John Jacob Astor, he was one of the largest holders of real estate in this country. He was a gentleman of quiet habits and benevolent instincts, his time being devoted to the care of his property and deeds of unostentatious charity.

Howard Crosby was born in New York City on February 27, 1826. Though born to wealth, he did not pursue the course of many rich men's sons, but devoted his youth to earnest study and his manhood to works of value to mankind, developing into one of the most public spirited of the modern reform element of the metropolis. He received his education at the University of New York, from which he graduated at the age of eighteen. His subsequent life was spent in educational and ministerial duties. At the age of twenty-five he was appointed Professor of Greek in the University of New York, and in the next year became president of the Young Men's Christian Association of that city. In 1859 he accepted the position of Professor of Greek in Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey. While there he entered upon the study of theology, to which he had long manifested an inclination, and in 1861, having completed his studies, was ordained in the ministry, and became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick.

While thus engaged in ministerial duties, Mr. Crosby retained his professorship, but in 1863 he resigned both positions, having accepted a call to the pastorage of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of New York. His remaining years of life were spent in that city, in which his activity in the field of public progress and educational interests soon brought him into prominence. In 1864 he was elected a member of the council of the University of New York, which position he occupied till his death. In 1870 he was chosen as the chancellor of the University, and continued to perform the duties of this office until 1881, though retaining his pastorship meanwhile.

During the period in question Mr. Crosby served on the American commission of revisers of the Bible, and at a later period was one of the learned commissioners appointed to revise the New Testament, a work for which his thorough acquaintance with Greek especially fitted him. In 1873 he was chosen Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and in 1877 served as a delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian council at Edinburgh. In addition to these literary and theological labors he became also active in the work of benevolence and reform, and in 1877 founded and became president of the Society for the Prevention of Crime. The purpose of this society was principally to restrict the use of spirituous liquors by repressive legislation, and Mr. Crosby exerted himself efficiently for a revision of the license laws of the State. His advocacy of license instead of prohibition gained him the ill will of ardent prohibitionists, but there is no question but that his stand was taken from his firm belief that prohibition was impracticable in a city like New York, and that effective reform could only be attained through strict license laws. His work in this direction brought him in 1888 an appointment as a member of the State commission to revise the excise laws.

These active public labors of Mr. Crosby were supplemented by no less active literary labors, his works including Commentaries on the books of Joshua and Nehemiah and on the New Testament, a volume of Yale Lectures, and various others, together with a large number of review articles, pamphlets, etc. He also acted as editor of the last two volumes of the "American Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica." In 1859 Harvard conferred on him the degree of D.D., and in 1871 Columbia that of LL.D. He died in New York, March 29, 1891.

REV. MORGAN DIX, D.D.

The Rev. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Parish, was born in New York, November 1, 1827, the son of General John A. Dix, ex-governor of New York, a sketch of whose life we have elsewhere given. From 1830 to 1842 the family resided at Albany, after which they traveled abroad, and it was not until young Dix was seventeen years of age that he was able to begin active preparations for a university education. In 1845 he entered Columbia College, from which he graduated three years afterwards. He then began the study of the law, but not in response to his own inclinations, which turned towards the ministry. He soon, in consequence of this predilection, gave up his legal studies and entered the General Theological Seminary of New York, in which he took the regular course, graduating in 1852.

He was ordained during the same year in St. John's Chapel, New York, by Bishop Chase, of New Hampshire, and in 1854 was admitted to the priesthood by Bishop Alonzo Potter, in St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia. Here he remained for some time, as an assistant to the rector, Rev. Joseph Wilmer, who was afterwards Bishop of Louisiana. He then went to Europe, where he spent a year and a half in travel and study. On his return to New York he was elected assistant rector of Trinity Parish. Dr. Berrian, the rector, died November 7, 1862, and on November 10, Dr. Dix was elected his successor, and was installed on the following day, in accordance with a pre-revolutionary form of induction which is only observed in Trinity Parish. He was instituted on the 29th of the same month in the presence of a large congregation.

During his incumbency as rector Dr. Dix has done much for the advancement of the parish, which in the interval has grown by the addition of five chapels, with many other buildings needed in the parish work. The old rectory has been converted into a parish hospital, and greatly enlarged for that purpose; and a complete system of parochial schools has been established, including day and night schools, kindergartens, manual training, cooking, and house schools. For these a number of schoolhouses have been erected, and in addition there have been built several parish and other buildings for the extended needs of the parish work.

Dr. Dix has been active in promoting the growth of sisterhoods, and was pastor of the Order of St. Mary at its origin. He has taken great interest in church music, and has been very successful in its improvement. He was a member of the choral society under Dr. Hodges, and took part in the first choral service ever held in New York. As rector he has had under his immediate direction seven churches and eighteen clergymen, and yet has found time to fill many other important positions. Among these he acted as delegate to six general conventions, in the last three of which he was president of the House of Deputies. Since 1869 he has been president of the standing committee of the diocese of New York, and is also a trustee of Columbia College, of Sailors' Snug Harbor, Watt's Orphan Asylum, etc. He is vice-president of the Protestant Episcopal Public School of New York and of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

In the midst of these multifarious duties Dr. Dix has been able to do no small amount of literary labor. His productions include "Commentary on St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans," "Commentary on the Epistle to the Galatians and Colossians," "Lecture on Pantheism," "Lecture on the Two Estates: the Wedded in the Lord and the Single for the Lord's Sake," "Sermons, Doctrinal and Practical," "Memoirs of John A. Dix," etc.

As a preacher Dr. Dix is forcible, earnest, and courageous. He does not confine himself to general issues, and does not hesitate to denounce any social evil in the plainest and most vigorous language. Few ministers or men are more respected. It may be said in conclusion that he has been an ardent collector of rare books, manuscripts, etc., and that his library contains many highly valuable examples of mediæval literary treasures, together with an extensive collection of Americana.

ROSCOE CONKLING.

Roscoe Conkling was born at Albany, October 30, 1829. His father, Albert Conkling, had been a member of Congress and afterwards United States district judge for Northern New York, and received in 1852 the diplomatic appointment of minister to Mexico. The son was given an academic education, and in 1846 removed to Utica, where he studied law, and obtained admission to the bar in 1849. As a lawyer his progress was rapid, and in 1850, one year after his admission to practice, he was made district attorney for Oneida County.

Politically he began life as an ardent Whig, in which party he continued until its decadence and disappearance, when he entered its successor, the Republican party, of whose principles he became an earnest advocate. His first political position was as mayor of Utica, to which office he was elected in 1858. In the same year he secured the Republican nomination to Congress, and was elected to that body, being at that time the youngest member of the House of Representatives. On the floor of Congress the young member soon acquired a reputation for eloquence in debate and courage in the expression of his opinions, and in 1860 he was again elected. He was defeated, however, in 1862, and returning again to legal practice, was employed by the attorney-general of the State in exposing the frauds which had been practiced in New York in regard to the enlistments and bounties of soldiers. In this field of duty his services were valuable, and much of the secret peculation and fraudulent devices of the law-breakers was laid bare through his agency. In 1864 he was again elected to Congress, and resumed his seat on the floor of the House, in which he served as chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia and as member of a committee appointed to consider a bankrupt law. He was also appointed on the Committee of Ways and Means, and on the special Reconstruction Committee of the House.

In these fields of duty Mr. Conkling vigorously opposed all measures whose operation would have given the late secessionists a voice in national affairs. In 1866 his constituents returned him to Congress for another term, but his period of duty as a member of the House came to an end in the succeeding session, the New York Legislature electing him to the Senate in January, 1867. He took his seat in that august body in March of that year. On the formation of the senatorial committees, Mr. Conkling was placed on that on the Judiciary, and during the remainder of his senatorial career, from 1867 to 1881, served on most of the leading committees of the Senate.

In 1876 his name was prominently presented before the Republican national convention as a candidate for the Presidency, but it shared the fate of several other prominent names, in the nomination of General Hayes. The new President showed a disposition to adopt conciliatory measures towards the South, in which he was opposed by many members of his party, and strenuously by Senator Conkling, who was one of the leaders in opposition to such measures, and organized the "Stalwart" faction of the Republican party from the sympathizers with his views. As a political manager, both in New York and in the Senate, he manifested unusual skill, not only ruling the party in the State, but controlling in the Senate, in a measure, the nominations to office by the executive head of the government, and opposing the new doctrines regarding the civil service.

In the Chicago national convention of 1880, Mr. Conkling strongly advocated the nomination of General Grant for a third term to the Presidency. In this effort he was unsuccessful. At the opening of President Garfield's administration he endeavored to retain the power he had previously held, of controlling the nominations to office, and particularly insisted on the withdrawal of the name of W. H. Robertson as collector of the port of New York. He met in Garfield, however, a man of vigorous determination, and, finding his power of appointment gone, he and his colleague, Thomas C. Platt, resigned their seats in the Senate and appealed to the New York Legislature for re-election, as a vindication of the justice of their cause. In this they signally failed, the Legislature, after a struggle that lasted for months, appointing two successors in their places. Declining a nomination as justice of the United States Supreme Court, offered him by President Arthur, Mr. Conkling entered upon the practice of law in New York City, where he died April 18, 1888.

CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR.

CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR, twenty-first President of the United States, was born at Fairfield, Vermont, October 5, 1830. His father, Rev. William Arthur, was a Baptist minister who came to this country from Belfast, Ireland, and preached at several localities in New York and Vermont. The future President was born in a log cabin which his father occupied while waiting for the erection of a parsonage. He was educated at Schenectady, New York, at first in an academy there, and afterwards in Union College, from which he graduated in 1848. During part of his college career he supported himself by teaching, and after graduation he continued to teach while studying law at Lansingburg, New York. Thence he went to New York City, where he entered the law-office of E. D. Culver. He was admitted to the bar in 1853, and became junior member of the firm of Culver, Parker & Arthur.

Early in the young barrister's career his firm was concerned in the celebrated Lemmon slave case, of which we have spoken in our sketch of William M. Evarts, who was selected by young Arthur as consulting counsel. It ended in the freeing of the slaves, in which result the young advocate took an active part, though all the honor is usually given to Mr. Evarts. Mr. Arthur's firm afterwards became the legal champions of the colored people, and in 1856, by their successful handling of the Jennings case, established the right of the African race to ride in the street cars.

Politically, Mr. Arthur was in his earlier days a Whig, but on the absorption of his party by the new Republican party, he became one of its ardent members, and was active in its local organization. In 1860, Governor Morgan appointed him engineer-in-chief on his staff. This had previously been an office with nominal duties, but the outbreak of the war made it important, and Mr. Arthur's previous connection with the militia made his services valuable. In April, 1861, he opened a branch quartermaster's department in New York, at Governor Morgan's request, and was soon after given the entire task of preparing and equipping the regiments raised in the State. This duty he continued to perform until the end of the war, being appointed quartermaster-general in 1862.

In January, 1862, he made an elaborate report of the defences of New York harbor, and in February, being appointed inspector-general, he visited the New York regiments in the Army of the Potomac and saw that their wants were supplied. On the election of Governor Seymour in December, 1863, Mr. Arthur returned to the practice of the law. But he continued active in military and political affairs, was chairman of the Republican executive committee of the State, and worked actively for the nomination and election of President Grant in 1868. On November 20, 1871, he was appointed by the President collector of the port of New York, and at the expiration of his term, in 1875, was renominated and unanimously confirmed by the Senate. He held this position until July 12, 1878, when he was removed at the instance of Senator Sherman, who brought against him charges of political mismanagement of the office, which were indignantly and successfully repelled. Collector Arthur proved that the removals from office of his subordinates was in an unusually small percentage, and that many improvements had been introduced.

In 1879 he was elected chairman of the Republican State committee, and when, in July, 1880, General Garfield was nominated by the Republican convention at Chicago for President, it was decided that the second nominee should be taken from New York, and General Arthur's name was offered and accepted. In November he was elected Vice-President of the United States, and in March, 1881, took his seat as President of the Senate. On the retirement of Senator Conkling, Mr. Arthur sought to procure his re-election by the State Legislature, but failed in this purpose.

The assassination of President Garfield raised the Vice-President to the Presidential chair. President Arthur took the oath of office privately in New York, September 20, 1881, and was publicly inaugurated in Washington on September 22. Of his acts in office we have no space here to speak. It will suffice to say that his administration won wide-spread commendation, even from those who had at first predicted for him a weak or corrupt executive career. He did not long survive the conclusion of his term of office, dying November 11, 1886.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.

Brevet Major-General Daniel Butterfield was born in Utica, New York, October 31, 1831; was graduated at Union in 1849, and became a merchant in New York City. He was colonel of the Twelfth New York Militia when the civil war began. Accompanying his regiment to Washington in July, 1861, he led the advance into Virginia over the Long Bridge, joined General Patterson on the Upper Potomac, and commanded a brigade.

On the enlargement of the regular army he was commissioned a lieutenant-colonel, and assigned to the Twelfth Infantry May 14, 1861; appointed brigadier-general of volunteers September 7, 1861, and ordered to the corps of Fitz-John Porter, in which he made the campaign of the Peninsula, taking a conspicuous part in the actions at Hanover Court-House, Mechanicsville, and Gaines's Mill, where he was wounded, and in the battles fought during the retreat of McClellan's army to Harrison's Landing, where he commanded a detachment on the south side of the James River to cover the retreat. He took part in the great battles under Pope and McClellan in August and September, 1862, and near the close of October took command of Morrell's division. He became major-general of volunteers on November 29, 1862; was made colonel of the Fifth Infantry in the regular army on July 1, 1863, and commanded the Fifth Corps at the battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia; was chief of staff, Army of the Potomac, at Chancellorsville and at Gettysburg, where he was wounded; was ordered to re-enforce Rosecrans's Army of the Cumberland in October, 1863; acting chief of staff to Hooker at Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, and Pea-Vine Creek, Georgia. He commanded a division of the Twentieth Corps at the battles of Buzzards' Roost, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw, and Lost Mountain, Georgia, and was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general United States army "for gallant and meritorious conduct.". He is the author of "Camp and Outpost Duty" (New York, 1862). He served after the war as superintendent of the general recruiting service of the United States army, with head-quarters in New York, and in command of forces in New York harbor from 1865 till 1869, when he resigned from the army, and was appointed head of the Sub-Treasury of the United States in New York. He filled this position most creditably.

Few officers have a better military record than General Butterfield. A man of fine, commanding presence, he always inspired confidence to his men when leading them to battle. His father was John Butterfield.

EDWIN BOOTH.

Edwin Booth, America's most famous actor, was born at Bel Air, near Baltimore, Maryland, November 13, 1833, the son of the celebrated actor Junius Brutus Booth. The boy had few opportunities for education in the life of active movement to which his father's profession subjected him, but his naturally studious disposition caused him to make use of every opportunity in this direction, and he grew up very well informed. A strong sympathy always existed between him and his father, who took him with him on his professional tours while he was still young, and whose occasional wayward and passionate moods could only be controlled by the quieting influence possessed over him by his son. Young Booth's first appearance was at the Boston Museum in 1849, in the minor part of Tressel, in "Richard III." It is said that his father objected to his going on the stage. However that was, no such objection was afterwards indicated. The young actor worked hard for professional improvement, and appeared at Philadelphia, Providence, and other cities, as Cassio in "Othello" and Wilford in "The Iron Chest," being highly commended in the latter character. He traveled for two years with his father, and made his first appearance in New York, September 27, 1850, at the National Theatre, Chatham Street, in the character of Wilford. In 1851, during a temporary illness of his father, the son replaced him in the character of Richard III., a performance that was criticised as very creditable. In the same year the father and son played together in San Francisco, in a theatre under the management of Junius Brutus Booth, Jr. They subsequently traveled through California until 1852, when, during their return to the East, the elder Booth died.

In his subsequent career Edwin Booth became famous in the characters which had been played so successfully by his father and in various others chosen by himself, his early *rôle* including Shylock, Hamlet, Macbeth, and Sir Edward Mortimer in the "Iron Chest." In 1854 he was in Australia, playing with Laura Keene. On his return to California he first played the character of Richelieu, one of his greatest parts in later years. His subsequent return to the East was heralded by the fame he had gained in the West, and his tour through the Eastern cities met with the greatest success. In 1857 he appeared again in New York, at the Metropolitan Theatre, where he roused the utmost enthusiasm by his masterly impersonations. In the spring of 1858 he played Iago, in a benefit at Wallack's Theatre, to E. L. Davenport's Othello and Mrs. Hoey's Desdemona.

In 1860, Mr. Booth married Mary Devlin, an actress, with whom he took a trip to Europe, playing at the Haymarket in London with poor support and slight success; but more successfully at Liverpool and Manchester. His wife died in 1863. He now began his career as a manager, assuming control of the Winter Garden Theatre, New York. Here, in November, 1864, the three brothers appeared together in "Julius Cæsar," Edwin as Brutus, Junius Brutus as Cassius, and John Wilkes as Antony. He brought out plays here with unusual magnificence and completeness, and gave to "Hamlet" the unprecedented run of one hundred consecutive nights. He afterwards became associated with John S. Clarke in the management of the Winter Garden and the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia.

After the murder of President Lincoln by his brother John Wilkes, Edwin retired from the stage for a year, but subsequently was induced to return, and was greeted with all the old enthusiasm by his audiences. He now determined to enter upon the production of plays on a truly magnificent scale, and built the splendid structure known as Booth's Theatre, at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, New York, which was opened February 3, 1869, with "Romeo and Juliet." In the same year he married Mary McVickar, a step-daughter of the manager, J. H. McVickar. She died in 1881.

In his new theatre Booth brought out all his old series of plays in the most superb style, and with the greatest success, until 1873, when the financial panic forced him into bankruptcy. He subsequently restored his fortunes by a professional tour. In 1880 and 1882 he acted in Europe with the most distinguished success. He afterwards associated himself with Lawrence Barrett, and they starred together till the death of Barrett in 1891. Booth did not long survive him, dying in New York, June 7, 1893. Among his many acts of generosity is the fine club-house built by him for actors, in Gramercy Park, New York.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN T. LOCKMAN.

Brevet Brigadier-General John T. Lockman was born in the city of New York on the 26th day of September, 1834. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he was a student-at-law in the city of his birth. On the 19th day of April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company C, Ninth Regiment of New York State Militia. Having recruited Company H for the Ninth Regiment, he was elected its first lieutenant on May 24, 1861. The regiment left New York on the 27th day of May for Washington, arriving there on the evening of the 28th, relieving the Seventh New York State Militia. Participated in the Martinsburg campaign under General Robert Patterson, and Ball's Bluff under General Charles P. Stone; was commissioned captain November 25, 1861, and participated in the movements terminating in the occupation of Winchester, Virginia, in March, 1862; the campaign in Virginia, July and August, 1862, under General Pope.

General Lockman was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Nineteenth New York Volunteers August 13, 1862, and participated in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863, and on the death of Colonel Peisner in that battle succeeded to the command of the regiment, and on the 3d of May was commissioned its colonel. At the battle of Gettysburg he was severely wounded during the first day's fight, July 1, 1863.

On rejoining his regiment in September, 1863, the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps were ordered to the Southwest to re-enforce General Thomas, and he there took part in establishing communication with General Thomas; or, as it was usually styled, opening the "Cracker Line;" participating in the battles of Wauhatchie and Missionary Ridge, pursuit of General Bragg, and relief of Knoxville.

On April 27, 1864, the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps were consolidated and formed into the Twentieth Corps. The One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division of that corps, and participated in the battles of Rocky-Faced Ridge and Resaca, at which battle, by order of General Hooker, he led three regiments to an assault on a rebel battery. He participated in the battles of Cassville, Pine Hill, Kolb's Farm, Dallas (where he commanded the Second Brigade), Kenesaw Mountain, Peach-Tree Creek, and the siege of Atlanta, entering that city on September 2, 1864. He also participated in the March to the Sea, siege and occupation of Savannah, Georgia, where he was placed in command of a provisional division to guard the captured cotton and stores. He also participated in the march through the Carolinas and movements resulting in the occupation of Charleston, Columbia, Winsborough, and Cheraw, South Carolina; and Fayetteville, battle of Bentonville, occupation of Raleigh, North Carolina, and surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston's army at Durham Station.

General Lockman was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers "for meritorious services in the capture of Atlanta."

At the close of the war he resumed the study of law, graduating from the Columbia College Law-School with the degree of B.L. in April, 1867, and was admitted to the bar of the State of New York in the same month.

General Lockman served under the following, who were commanders of armies: Generals Scott, McDowell, Patterson, McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, and Meade in the Army of the Potomac; Grant, Rosecrans, Thomas, and Sherman in the Army of the Cumberland; and Slocum, Army of Georgia. Under corps commanders, Generals Stone, Banks, Howard, Hooker, Slocum, Williams, and Mower.

CHARLES W. BROOKE.

THE ancestors of Charles Wallace Brooke, the eminent lawyer and orator, emigrated from Ireland to this country at an early date, though the notable Irish qualities of geniality, wit, and eloquence are still retained by the descendant of the family with whom we are at present concerned. His grandfather, Charles J. Brooke, was an intimate friend of Alexander Hamilton, whose name he gave to his most promising son. This son, Alexander Hamilton Brooke, was born in Virginia, in which State the Brooke family is still one of note. He entered the navy, but after a time left it, moved to Philadelphia, and became a sea-captain of that port, commanding the largest ship in the China trade. He married the daughter of Captain Joseph Berry, another famous Philadelphia seaman, his son Charles being born April 10, 1836, in the then district of Southwark, near the Old Swedes' Church.

Captain Brooke died when his son was but four years of age, leaving his wife a small competency. Mrs. Brooke took care that her children should receive a good education, Charles being educated at the Protestant Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia, and afterwards at the University of Pennsylvania. At the age of seventeen he left the University to accept a clerkship in the Western Bank. In this establishment he is credited with starting the system of striking ledger balance sheets for each day's business, and also of inaugurating the clearing-house system in Philadelphia.

Banking business, however, was not to his taste, and he studied law in his leisure moments, Charles E. Lex acting as his preceptor. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1858, when twenty-two years of age. The office taken by him was near that of Benjamin Harris Brewster, who took a strong interest in him, and remained during life his warm friend. The young lawyer quickly made friends and gained clients through his winning manners and that gift of eloquence which had early displayed itself. He had chosen the specialty of criminal practice, and by the time he had been two years before the bar he had gained a leading position in the Philadelphia criminal courts, many important cases coming into his hands. In addition to his legal reputation, he quickly became prominent in the social life of Philadelphia. He was one of the originators of the Penn Club, one of the prominent social institutions of the Quaker City. He was fond of theatricals, and became an active member of the Amateur Dramatic Society. He was president of the Board of School Directors, and during the war was a prominent sustainer of the Union cause as a member of the First City Troop, with which he marched, under the leadership of Hon. Samuel J. Randall, to the defence of Gettysburg. At successive dates he was Democratic candidate for district attorney and for Congress, but was not elected, the Republican party being in a strong majority.

Mr. Brooke's fine powers of oratory and high sense of humor were soon displayed in the lecture field, in which the announcement of his name was sure to draw a large audience. His lectures on "Irish Bards and Ballads" and "Rare Old Players" were highly popular, and were delivered not only in Philadelphia, but in various other cities. His sense of humor, in fact, won for him the title of "The Wit of the Philadelphia Bar," and could all the bright sayings that have fallen from his tongue be gathered, they would make a volume of good things.

In 1871, Mr. Brooke removed from Philadelphia to New York, in which wider field of practice he has since been engaged. Among his many famous cases may be named the Woodhull and Claflin libel suit in connection with the Beecher and Tilton scandal, and his defence of Henry S. Ives, "The Young Napoleon of Finance." In oratory, he has made his mark in New York by his famous orations on Robert Emmet and at the unveiling of the statue of Tom Moore, in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, where twenty thousand people listened to his eloquent words. Another notable event was his memorial oration on the "Manchester Martyrs," in the Cooper Institute.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL EDWIN STEWART.

Paymaster-General Edwin Stewart was born in New York City, May 5, 1837. He is a graduate of Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and of Williams College, from which institution he has received the degrees of B.A. and M.A. Had it not been for the war he would have followed a profession; in fact, had already commenced the study of law, when, in September, 1861, he was appointed an assistant paymaster in the navy. His first duty was on board the gun-boat "Pembina," then fitting out at New York. The "Pembina" joined the expedition against Port Royal, and on November 7, 1861, took part in the bombardment and capture of the forts of that place.

In April, 1862, Assistant Paymaster Stewart was promoted to the grade of paymaster, and ordered to the "Richmond," in the South Atlantic Squadron. The "Richmond," in company with the "Hartford," participated in that series of brilliant naval engagements which made the name of Farragut famous.

Paymaster Stewart was attached to the "Richmond" during the three most eventful years of her career, and saw memorable service, both on the blockade and in the battles in which she was engaged, notably at Port Hudson and at the passage and capture of the forts in Mobile Bay.

At the close of the war he was assigned to duty on the Lakes, being attached to the steamer "Michigan" from 1865 to 1868. Much of the duty of the "Michigan" during those years consisted in watching and endeavoring to frustrate the persistent and repeated efforts of the Fenians to effect a landing in Canada.

The "Michigan" finally succeeded in capturing the whole party as they were making their way across the Niagara River.

In 1869, Paymaster Stewart was ordered to Washington, where for three years he was in charge of the Purchasing Pay-Office.

In the spring of 1872 he was appointed a member of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy.

In the fall of 1872 he was ordered to the "Hartford" as fleet-paymaster on the Asiatic Station. The "Hartford" went to China by way of the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal, stopping at various places of interest *en route*. The cruise lasted three years, a large portion of the time being spent in the seaport cities of China and Japan.

When homeward bound in 1875 the "Hartford" received at Messina telegraphic orders to go to Tripoli and settle a difficulty growing out of an alleged indignity offered to the United States consul. On her arrival at Tripoli she found the "Congress" already there under similar orders. An apology for the indignity was demanded from the Pasha, and forty-eight hours named as the time within which it must be made.

The two ships steamed into position before the city, and in this menacing attitude awaited the Pasha's reply. It came within the time specified. A full and satisfactory apology was made, and the "Hartford" steamed away on her homeward voyage.

Paymaster Stewart was commissioned "pay-inspector" March 8, 1880, and for three years was on duty as inspector at the navy-yard, New York. In 1882 he was ordered to the "Lancaster," and for nearly three years was fleet-paymaster on the European Station, visiting during the cruise most of the seaport cities of Europe from St. Petersburg to Alexandria and Palestine. An interesting feature of this cruise was the visit to Russia, the "Lancaster" having been ordered to Cronstadt to represent the United States on the occasion of the coronation of the Czar.

In 1886, Pay-Inspector Stewart was assigned to the important position of purchasing pay-officer in New York City, on which duty he was continued until May 16, 1890, when he was made paymaster-general of the navy. He was selected for this position while he was still a pay-inspector, with thirteen pay-directors senior to him on the list.

The bureau of which he is chief directs all purchases for the navy, has custody of all supplies, keeps account of all appropriations for the navy, and is the financial and business bureau of the department.

General Stewart is a member of the Loyal Legion, of the University Club in New York, and of the Metropolitan and Army and Navy Clubs in Washington.

He has for many years been a Sunday-school superintendent, and is a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church.

THOMAS EWING.

Brigadier- and Brevet Major-General Thomas Ewing was born at Lancaster, Ohio, August 7, 1839. He is the third son of the distinguished statesman and lawyer of that name. He graduated at Brown University and at the Cincinnati Law School. In 1856 he married Miss Ellen Cox, a daughter of the Rev. William Cox, a graduate of Princeton Seminary, distinguished for his zeal and eloquence. In 1856 he settled in Kansas and took a strong hand in defeating the conspiracy to force the pro-slavery constitution on Kansas. In 1858–1859 he practiced law at Leavenworth in partnership with Captain (afterwards General) William T. Sherman and his brother, Hugh Ewing. In 1860 he was elected chief-justice of the Supreme Court of the new State for six years, and filled the office with marked ability until 1862, when he recruited and was appointed colonel of the Eleventh Kansas Infantry. That fall he commanded his regiment in the engagements fought by the Army of the Frontier in Arkansas, and for conspicuous gallantry in the desperate battle of Prairie Grove was commissioned a brigadier-general by special order of President Lincoln.

In June, 1863, he took command of the District of the Border, comprising Western Missouri and Kansas, where the smouldering fires of the old free-state struggle had burst into furious and insuppressible flames when the great war broke out. Outlaws on both sides ravaged the border until the Missouri side had been depopulated, wasted, and burned to the subsoil. The vendetta reached its climax in the horrible massacre at Lawrence, in July, 1863, which was followed by Ewing's Order No. 11, compelling the few scattered inhabitants of parts of three border counties of Missouri, who were serving as spies and purveyors for the guerillas, to move to the nearest military posts or eastward from the troubled border. This order was approved by General Schofield and President Lincoln. Its results were most beneficent. It caused little hardship to non-combatants, and the support of the guerillas being withdrawn, the ferocious vendetta ended at once and forever.

Early in 1864, General Ewing took command of the District of St. Louis, comprising all of Southeast Missouri. Soon after, General Sterling Price suddenly crossed the Arkansas River and invaded Missouri with an army of twenty-two thousand men. His objective point was St. Louis, which had been stripped of its garrison. Time was indispensable to collect troops to defend St. Louis and drive Price from the State. On the 26th of September, 1864, Ewing was despatched by General Rosecrans, then commanding the department, to check and delay Price's army, if possible, at the terminus of the Iron Mountain Railroad, ninety miles south of St. Louis. He collected ten hundred and eighty men and encountered Price's advance in a defile of the Boston Mountains, four miles south of Pilot Knob. Ewing was slowly forced back into Fort Davidson, a small earth-work at the end of the railroad. Price thereupon sent Shelby's division to cut Ewing off from retreating on St. Louis, while with Marmaduke's and Fagan's divisions, on the afternoon of the 27th of September, he assaulted the fort. He was repulsed with great slaughter, leaving on the plain more killed and wounded than the entire number of Ewing's command. He then placed batteries on Shepherd's Mountain, which overhangs the fort, and commenced to shell the garrison, when darkness suspended the conflict.

Late that night Ewing spiked his guns, except two which he took with him, and, blowing up the magazine, slipped through the enemy's lines by an unfrequented road and struck out for St. Louis. At daybreak he encountered Shelby's pickets, and thereupon turned west and, marching rapidly all night, reached a ridge dividing the Cortois from the Huzza, where the enemy overtook him next morning. With his two field-guns he held the pursuers at bay until dark, when he had to descend to the plain. Here he was heavily outnumbered and nearly surrounded, but by desperate fighting and marching reached Harrison Station, four miles distant, where, finding a large quantity of railroad ties, he intrenched his command so formidably that night that the next day the enemy abandoned the pursuit. By this campaign he so delayed and crippled the invading army as to secure the safety of St. Louis and contribute largely to Price's expulsion from the State.

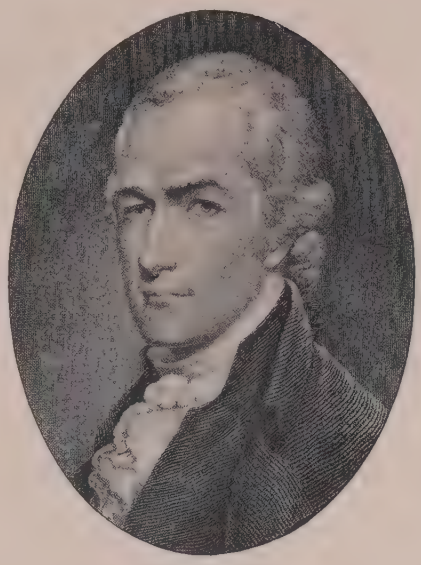
Since the war General Ewing has been conspicuous at the bar and in Congress and as Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio, for ten years past practicing law successfully, chiefly in New York City.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

Alexander Hamilton, the ablest jurist and statesman of the early period of the United States, and destined long to be classed among the greatest men of the great American republic, was born on the island of Nevis, one of the Antilles, January 11, 1757, his father being a Scotch emigrant to the West Indies, his mother the daughter of a Huguenot physician. The opportunities for school training afforded on the island were very limited, and at the age of thirteen the boy entered the counting-house of Mr. Nicholas Cruger, of the port of Saint Croix, in which he remained for three years, taking every opportunity to improve himself by reading, and giving particular attention to the subjects of trade and finance. During these years he was left for a period in sole charge of the house, and managed it with a skill and judgment which few men could have surpassed.

In 1772 he came to New York, an opportunity for a more liberal education having opened to him. Here he spent a year in the grammar school at Elizabethtown, and in the spring of 1774 entered King's (now Columbia) College as a student, being permitted by special privilege to pursue his studies on a plan laid out by himself. On the outbreak of the troubles in Boston, Hamilton set himself to study the political question between the colonies and the mother-country, applying himself to it with his usual deep research and close reasoning. As a result he felt it his duty to take part with the colonists against the "omnipotence of Parliament." With the ardor which was a constituent of his nature, he took an active part in the public discussions of the day, and before the end of his eighteenth year had established his reputation as an orator and writer.

While still in college he joined the New York militia, beginning his military life as captain of its first company of artillery employed in the Continental service. He qualified himself for this position by instruction under an experienced officer and several months of daily drill duty. With his company he took active part in the battle of Long Island, and at Harlem Plains, Chatterton's Hill, New Brunswick, Trenton, and Princeton. His courage and skill as a soldier attracted the admiring attention of Washington, and in January, 1777, he became the private secretary of the commander-in-chief, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He continued on Washington's staff till April, 1781, and in 1780 was married to Elizabeth Schuyler, daughter of the distinguished soldier and statesman, General Philip Schuyler. After a short period of absence from the army, he returned to it, distinguished himself by a brilliant attack, and was present with a command at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis.



During this period Hamilton's ability as a statesman was clearly displayed. The defects of the existing confederation of States were exposed by him, and a letter which he wrote in September, 1780, contained the first suggestion towards a more permanent form of government. In the following year, in a letter to Robert Morris, he laid down a complete scheme of national finance, including a plan for a United States bank. He was a member of the convention of delegates at Annapolis in 1786, and was a very active agent in bringing about the Constitutional Convention of 1787, over whose deliberations he exercised an important influence. At this period he contributed his profound political writings to the *Federalist*.

In the following year it was the eloquence and political sagacity of Hamilton that induced the New York convention to ratify the Constitution, converting a minority into a triumphant majority. On the formation of the new government, Washington appointed him Secretary of the Treasury. The appointment proved a most wise one. Hamilton achieved an immediate success in adjusting the fiscal affairs of the country which is without parallel, and prosperity quickly followed his judicious measures. His state papers written during the two periods of Washington's administration are regarded as masterpieces in their particular line. In his later life Hamilton rose to the highest level in the legal profession in New York. While thus engaged, his active interest in public affairs brought him the enmity of Aaron Burr. An insult followed, a challenge, and a duel, and on July 11, 1804, Hamilton fell mortally wounded before the pistol of Burr. Thus died one of the noblest of American citizens by the hand of one of the most despicable.

REAR-ADMIRAL STEPHEN BLAKER LUCE.

Rear-Admiral Stephen Blaker Luce has been upon so many stations, and in so many different kinds of duty, that it would be impossible, within our limited space, to enumerate them. He was born in New York; entered the naval service as midshipman in 1841, when thirteen years and a half old. In 1889, by operation of law, he was placed upon the retired list, having then a total sea-service of thirty-three years; other duty, twelve years and three months; and "unemployed," one year, eleven months. While a midshipman he served in the Mediterranean and on the coast of Brazil; and from 1845 to 1848, in the "Columbus," 74, circumnavigating the globe, visiting Japan, and serving on the coast of California during the Mexican War. He next went to the Naval Academy, becoming passed midshipman in 1848. After a three years' cruise in the Pacific, he was upon astronomical duty, the Home Squadron, and the Coast Survey, up to September, 1855, when he was promoted to be master, and to lieutenant the day after. After a cruise in the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indies, he went to the Naval Academy as assistant instructor. While there the civil war broke out. Lieutenant Luce was ordered to the frigate "Wabash," on the Atlantic blockade, and in her took part in the actions at Hatteras Inlet and Port Royal. He commanded a howitzer launch of the "Wabash," in a reconnoissance in force, and an engagement at Port Royal Ferry, by combined military and naval forces. In January, 1862, he was ordered to the Naval Academy, which had been removed to Newport during the war, and in July of that year was commissioned lieutenant-commander. In the summer of 1863 he commanded the "Macedonian," on her practice cruise to Europe, and, upon his return, was ordered to the command of the monitor "Nantucket," of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

While in command of "Nantucket" he engaged Forts Moultrie and Sumter a number of times. In August, 1864, he was ordered to command the "Sonoma," double-ender, of the North Atlantic Squadron, but was almost immediately transferred to the command of the "Canandaigua," and from her to the "Pontiac," where he remained until June, 1865. While in command of the "Pontiac" engaged Battery Marshall. In January, 1865, reported to General Sherman, at Savannah, for duty in connection with army operations. With great difficulty got the "Pontiac" up to Sister's Ferry, forty miles above Savannah, and guarded the pontoon bridge there while Slocum's wing passed into South Carolina. Lieutenant-Commander Luce next served as commandant of midshipmen at Annapolis; commanding, in 1866, the practice squadron of six vessels. In 1867 he commanded the practice cruise, which extended to European waters, with three ships. In 1868 he took the same squadron on a practice cruise, visiting West Point, and then going to Europe. He had been commissioned as commander in 1866; commanded the "Mohongo," on the Pacific, and the "Juniata," of the European Squadron. In September, 1872, he was serving as equipment officer at the Boston Navy-Yard, and was commissioned captain in December of that year. During the "Virginius" excitement he was ordered to command the "Minnesota," but returned to his former duty in a short time. His next duty was the command of the "Hartford," from which he went to that of inspector of training-ships, in which he has always shown an enlightened interest and fostering care. From January 1, 1878, to January 1, 1881, he was in command of the "Minnesota" training-ship, on our coast. From April, 1881, to January, 1884, he was in command of the Training Squadron, constantly cruising. Commodore in 1881, he was the next year ordered as president of the Commission on the Sale of the Navy-Yards. In July, 1884, he was ordered to the command of the North Atlantic Squadron, as acting rear-admiral; and in September of the same year made president of the U. S. Naval War College, at Coastus Harbor, Rhode Island. He was promoted to rear-admiral in October, 1885. From June, 1886, to February, 1889, he was in command of the North Atlantic Station.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF GEORGE W. MELVILLE.

It is rare to find high professional ability and the capacity to attend scrupulously to office-work and details combined in the same individual with the daring spirit and dauntless courage which lead to gallant deeds in the face of the most distressing conditions under which men can be placed. The "sound body" enabled the "sound mind" to do such things as Melville has accomplished,—for his life has been one of strange and stirring adventure.

Although his name will ever be associated with the "Jeannette Expedition," he was a volunteer for two other well-known similar ventures to the far North, each of which accomplished their mission "*tuto, cito, jucunde*,"—owing, in great measure, to the knowledge which he had of the things to be provided,—a complete outfit being the necessary adjunct of success in undertakings of this nature.

De Long, in his journals, bears full testimony to his cheerful and steady co-operation during that trying drift through entirely unknown seas. When the supreme moment came, and with there own resources cut down to the lowest amount, the party had to make for an unknown shore, over a vast extent of ice and water, Melville was equal to the occasion. He commanded one of the three boats engaged in the retreat, and accomplished the feat of bringing that whole boat's-crew out alive,—while the others perished, either in the icy waters of the Arctic or the equally inhospitable waste about the Lena delta. Most men would have thought that they had done enough; but, after a few days of rest to recuperate his forces, he again took his life in his hands and led a party which discovered, far down in that lonely, wintry waste, the bodies of De Long, Dr. Ambler, and their ill-starred companions. One boat, he rightly judged, had been lost during a night of storm, as they were approaching the land. In searching for the other boat's-crew "he fought his perilous and painful way, mile by mile, through the rigors of perpetual winter and floating archipelagoes of ice along the Arctic coast for over five hundred miles, surviving the privations which had been fatal to so many, and persevered until his search was rewarded by the recovery of all the records of the "Jeannette Expedition." In the face of obstacles presented by the worst season, he penetrated to the mouth of the Lena in his search, and left no doubt that the unfortunate crew of the third boat had not succeeded in reaching the shore. As it was, he contributed to the geography of the world a new and important chart of that region.

It was under his charge that the rude but massive tomb was built which sheltered the poor remains of the lost, "and the rites of Christian burial were performed over these martyrs to science and humanity, where perpetual winter had embalmed them." They were, however, subsequently exhumed by order of the United States government and brought home, to be laid among the dust of their kin, with impressive ceremonies. The Russian government offered every assistance to the officers who accomplished this pious mission, while our own government conferred substantial rewards upon those who had aided Melville in his extremity. For his Arctic services Engineer Melville afterwards received special promotion, with the approbation of the whole navy and of the country at large.

Engineer-in-chief Melville was born in New York, of Scottish lineage, on January 10, 1841, and his education was acquired in the public schools, the school of the Christian Brothers, and the Brooklyn Polytechnic School.

He entered the navy at the outbreak of the civil war, and served well and faithfully, both during that trying period and afterwards,—when peace came,—on our own coast, in the West Indies, in Brazil, and on the East India Station; beside duty at navy-yards. He was everywhere a favorite, on account of his cheerful, modest, and unostentatious deportment, as well as for the zeal, bravery, and endurance which he showed on all occasions which were calculated to bring forth those qualities,—and they are not few, even in the ordinary course of service. Melville was made engineer-in-chief of the navy and chief of the Bureau of Steam-Engineering in August, 1887, and in January, 1892, was recommissioned in the same office, with the entire approbation of the whole navy, as well as that of the great industrial establishments with which he necessarily comes in contact in conducting a vast business.

As an instance of his ability to accomplish unusual feats, and his capacity for extraordinary effort, we may mention the fact that in the summer of 1887 he prepared the general designs of the machinery of five vessels of the new navy.

MORITZ EISNER.

Moritz Eisner was born in Vienna, Austria, in 1850, and after receiving his education in his native city became an apprentice in a well-known drug house of that place. After acquiring some knowledge of the business, he came to America when nineteen years old, and settled in Philadelphia. Here he served as clerk for a short time with a wholesale drug house, and afterwards with Cramer & Small, whose establishment was famous at the time as one of the best and most reliable stores not only in Philadelphia but in the United States. Here he completed the education in the business he had begun in Vienna, worked his way up to the position of first assistant in a short time, and finally, in 1880, purchased the business of the firm, with the aid of his former employers, Messrs. Aschenbach & Miller, and became its successor. In addition to his business interests, Mr. Eisner became the regular correspondent for a number of German pharmaceutical journals.

In 1873, Mr. Eisner visited his native city for the first time since leaving it as a youth, acting now as correspondent for the *Philadelphia Demokrat* during the World's Exposition in that city. He was also attached to the staff of the *New York Tribune*, with Bayard Taylor and G. V. Smalley, who were in Vienna at the time. He acquired a taste for newspaper work there and also upon his return home, and was connected with the *Philadelphia Demokrat* for about one year, a service which went far to fit him for his later work. In December, 1874, Mr. Eisner married Miss Anna Zeitz, a young lady born in Philadelphia, Returning at the solicitation of his former employers to the drug trade, he re-entered the employ of Cramer & Small, and succeeded them in business in the year above stated. The drug business, however, did not give him sufficient latitude for the display of his energy, and, knowing that the treatment with natural remedies was destined to increase in the United States, he began to import the best-known mineral waters of Europe and introduce them to the medical profession in the United States. After associating with himself Mr. Mendelson, the firm of Eisner & Mendelson introduced the now celebrated Malt Extract of Johann Hoff in the United States. The demand for this article soon increased to such an extent that the manufacturer had to erect a large factory in the United States to supply it. The firm removed its head-quarters to New York in 1887, and became the representatives of the city of Carlsbad, the celebrated mineral water resort in Austria, for the sale of the products of said spring in the United States, also of the French Government Springs of Vichy, Contrexéville Springs, Hunyad Matyas Spring, and many of the most famous springs of Europe and America. In fact, this house is to-day known as the first house in that line here and abroad. The mercantile and financial part of the business is under Mr. Mendelson's management, while Mr. Eisner attends to the advertising department, a service to which his journalistic experience well fits him.

Mr. Eisner was a member of many German societies in Philadelphia, and a director of the Philadelphia Maennerchor and of the German Club. Mr. Eisner is also a director of the Freundschaft Society of New York.

JOSEPH MENDELSON.

JOSEPH MENDELSON, of the well-known firm of Eisner & Mendelson, is a native of Austria, having been born at Hohenems, in that country, March 20, 1852. In July, 1859, he landed with his parents in Philadelphia, they having joined the tide of emigration setting so strongly towards the New World. The youthful emigrant was entered as a student in the public schools of Philadelphia, and continued in the grades of primary and grammar schools till 1864, when, at twelve years of age, he was removed from school to begin the business of life. His father, Daniel Mendelson, had established a dry-goods business at Second Street and Girard Avenue, and, although not knowing the language, was one of the pioneer advertisers of the dry-goods business in the daily papers, and the first advertiser in that line in the *Philadelphia Demokrat.* Young Mendelson entered his father's store, his two brothers, who had taken part in the business, having left it to join the army during the war. At the end of two years, however, the business not proving successful, he began trade for himself in the line of selling notions, etc., to the small stores around the city; and in 1867 entered the wholesale notion house which his brothers had opened on Market Street after the war.

In 1869, being still but seventeen years of age, he opened a retail store, in partnership with another brother, at Tenth and South Streets. This was discontinued after a year, and he continued in the jobbing business alone till 1873, giving all his earnings up to that time to his parents. In 1873 he left Philadelphia as a traveling salesman for the firm of Feust & Rice, manufacturers of fancy cabinet ware. His connection with this firm continued for five years, during which his journeys took him to every section of the United States.

At the end of this period of service, Mr. Mendelson married Miss Hattie August, of New York, the daughter of a gentleman who had been a resident of Warrington, North Carolina, at the outbreak of the war, but, moved by Union sentiments, had freed his slaves when Fort Sumter was fired upon, and removed to New York. Mr. Mendelson returned to Philadelphia after his marriage and started there the firm of M. Elkin & Co., manufacturers of ladies' and children's fine shoes, a line of business which proved very successful. The firm was dissolved, however, in 1881, and Mr. Mendelson then went into partnership with Mr. H. Gardiner, with whom he continued for a year. In 1882 he entered into the firm with which he is at present connected, that of Eisner & Mendelson, wholesale druggists and importers, situated at 318–320 Race Street. Mr. Mendelson had, as will be seen, for years actively tried one business after another, with an energy which could not fail to command success in the end. This has come to him in his present line of business, in which he has been highly successful, the firm being now engaged in the sale of the world-renowned Johann Hoff's Malt Extract and various mineral waters. In 1886 they started a branch store in New York, and after a year there, finding that the branch had grown larger than the original Philadelphia house, they concluded to remove their entire business to that city. It is now situated at 152–154 Franklin Street, New York.

The business of this firm has grown until it is now large and extensive, with important interests in Europe, the house having an office in Berlin, Germany. The mercantile and financial part of it is under Mr. Mendelson's management, while Mr. Eisner attends to the advertising department. During the past ten years, Mr. Mendelson has travelled widely in the interests of his business and for other purposes, his tours having extended to every large city of the United States and to most of the countries of Europe. He visited the International Medical Congress held a few years ago in Berlin, and has been an earnest and intelligent observer of the people of foreign lands and their manners and customs. He is a member of several social clubs in New York, and also of the Masonic Lodge, No. 206, and of the Ancient Chapter, No. 1.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL AND BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Major-General Gouverneur K. Warren was born in New York, and graduated from the Military Academy July 1, 1850. He was promoted brevet second lieutenant Topographical Engineers the same day; second lieutenant September 1, 1854, and first lieutenant July 1, 1856. He served on topographical and hydrographical survey of the delta of the Mississippi; on board for the improvement of the canal around the falls of the Ohio; on surveys for the improvement of Rock Island and Des Moines rapids, Mississippi River; compiling general map and reports of Pacific Railroad explorations; on Sioux Expedition of 1855, and engaged in the action of Blue Water; preparing maps of Dakota and Nebraska, and at the Military Academy as assistant and principal assistant professor of mathematics, to April 27, 1861.

He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth New York Infantry (Zouaves) May 14, 1861, and colonel of the same August 31, 1861. He served in the Department of Virginia from May to July, and was engaged in the action at Big Bethel, Virginia, June 10, 1861. He was then in the defences of Baltimore, and constructing fort on Federal Hill to March, 1862, being temporarily detached on an expedition to Northampton and Accomac Counties, Virginia, in November and December, 1861. He then participated with his regiment in all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac until May 1, 1865, and was engaged in the siege of Yorktown, skirmish on Pamunkey River, capture of Hanover Court-House, battle of Gaines's Mill (wounded), Malvern Hill, and skirmish at Harrison's Landing; battle of second Bull Run, skirmish near Centreville, battle of Antietam, and skirmish with the enemy's rear-guard on the Potomac.

He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers September 26, 1862, and was engaged with his brigade in the march to Falmouth and the battle of Fredericksburg. On the 4th of February, 1863, he was chief topographical engineer of the Army of the Potomac, and was engaged in action on Orange Pike, storming of Marye Heights, and battle of Salem. He was appointed major-general of volunteers May 3, 1863, and was engaged in the battle of Gettysburg (wounded). Then he was employed in the construction of bridges and making reconnoissances while pursuing the enemy from that place. He was in temporary command of the Second Army Corps from August 12, 1863, to March 24, 1864, and participated in the movement to Culpeper and the Rapidan, and engaged in the combat at Auburn and Bristoe Station, skirmish at Bull Run and Kelly's Ford, operations of Mine Run, and demonstration upon the enemy across Morton's Ford, until February 6, 1864, when he was placed in command of the Fifth Army Corps, with which he was engaged in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy Creek, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, White Oak Swamp, assaults on Petersburg, siege of Petersburg, Mine Explosion, actions for the occupation of the Weldon Railroad, combat of Peeble's Farm, Chapel House, skirmish near Hatcher's Run, destruction of Weldon Railroad to Meherrin River, combat near Dabney's Mill, movement to White Oak Ridge, and battle of Five Forks, Virginia, April 1, 1865, and then in command of the defences of Petersburg to May 1, 1865.

General Warren resigned his volunteer commission May 27, 1865, and was brevetted for "gallant and meritorious services," lieutenant-colonel, June 27, 1862, at the battle of Gaines's Mill; colonel, July 4, 1863, at the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, at the battle of Bristoe Station; and major-general, March 13, 1865, in the field during the Rebellion.

General Warren's career had been a remarkable one, and he rose gradually in rank and trusted position until relieved of his command by General Sheridan, just after the battle of Five Forks, regarding which General Abbot, in the summary of his case as established by testimony before a court of inquiry, says:

"This charge had put an end to all resistance. Surrounded by his captures and flushed with victory, Warren sent back a staff officer to report to General Sheridan, and asked for further orders. These orders came in writing. They relieved him from the command of his corps, and ordered him to report to General Grant."

General Warren was promoted lieutenant-colonel of engineers, March 4, 1879, and served from the time the war closed until his death upon many important duties connected with the Corps of Engineers. He died August 2, 1882, at Newport, Rhode Island, aged fifty-two.

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

AMONG the younger literary men of this country, none has attained a more rapid or promising reputation than the subject of our present sketch, Richard Harding Davis, who was born in Philadelphia in 1864, and is now, at thirty years of age, classed among the leading *littérateurs* of the United States. He may be looked on as an author by heredity, being the son of L. Clarke Davis, the editor of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, and of Rebecca Harding Davis, one of the most distinguished of the women authors of America. The literary career of Mrs. Davis is too well known to call for more than passing mention. She was born at Wheeling, West Virginia, about 1840, married Mr. Davis in 1863, and is the authoress of a number of highly original and effective American novels, including "Life in the Iron Mills," "Waiting for the Verdict," "Dallas Galbraith," "John Andross," and others, which have given her a wide reputation among the readers of the higher grade of fictitious literature.

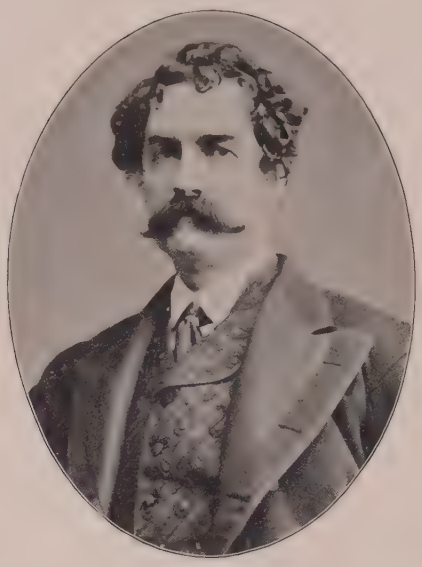
Mr. Davis received his education at Lehigh and the Johns Hopkins Universities. After graduating from the latter institution he turned his attention to literary work, stimulated, doubtless, by the example and success of his parents, and in 1887 began his journalistic labors as a reporter on the *Philadelphia Record*. He continued engaged in this line of literary labor for two years, part of this time being spent in England as correspondent to the home press. At the end of this time he went to New York, under an engagement to write special articles for the *Evening Sun*.

While thus actively engaged in journalistic labors, the young seeker for literary fame aspired to higher honors than were likely to come to the reporter or correspondent. He had inherited an artistic imagination from both parents, and showed promising powers in the line of fiction, which were destined to bring him an early and merited reputation. This came to him with the publication of his racy and original story of "Gallagher," which proved a complete and brilliant success, and brought the young author into sudden prominence in the literary arena. The story, as most readers will know, is that of a boy in a newspaper office, who succeeds by quickness of resources, agility, and indomitable pluck in bringing important news to the paper under circumstances in which any boy with less "go" in him than Gallagher would have failed. Mr. Davis's knowledge of the inner life of the office served him in good stead in this narrative, which is so bright and breezy that it took the reading world by storm.

His success won immediate recognition. He was offered and accepted in 1890 the editorial management of *Harper's Weekly*, and held it successfully for a year, when he resigned it in order to devote his time wholly to literary work of a more original and attractive class. During the period of his editorial work he had been producing from time to time short stories of marked originality of incident and handling, through many of which moves a character whom he has made famous in recent fiction. This is the easy-going and clear-minded aristocrat "Van Bibber," who in the hands of our word artist has made his appearance in a quick succession of amusing stories and striking situations. Mr. Davis's stories have been published in book form, including a volume made up of "Gallagher" and other stories, "Van Bibber and Others," and "Stories for Boys."

His literary work, however, has been by no means confined to fiction. His experience abroad has given rise to striking pictures of English life, published in *Harper's Magazine*, and to his descriptive volume, "Our English Cousins." He has published, besides, an historical work, "The Rulers of the Mediterranean," and "The Exiles."

Mr. Davis is probably the most popular of the younger corps of American writers. His books have been translated into French, German, and Italian; while he has received from the Sultan of Turkey the Order of the Medjidie, in recognition of the justice of his descriptions of Eastern affairs. He is still young in the art of literature, and there is a promising future before him in the various fields of authorship to which he has devoted himself.



JOHN LESTER WALLACK.

THE Wallacks were a family of dramatists. James William Wallack, born in London in 1795, the son of a prominent London actor, and father of the subject of our sketch, was an actor of admired powers, highly versatile in ability, and particularly brilliant in light comedy. His brother Henry, and his two sisters, Mary and Elizabeth, were also prominent on the stage. He began his stage life at the age of seven, and made his first appearance in America in 1818, in the character of Macbeth, at the Park Theatre, New York. His son, John Lester, was born in New York, January 1, 1820. The father soon after returned to London, where he became stage manager of the Drury Lane Theatre, and the son was brought up in that city till twenty years of age, when he received a commission in the British army as lieutenant. After two years' military service he resigned, moved by an hereditary predilection for the stage, and made his first appearance at Dublin, in the character of Don Pedro in "Much Ado about Nothing." He played here two seasons, then for a short time in Edinburgh, and made his *début* in London, November 16, 1846. Up to this time he was known only as John W. Lester.

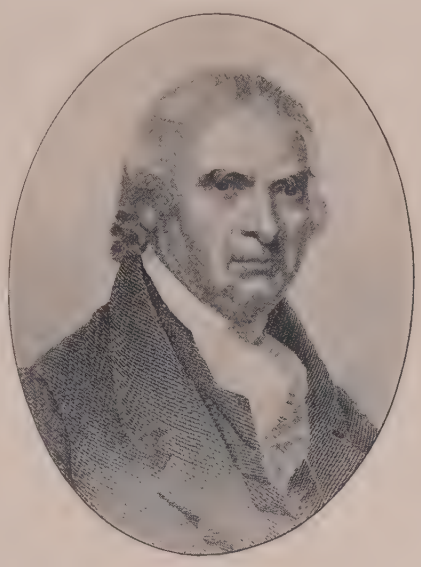
The rising young actor come to the city of his birth, and of his subsequent career, in 1847, where he made his first appearance, under the above name, at the Broadway Theatre, on September 27, as Sir Charles Coldstream in Boucicault's play of "Used Up." He remained for two years at this theatre, playing in a variety of characters, then acted in succession at the Bowery, Burton's, and Niblo's Theatres, and afterwards at Brougham's Lyceum, where he became very favorably known, and was cast in the leading parts. He had now appeared in Hamlet, Romeo, and other Shakespearian parts, and was rapidly acquiring a reputation as an actor of unusual abilities.

In 1852 he made his first appearance, under his father's auspices, in the theatre on Broome Street, then managed by the elder Wallack, and afterwards known as Wallack's Theatre. Here he took the leading parts, and acted as stage manager, remaining with his father until 1862, when the latter retired, and died in 1864. The elder Wallack was an actor of great histrionic ability, and of much success as a manager, owing to the excellence of his stock companies, and his care as to propriety of costume and scenery. He was eminent as Rolla in "Pizarro," and in similar parts, being most popular in comedy.

After the retirement of his father, Lester took his place as proprietor, opening soon after a second Wallack's Theatre,—now known as the Star Theatre. He continued his father's methods of management, keeping a stock company of the highest grade, and doing his utmost to make his house the home of the legitimate drama in the metropolis. His marked ability as an actor, particularly in young men's parts and in light comedy, and his unusual versatility, made him a great favorite in New York, and also throughout the country, where he made occasional starring excursions, which were attended with remarkable success. His *repertoire* of characters was one of the largest possessed by any American actor, his most effective parts being Claude Melnotte in "The Lady of Lyons," Harry Dornton in "The Road to Ruin," Dan Felix in "The Wonder," Charles Surface in "The School for Scandal," St. Pierre in "The Wife," Young Marlowe in "She Stoops to Conquer," and Sir Charles Coldstream in "Used Up." He also became a favorite in "The Serious Family" and "Rosedale," the latter a highly popular play of his own production.

In the season of 1882–1883 the attractive new Wallack's Theatre, at Broadway and Thirtieth Street, was opened with the "School for Scandal," with a very fine cast. Yet despite Wallack's success as manager and actor, he was not successful financially, partly from extravagance and generosity, and on May 21, 1888, when he retired from the management of Wallack's Theatre, he was almost penniless. His friends accordingly got up for him a benefit testimonial on a magnificent scale, the play being "Hamlet," the locality the Metropolitan Opera House, the cast including most of the leading American actors. It produced the large sum of $20,000, unprecedented on such an occasion. Wallack did not live long to enjoy it, dying at Stamford, Connecticut, September 6, 1888.

GEORGE CLINTON.



GEORGE CLINTON, fourth Vice-President of the United States, was born in Ulster County, New York, July 26, 1739. He was the youngest son of Colonel Charles Clinton, who had come to this country in 1729, and was the grandson of an officer in the army of Charles I. The son was trained by his father, and in early life showed great enterprise, accompanying his father in Bradstreet's expedition against Fort Frontenac, in 1756, and doing duty on a privateer during the French and Indian War. At the age of twenty he was made clerk of the Ulster County Court. Afterwards he studied law, and in 1764 was admitted to the bar and appointed surrogate. His political career began in 1768, when he was elected to the Colonial Assembly, in which he soon became prominent as a defender of the liberties of the people.

At the period of the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, in 1775, he was a member of the Continental Congress, and as such, in 1776, voted for the Declaration of Independence. Before this momentous document was ready for his signature, however, he was called upon to serve his country in another capacity, as commander of a brigade of militia, a position which was confirmed by Congress in the next year by his appointment to the grade of brigadier-general. He rendered distinguished service in this capacity, and became known as the "champion of the Highlands," while in 1777 he defended Fort Montgomery against Sir Henry Clinton, who attacked it for the purpose of opening communications with General Burgoyne. Though unsuccessful in the defense of this post, General Clinton succeeded in preventing the co-operation aimed at between the two British commanders.

General Clinton's military career was soon changed for a civil one. He served as a deputy to the New York Provincial Congress which framed the first State constitution in 1776, and at the first election held under this constitution, April 20, 1777, he was elected to both offices of governor and lieutenant-governor. He accepted the former position, and continued to serve as governor of New York till 1795, being five times re-elected. He found himself much harassed in his administration during the war by the Tories, but his numerous re-elections show the high regard in which he was held by the people. In 1782, on the occasion of the evacuation of New York by the British, Governor Clinton marched in with Washington to take possession. In 1788 he presided over the State convention for the adoption of the Federal Constitution. To this instrument he was opposed, on the ground that it too greatly restricted the power of the States, but on learning that nine States had adopted it, he and his party withdrew their opposition.

In 1789, Governor Clinton urged the State Legislature to encourage the establishment of common schools, by setting aside lands in each county for their support, and in 1791 became an advocate of improvement of internal communication by canals, thus inaugurating the movement which was afterwards to be carried to completion by his nephew, De Witt Clinton.

In 1792, on the occasion of the second election of Washington to the Presidency, Clinton was nominated by the Anti-Federal party for Vice-President, and received fifty electoral votes to seventy-seven for John Adams. John Jay opposed him as candidate for the governorship of New York in 1792, and received a majority of the votes, but the votes of several counties were rejected for some informality, and Clinton was declared elected. In 1795 he declined a renomination, on the plea that he had served the public in elective offices for thirty years. Yet in 1801 Aaron Burr persuaded him to run again for the governorship, as candidate of the Anti-Federal party, and he was once more elected. Burr's skillful management in this election brought him into such prominence before the country that he was elected to the Vice-Presidency. At the next Presidential election, however, Burr had lost his standing with the people, and Clinton was accepted as the candidate of his party, and elected Vice-President for Jefferson's second term. In 1808, on the election of Madison, Clinton again became Vice-President, and in 1811, while presiding in the Senate, gave the casting vote against granting a new charter to the United States Bank. He died April 20, 1812.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

John Jacob Astor, the first of the New York Astors, now so prominent among the wealthy inhabitants of that city, was of German origin, his place of birth being Waldorf, near Heidelberg. Born there in 1763, he left his father's farm at the age of sixteen and set out on foot for the Rhine, in search of that good fortune which was to come to him in such full measure. While resting under a tree during this journey, he is said to have made three resolutions: "To be honest, to be industrious, and never to gamble;" wise resolves which he adhered to throughout his long life. His elder brother was then in business in London, in the manufacture of musical instruments. He was joined here by John Jacob, who entered into business with him, and continued thus engaged for four years, when, in 1783, at the age of twenty, he set sail for this country, landing in Baltimore with a stock of musical instruments which he had brought with him.

Making his way to New York, his future place of residence, the far-seeing young merchant exchanged his instruments for furs, which he took to London, where he disposed of them at great advantage. This success in his first business venture determined the course of his future proceedings. It was evident to him that there was a fortune in furs, and he resolved to devote himself to this branch of trade. To prepare himself for it he made a careful study of the different kinds of furs, while at the same time acquainting himself with the demands of the various European markets for goods of this description. Returning to America, he established himself in New York and entered actively into the business of purchasing and shipping furs. Such was his enterprise and thrift that he soon found himself able to ship his furs in his own vessels, which brought back to him cargoes of foreign produce, thus netting him a double profit.

Fortune came to the young merchant with highly encouraging rapidity. In sixteen years after first engaging in trade his wealth had grown to a quarter million of dollars,—a great sum for that period. Nor was this the product of chance and good luck, but was largely due to his diligent oversight and unusual adaptation to business. It is said that when his commerce had grown so largely as to cover the seas, he kept a minute supervision over the doings of his shipmasters and supercargoes, and rarely, if ever, failed in judgment or erred through imperfect knowledge of the details of his business.

As his trade increased in proportions his enterprise correspondingly developed. He conceived the ambitious scheme of extending his fur trade to the Pacific by means of a line of trading-posts extending from the great lakes to the Missouri, along that stream to the head-waters of the Columbia, and down the latter river to its mouth. In April, 1811, he founded the town of Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia, as a central depot from which, by getting possession of one of the Sandwich Islands, he hoped to be able to ship furs directly to China and India. This great scheme proved unsuccessful through disasters to two of his expeditions and the desertion of one of his principal agents, who betrayed his plans to the British Northwest Fur Company. The latter was more immediately on the ground, was somewhat unscrupulous in its methods, and succeeded in preventing the consummation of Astor's scheme. The war of 1812 also checked the prosperity of Astoria for a period.

Meanwhile, Astor's commercial connections increased until his ships were found in every sea, while his wealth grew with steady rapidity. He invested his money largely in real estate, erected numerous buildings, public and private, and, through the immense increase in value of this kind of property in New York during the first half of the century, found himself by the year 1848 possessed of an estate estimated at $20,000,000. He died March 29, 1848, leaving the bulk of his estate to his son William B., in whose hands it augmented till at his death in 1875 it was estimated at $50,000,000. It has continued to increase in the hands of the younger descendants of the family.

Astor left one highly important public legacy, a sum of $400,000 for the establishment of a public library in New York. To this bequest his son added nearly as much more, and in 1881 his grandson still further increased the endowment, so that the Astor Library is now one of the most liberally endowed institutions of its kind on this continent, and among the most important institutions in the city of New York.

GENERAL JOHN A. DIX.

JOHN ADAMS DIX, a distinguished soldier and statesman, was born at Boscawen, New Hampshire, July 24, 1798. He was placed as a student in the college of the Sulpicians, Montreal, but was removed from there when fourteen years of age by his father in consequence of the impending war, and employed as a cadet at Baltimore, in aid of his father, who was a lieutenant-colonel in the army and then engaged there on recruiting service. The boy while thus engaged continued his studies at St. Mary's College, Baltimore, studying Latin, Greek, Spanish, and mathematics. In March, 1813, he was made an ensign in the Fourteenth Infantry, being then the youngest officer in the United States army.

The young soldier began his army life under disastrous circumstances. Reverses took place in the field, and disease attacked the camp, to which his father fell a victim, leaving a widow and eight children, while the estate which he possessed had been long neglected during his service to his country.

In March, 1814, the young officer became third lieutenant, and in June was placed on the artillery staff of the army. Near the close of the war he, as adjutant of an independent battalion of nine companies, carried through an expedition on the St. Lawrence River, with the accompaniments of hardship, danger, and various difficulties. In 1816 he was promoted first lieutenant, in 1819 became aide-de-camp to General Brown, and in 1825 became captain of the Third Artillery. In the following year, after fourteen years of military service, he withdrew from the army, married, and began the study of law, being admitted to the bar in 1828.

In this new profession he made rapid progress, and, entering the field of politics, was made secretary of state for New York in 1833, and in 1842 was elected to the State Legislature. In 1845 he became a member of Congress, in 1853 was appointed assistant treasurer of the United States at New York, and in 1859 became postmaster of New York.

In 1860, when secession was threatening and the country on the verge of civil war, he was made a member of President Buchanan's cabinet, as Secretary of the Treasury. In this position, and within a month after receiving the appointment, he signalized his position as a loyalist of the stanchest kind by his celebrated telegraphic order to the special treasury agent at New Orleans: "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." The ring of this soldier-like message, in a time when indecision and inaction marked all the movements of the government, was like the blast of a trumpet to the loyal inhabitants of the North, and did much to embolden the weak and stimulate the strong. It became the watch-word of the country during the succeeding years.

When President Lincoln took his seat and war broke out, the gallant Dix was quick to offer his services to his country, and in 1861 was successively appointed brigadier-general and major-general in the volunteer, and afterwards in the regular army. For some time he was in command of the Department of Maryland, and was then transferred to Fortress Monroe, with command of the Seventh Army Corps. In June, 1863, while in command in this quarter, he moved an army up the York River, threatened Richmond, and cut Lee's communications. Later in this year he was made military commandant of the East, and was in command in New York during the riots that arose from President Lincoln's draft order of 1864, and during the following year.

In September, 1866, General Dix was sent as minister to France, but resigned in 1868 and returned to New York. In 1872 he was the Republican candidate for governor of New York, and was elected by a majority of more than fifty thousand votes. He was a candidate again in 1874, but was defeated. He died April 21, 1879.

General Dix was the author of several works, the best known among them being his "Speeches and Addresses," "Winter in Madeira," and "A Summer in Spain and Florence." He edited a literary journal called the *Northern Light*, and published various translations of foreign works, including one of the celebrated "Dies Iræ."

JAMES T. BRADY.

James Topham Brady, one of the most eminent lawyers New York has known, was born in that city April 9, 1815, the son of Thomas S. Brady, an accomplished scholar who came to New York from Ireland in 1812, taught the classics in that city, then studied the law, and died a judge of the District Court. The son was mainly educated in his father's school, and afterwards studied law in his office, gaining so much legal knowledge at an early period that when but sixteen years of age he acted as junior counsel for his father. He was admitted to the bar in 1835, when but twenty years of age. Young as he was, his legal genius was already evident, and he sprang almost immediately to the front rank of his profession, a position which he held ever afterwards. To a profound knowledge of the law he added a ready tact, extraordinary eloquence, genial and courteous manners, and conspicuous ability in all departments of legal practice.

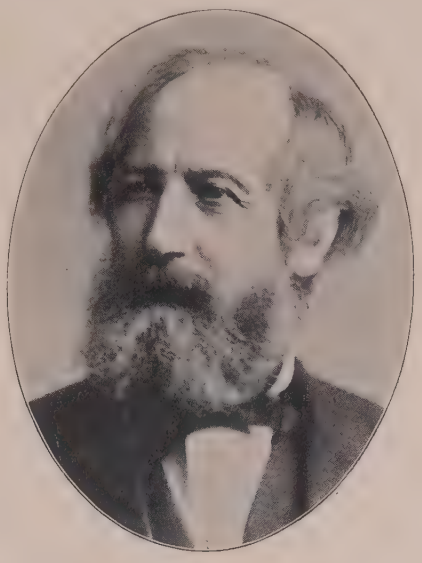
He was particularly successful in criminal cases, and for thirty years there was scarcely an important case of this character before the New York courts in which he was not engaged. He was great also in civil suits, and for many years won verdicts in great patent cases, like that of Goodyear *vs.* Day; in cases involving medical jurisprudence, like the Allaire and Parish will cases; in instances of the moral insanity plea, like the Huntington and Cole cases; in great divorce contests, like that of Mrs. Edwin Forrest, and in civil suits of other character. But his greatest ability displayed itself in criminal suits, in which he was usually on the side of the defendant. At one time he successfully defended four clients charged with murder in one week, and without fee or reward. In this field of practice, perhaps his greatest case was that in which he acted as counsel for Daniel E. Sickles, charged, in 1859, with the murder of Philip Barton Key for the seduction of his wife. He saved Sickles by his great legal skill and overpowering eloquence, his management of the case being held as one of the most splendid achievements in American jurisprudence.

Mr. Brady's success before the courts was never secured by chicanery, or by availing himself of those subterfuges and legal artifices which most lawyers hold themselves justified in employing. On the contrary, he was always frank and honest in his management of a case, skillful but invariably courteous in cross-examination, but had such tact in argument, was so lucid in his statement of a case, and so eloquent and impressive in his appeals, that judge and jury were usually made to see the case through his eyes. It is said that he never lost a case where he was before a jury for a week. By the end of that time they had no opinion but that which he had impressed upon them.

Mr. Brady was a leader in political affairs, but no aspirant for office, which, except in a single case, he steadily refused. In 1843 he acted as district attorney for New York, and in 1845 filled for a time the post of corporation counsel, but would accept no official position afterwards. Politically he was Democratic in his views and a strong States Rights advocate, but on the outbreak of the war he earnestly supported Lincoln's administration and made many strong speeches for the Union cause during the war. In 1861 the Tammany nomination for mayor was offered him, but he declined to run, and ever afterwards refused to accept nominations for city, State, or national political positions, though frequently urged to do so. Near the close of the war he was appointed on a commission to investigate the management of the Department of the Gulf, under Generals Butler and Banks. He prepared a report on this subject, but it was not published, and has never since been made public.

Mr. Brady was skilled in literary work, and was a frequent contributor to the old *Knickerbocker Magazine* and to other periodicals. One of these contributions, entitled "A Christmas Dream," published in Park Benjamin's literary paper *The New World*, was afterwards issued as a beautifully illustrated Christmas gift book, and had a large sale. It may be said in conclusion that few men have had so clean a record as James T. Brady, and that he was so conscientious that he would never accept a case in the court in which his brother was a judge, lest some suspicion of partiality in decision might appear. He died in New York, February 9, 1869.

CYRUS W. FIELD.



THE subject of the present sketch was one of four brothers, all of whom achieved distinction, including, besides himself, David Dudley Field, the eminent jurist; Stephen J. Field, Justice in the Supreme Court of the United States; and Henry M. Field, clergyman and author. Of them all, however, Cyrus West Field attained the highest measure of human honor and is best known to the world. He was the son of the Rev. David D. Field, and was born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, November 30, 1819. Of the four brothers he was the only one who did not receive a college education, but at the age of fifteen, after some school training in his native town, was sent to New York, where he obtained a position in the establishment of A. T. Stewart & Co.

Before he was twenty-one the energetic youth was in business for himself, in the manufacture and sale of paper, in which, at the end of twelve years, he found himself at the head of a prosperous business. In 1853 he partly retired, and made a tour of several months in South America. On his return to New York he had the fortune to meet Mr. F. N. Gisbourne, a Canadian inventor and engineer, who had undertaken to lay an underground telegraph line across Newfoundland. On talking with him over his project, the idea at once came to Mr. Field's mind that a telegraph line might be extended across the Atlantic, and with his characteristic energy he at once took measures to carry out this idea. He held an interview with four wealthy New Yorkers, Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts, and Chandler White, and so interested them in his project that they sent him at once to Newfoundland, from the government of which he obtained important concessions. On May 6, 1854, a company was organized, consisting of Mr. Field and his four supporters, the indebtedness of the old (Gisbourne) company was paid off, and work was actively begun.

For twelve years after this date Mr. Field's time was exclusively devoted to the cable, in which service he had to bear up against a weight of difficulty and discouragement which would have crushed an ordinary man. He spent much time in Newfoundland, across which island a line four hundred miles long was being laid, and crossed thirty times to England, where the cable-building work was done and whence the capital came. The first effort made was to lay a cable across the Gulf of St. Lawerence. This cable parted after forty miles were laid, and a year's delay occurred. Meanwhile the Atlantic had been sounded, and a table-land, now known as the "Telegraphic Plateau," traced from Newfoundland to Ireland.

While this was being done, Mr. Field was pressing the claims of his project on the attention of British capitalists with such energy and enthusiasm that a company was soon formed, with a capital of £350,000, three-quarters of which was taken in England and one-fourth retained by the projectors. On March 3, 1857, an appropriation in support of the project was obtained from Congress, and work in cable-building actively entered upon. The first effort at cable-laying proved unfortunate, the cable parting (August 11, 1857) after three hundred and thirty-five miles had been laid. Field returned to England, raised new capital, constructed more cable, and started again on June 10, 1858, this time the work beginning in mid-ocean. The cable again parted when one hundred and eleven miles had been laid. The indefatigable adventurer was not to be discouraged by failure. The directors were in despair, but he gave them new hope, and on July 17 was again off, and this time succeeded, the shore end of the cable being landed on Newfoundland, August 5, 1858, and on the 16th a message flashed under the ocean from Queen Victoria to President Buchanan.

World-wide enthusiasm greeted this great success and a grand *fête* in honor of Mr. Field was held in New York; but in the very midst of the celebration the cable stopped working, and the whole long-drawn anxiety had to be endured again. Seven years (mainly on account of the civil war) elapsed before a new cable was ready to lay, and this parted when six hundred miles from shore. But there was no give up in Cyrus W. Field, and on July 27, 1866, he was enabled to telegraph under the ocean from Newfoundland to Ireland, "Thank God, the cable is laid, and is in perfect working order."

Honors were showered upon the successful projector from all the civilized world, and numerous gold medals and other gifts conferred upon him. These, with his collection of paintings relating to the laying of the cable, are deposited in the Metropolitan Museum, of New York. In his after-life Mr. Field was concerned in cable-laying in other seas, and became interested in the elevated railroads of New York. He died June 11, 1892.

HENRY J. RAYMOND.

HENRY JARVIS RAYMOND, one of New York's most notable journalists, was born at Lima, in the State of New York, on January 24, 1820. His early life was spent on a farm, whence he was sent to the University of Vermont, where he graduated in 1840. After his graduation he made his way to New York City, with the purpose of studying law. In that city, however, fortune brought him into contact with Horace Greeley, and he was inspired to write for the press. When the New York *Tribune* was established in 1841, Raymond became associated with Greeley in the enterprise, acting as assistant editor of the paper. In this connection he displayed great skill in the collection of important news, while his reports of public addresses were of unusual excellence. He differed with Greeley somewhat, however, in political news, being more conservative in his sentiments, and this difference of opinion in time led to the withdrawal of Raymond from the *Tribune* and his acceptance, in 1848, of the post of assistant editor on James Watson Webb's *Courier and Enquirer*. At the same period he acted as literary adviser for the publishing firm of Harper Brothers, and the founding in 1850 of *Harper's Magazine* was due to his suggestion.

Raymond did not confine his ambition to newspapers and magazines. He had political desires as well, and in 1849 accepted the Whig nomination as a candidate for the State Legislature, and was elected. In 1850 he was chosen Speaker of the Assembly. He afterwards visited Europe, and on his return determined to establish a newspaper of his own. In response to this project the New York *Times* made its first appearance on September 18, 1851, and was managed with such skill and judgment that it quickly proved successful. It has steadily progressed from that period to the present.

In political opinion Raymond was a Whig with anti-slavery sentiments, and in the national convention of the party held at Baltimore in 1852 he declared this to be the position of the Northern Whigs. In the election that followed his party was defeated, but his influence in his State was so great that he was chosen lieutenant-governor in 1854. His opposition to the designs of the Southern slave-holders grew more determined as time went on, and he took an active part in the formation of the Republican party and wrote the "Address to the People," which was issued by the first national convention of the new party at Pittsburg in 1856. Its first candidate for the Presidency, John C. Fremont, being defeated in the ensuing election, at the end of his term as lieutenant-governor of New York Raymond declined a renomination.

In 1859 he took a second trip to Europe, and while there accompanied the French army in its campaign against the Austrians in Northern Italy, as war correspondent for his journal. After the end of the war he returned to this country, where he took an earnest part in the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1860. He advocated before this body the nomination of Seward, but when Lincoln appeared to be the choice of the convention, he acquiesced in its decision, and contributed to his election by the aid of the *Times*. In 1861 he was again elected to the New York Legislature, and was once more chosen Speaker of the Assembly. On the assemblage of the Republican national convention at Baltimore in 1864, Raymond was present as a delegate, and gave his voice for the nomination of Lincoln for a second term.

In the same year he was elected to Congress, and after the death of Lincoln and the development of President Johnson's new policy towards the Southern States, Raymond became one of his few supporters in the ranks of his party, a sentiment in which he followed the example of Secretary Seward. A convention was held in Philadelphia in 1866 in aid of this movement, whose "Address and Declaration of Principles" came from Raymond's ready pen. He found, however, that the party was not with him in this movement, which quickly ended in failure, and, withdrawing from politics, he resolved to devote himself thenceforth to journalism. Overwork, however, told on him, with perhaps a degree of disappointment and depression of spirit at the failure of his political plans, and he died a premature death, on June 18, 1869. In addition to his contributions to periodicals, nearly his only publication was a "Life of Abraham Lincoln," published in 1865.

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT.

William Henry Vanderbilt, son, and successor in his numerous enterprises, of the railroad potentate Cornelius Vanderbilt, was born at New Brunswick, New Jersey, on May 8, 1821, during the time that his father was captain of a steamboat plying between New York and that point, and his mother had charge of a hotel in that city for the accommodation of travelers from New York to Philadelphia, in the anti-railroad days. The father had been without education, and had little regard for it, but saw that his son was not left unschooled. He had, however, "a poor opinion of his capabilities," and left him to make his own way in the world, giving him no assistance and very little encouragement. The boy, however, had far greater ability than the father suspected, and pushed his way with much of the same energy which the elder Vanderbilt had displayed.

He began his business life as clerk in a bank, where he worked assiduously, and at which he acquired habits of careful toil and business system. His bank experience was followed by a season of hard work as a farmer on Staten Island, during part of which period he served as receiver of the Staten Island Railroad, and gained thence some useful experience in railroad management. His pluck and enterprise as a farmer and his judgment as a receiver at length convinced his father that there was far more in his son than he had conjectured, that he was a true "chip of the old block," and he showed his appreciation of the young man's business energy by paying off for him a six-thousand-dollar mortgage. But the old gentleman kept him carefully outside his own vast enterprises until 1864, when, in his forty-third year, he was admitted to a share in the management of the Harlem Railroad, the original enterprise in this direction of the railroad king.

William H. Vanderbilt, in this new field of duty, quickly showed himself a worthy associate of his father, displaying an ability and assiduity which won the confidence of the latter, and proved the ability of the son to carry on the enterprises which the father had inaugurated, and to retain and increase the wealth which the latter had acquired. This once demonstrated, the father rapidly advanced him in position. In 1872 he made him vice-president of the Hudson River Railroad, and by his will, in 1877, left him the bulk of his great estate, and made him his sole successor in the management of the vast railroad system which he had built up. The younger Vanderbilt was a better educated and much less rugged and striking personality than his self-made father, but his wealth, his extensive railroad interests, and his daring enterprise enabled him to fill no less a space in public estimation. Like his father, he had a decided love for fast horses, and to this he added an equal taste for pictures, of which he collected an extensive gallery, which occupied the walls of his magnificent mansion on Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street. Year after year his wealth, and his power in the railroad world, increased, until at the date of his death, which took place suddenly on October 8, 1885, he had doubled his father's huge accumulations, and possessed an estate estimated to be worth not less than $200,000,000.

His public benefactions out of his great wealth were small in comparison with its vast sum. In October, 1884, he gave half a million dollars to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. In 1877, on the removal of the Egyptian obelisk (which originally stood before the Temple of the Sun at Heliopolis) from Alexandria to New York, he bore the expense of its transportation and erection at its present locality in Central Park. As regards the great bulk of his estate, he followed his father's example in seeking to keep it intact, leaving nearly the whole of it to his two sons, Cornelius and William Kissam, though making abundant provision for the remainder of his family.

Of the estate as it now exists, Cornelius is the principal manager, he having inherited his father's business capacity. He manifests an active interest in religious and charitable work, one of his acts of benevolent good feeling being the erection of a fine building for the benefit and convenience of his railroad employés.

ROSWELL P. FLOWER.

Among the self-made men of New York, we cannot point to a more marked example than Roswell Pettibone Flower, late governor of the State, who began life at Theresa, Jefferson County, New York, August 7, 1835. His father, Nathan Flower, carried on the wool-carding business at Cooperstown, but died when his son Roswell was but eight years of age, leaving the mother with a large family and sparse means of support. The family possessed two farms, on which the boy labored in the intervals of school life, and while attending in the winter the village high school, he worked at intervals as a farm-hand, in a country store, and in a brick-yard.

After graduating from the high school, at the age of sixteen, he obtained a situation as teacher of a country school, in which he was obliged not only to teach, but to conquer by strength of arm scholars much older than himself. During the following years he served in various capacities, being for a time in a store in Philadelphia, and afterwards in one in Watertown, New York, which he left to become deputy postmaster in that town.

Mr. Flower remained six years in this situation, saving about $1000, with which he purchased an interest in a jewelry business, the firm-name being Hitchcock & Flower. He quickly displayed here an excellent business aptitude, and in two years was able to buy out his partner, continuing the business alone till 1869. While thus occupied he became a prominent Mason, and in 1859 married Sarah M. Woodruff, a young lady of the town. He also gave much time to study, reading diligently the *Federalist* and other political and legal works.

In 1869 fortune brought him into a very different position. Henry Keep, one of New York's capitalists of that date, who had married Emma Woodruff, his wife's sister, sent for him to the city. Mr. Keep was then on his death-bed, and the possessor of an estate valued at $1,000,000, which he desired to leave to his wife, and of which he requested Mr. Flower to assume the management. That his trust was well placed is evident from the fact that in Mr. Flower's hands the estate has expanded to $4,000,000.

In this new duty Mr. Flower has had occasion to make extended journeys over the United States, and through the knowledge thus gained of the resources and prospects of different sections of the country, and judicious purchases, he has himself accumulated a fortune which is now estimated in the millions. In 1872 he passed through a dangerous illness, and afterwards dissolved the brokerage and banking firm of Benedict, Flower & Co., in which he had been interested, and devoted himself solely to the care of Mrs. Keep's property. At a later date, however, he entered the commission business, the firm-name being R. P. Flower & Co. He withdrew from this business, which had become large, in 1890, retaining only the interest of a special partner.

In politics Mr. Flower has always been a Democrat, and has been an active worker for his party. His first political position was attained in 1881, when he ran against William Waldorf Astor as Representative for the eleventh New York district, and was elected by a majority of three thousand one hundred. During this term in Congress he served on the Committee on Banking, and took a prominent part in financial discussions. In 1882 there was a general demand through the State that he should be nominated for governor, but he withdrew from the contest in favor of Grover Cleveland. He declined a subsequent nomination for Congress, and in 1885, when nominated for lieutenant-governor without his knowledge, immediately declined the proffered honor.

In 1882, Mr. Flower served as chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, and in 1888 was a delegate-at-large to the national Democratic convention at St. Louis, and was chosen chairman of the delegation. He now, against his wish, accepted a nomination to Congress, and was elected a member of the Fifty-first Congress, in which he served on the Committee on Ways and Means, and also on that on the World's Fair. In 1890 he served as chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, his work in which was so successful that in 1892 he received the nomination for governor, and was elected by a plurality vote of forty-seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven.

As regards Mr. Flower's career as governor, we need but say that it would be well if all governors could leave office with as excellent a record. His private life has been marked by numerous charities, among them what is known as St. Thomas's House on Second Avenue, New York, which is used for Sunday-school and library purposes.

ALEXANDER T. STEWART.

Alexander Turney Stewart was born at Lisburn, near Belfast, Ireland, October 12, 1803, the descendant of a Scotch emigrant to the north of Ireland. His father died when he was still a school-boy, leaving him a small estate. He began his later education with the idea of entering the ministry, but this proving little to his taste he gave it up, with the consent of his guardian, and in 1823 made his way to New York, with no plans as to his future life. For a time he was employed as a teacher in a select school on Roosevelt Street near Pearl, then one of the fashionable localities of New York. While here the shrewd young man was wide-awake in the observation of business opportunities, and on his return to Ireland to obtain the moderate fortune left him by his father, he bought a stock of laces and linens at Belfast, with which he returned to New York.

On September 2, 1825, he opened a store at 283 Broadway, with an invested capital of about $3000. He shortly afterwards married Miss Cornelius Clinch, whose father had gone his security for the rent of his store. The new merchant was very frugal and economical in his habits, sleeping in a room back of the store, and paying unremitting attention to his business, which quickly showed signs of growth. In 1826 he was able to take a larger store, at 262 Broadway, and shortly afterwards made a second removal, to 257 Broadway.

From the start he displayed a genius for business, and his success was remarkable, his business increasing so enormously and his capital so greatly augmenting that in 1848 he was enabled to build the great marble store—now the wholesale department of the business—on Broadway between Chambers and Reade Streets. Here the retail business was conducted till 1862, by which time the northward growth of the city, and the up-town movement of the shopping trade, had become so declared, that he removed his retail business to the immense iron store built by him on the block between Broadway and Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets. This store, five stories in height, and covering a great ground space, was said to be at that time the largest store in the world. It cost nearly $2,750,000, and within its extensive confines about two thousand employés were gathered. The expense of conducting this great business was over $1,000,000 yearly, while the aggregate of sales in the two stores for the three years before Mr. Stewart's death is given as about $203,000,000. In addition to his New York establishments he had branch houses in different parts of the world, and numerous mills and factories, his annual income during the war being nearly $2,000,000.

In 1867, Mr. Stewart was chairman of the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition. In 1869 he was appointed by President Grant Secretary of the Treasury. To this appointment the objection was made that a law existed which prevented an importer of merchandise from holding this office. The President asked that the law should be repealed, and Mr. Stewart offered to place his business in the hands of trustees, and devote all its profits during his term of office to charitable purposes. This, however, was not considered to remove the objection; the law was not repealed, and he failed to enter the Cabinet.

During his life he did various deeds of charity, among them being the sending a shipload of provisions to Ireland during the famine of 1846, with instructions to bring back as many emigrants free of cost as the ship would carry. He sent a vessel-load of flour to France after the Franco-German War, and sent $500,000 to Chicago after the great fire. Among his latest benevolent doings was the building of a large edifice on Fourth Avenue between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets as a home for working-girls. He also built Garden City, on Hempstead Plains, Long Island, made up of airy and comfortable homes at moderate cost.

He died April 10, 1876, leaving an estate estimated at $40,000,000. The bulk of this was willed to his wife, whom he requested by letter to provide for various charities. His wishes in this direction were not carried out, though his wife erected a cathedral at Garden City as a memorial to him.

HORACE GREELEY.

Horace Greeley, the famous editor of *The Tribune*, was a native of Amherst, New Hampshire, where he was born February 3, 1811, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, though his progenitors had been in New England for several generations. His father, Zaccheus Greeley, owned a farm of fifty acres of sterile soil, yielding a bare support to his large family. Before his son Horace was ten years of age he became bankrupt, and had to flee from the State to escape arrest for debt, while his farm was sold by the sheriff.

Horace as a child was feeble and precocious, learning to read while little more than an infant, and quite noted for his accurate spelling. After the family disaster a new home was sought at West Haven, Vermont, where the boy, who had a strong desire to be a printer, tried to enter the village newspaper office as an apprentice, but was rejected as too young. For three years he worked as a day laborer, and then, with his father's consent, was apprenticed in the office of the *Northern Spectator*, at East Poultney, Vermont.

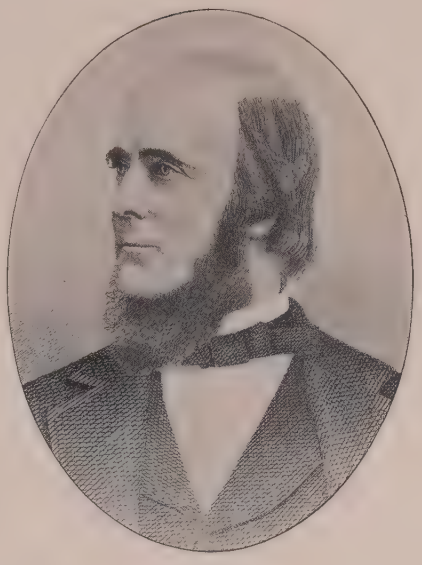
He soon became a good workman, developed a taste for political statistics, and gradually became largely depended upon for the editing of the paper, while he made a figure in the village debating society. For his services he received in money only $40 a year, most of which he sent to his father. When he was twenty years of age the *Northern Spectator* suspended publication, and the boy visited his parents, then on a farm in the wilds of Western Pennsylvania. After working for a time on the farm and in various printing-offices he started for New York, making his way on foot and by canal-boat, and reached that city in August, 1831, with $10 as his sole capital.

Employment was not easily obtained, and his first work was on a 32mo New Testament, so difficult from its minute type that other printers refused it. He slowly progressed, and in January, 1833, formed a business partnership with Francis V. Story, a fellow-printer. With a combined capital of $150 and a font of type obtained on credit they began the printing of the first cheap paper published in New York, the price being fixed at two cents. It failed in three weeks. The partners continued to work, however, and James G. Bennett asked Greeley to join him in starting *The Herald*. This Greeley declined, but soon after started *The New Yorker*, which proved a losing venture, though it gained a circulation of nearly ten thousand copies. It was kept alive for seven years, and gave Greeley, who was its sole editor, much reputation as a writer. He engaged also in editorial work on other papers, and during the Harrison campaign for the Presidency, in 1840, published *The Log Cabin*, whose circulation rose to ninety thousand.

On April 1, 1841, he announced that on the following Saturday he would begin the publication of a daily newspaper of the same general principles as the *Log Cabin*, to be called *The Tribune*. He was without money for this venture, and borrowed $1000, on which and his reputation as an able editor *The Tribune* was founded. The paper proved wide-awake and aggressive, and rapidly increased in circulation, reaching eleven thousand in the seventh week. From this time forward Greeley was identified with this newspaper, and its history is his. It gradually grew prosperous, and for many years paid him an income of over $15,000 annually, and often as much as $35,000 or more. Yet he lacked business thrift, and frequently found himself in straits for money, so that he gradually parted with nearly all his interest in the paper. The *Weekly Tribune*, which he started in 1851, became highly prosperous, and attained a very large circulation, proving an exceedingly profitable enterprise.

Greeley's political affiliations were at first with the Whig, and afterwards with the Republican, party. He served on several Republican conventions, but in 1867 injured his standing with the party greatly by going on the bail-bond of Jefferson Davis. Being dissatisfied with President Grant's administration, he sharply criticised its acts, and in consequence, in 1872, received a nomination for the Presidency from the Democrats, his life-long opponents. The result was a defeat, and this, and his labors during the campaign, seem to have told on his health, which rapidly declined, he dying on the 29th of November, 1872. Despite the ridicule and contumely to which he was occasionally exposed, no man was more respected or admired for moral uprightness than Horace Greeley.

MARSHALL O. ROBERTS.



MARSHALL OWEN ROBERTS was born in the city of New York, March 22, 1814, his father being a Welsh physician, who had settled in that city in 1798. The boy received a good preliminary education, and would have gone through college and been trained for the medical profession had the father's wishes prevailed. But the son's inclinations were towards a mercantile life, and he left school while still young and became clerk in a grocery store in Coenties Slip, which he soon left to take a position in a ship-chandler's establishment. By the time he had reached his majority he had saved money enough to begin business for himself, and went into trade with an energy and ability that brought him success from the start. In two years' time he was in a position to make a contract with the United States government to supply the navy with whale oil, a venture which netted him a handsome profit.

He was one of the first to recognize the advantage of finely equipped river steamers on the Hudson, and built the "Hendrick Hudson" for this purpose, then the largest steamer on that stream. In 1841, President Harrison appointed him United States naval agent of New York, and during the Mexican War he executed an important contract with the government, in which he laid the foundation of his large fortune.

Turning his attention to the rapid development of the railroad interests of the country, he became an early advocate and took an active interest in the building of the Erie Railroad, of which he became a prominent director. He next projected the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, in which he became deeply interested. When the California fever of 1849 broke out, Mr. Roberts became actively concerned in the development of the Aspinwall line of steamers between New York and San Francisco, *via* the Isthmus of Panama, and made a contract with the government to convey the United States mails to California by this line. He was one of the first capitalists to whom Cyrus W. Field applied with his project of an Atlantic telegraph cable, and lent substantial aid to the furtherance of this important enterprise.

When war threatened the country, and the belligerent citizens of Charleston made threats of attacking Fort Sumter, Mr. Roberts contracted with the government to endeavor to provision that important post, and sent one of his steamers, the "Star of the West," to Charleston harbor for that purpose. Its errand, however, was discovered by the belligerents, and it was forced to retire, after having been fired upon seventeen times. The flag borne by the "Star of the West" on this occasion ever after floated over Mr. Roberts's house. In the spring of 1861, when Fortress Monroe was threatened by the Confederate forces, he raised a force of one thousand men at his own expense, and sent them in his steamer "America" to reinforce the garrison. Throughout the war his stanch Union sentiment, thus signally displayed, was manifested in other useful forms.

He was a particular friend of President Lincoln, and after his assassination forwarded $10,000 to his widow.

His railroad enterprise next led him to embark in Southern interests, he becoming the controlling spirit in the Tehuantepec Canal and Railroad Company, and an active promoter of the Texas Pacific Railroad, in which he invested nearly $2,000,000. He also became largely interested in other railroad enterprises, both in the United States and in Canada.

In 1852 he was nominated for Congress on the Whig ticket, but was defeated. On the formation of the Republican party he was quick to join it, and was one of the delegates to the first Republican national convention, held at Philadelphia in 1856, in which he took part here in the nomination of John C. Frémont for the Presidency. In 1865 he was nominated for mayor of New York by the Union party, but was again defeated.

For years Mr. Roberts was a liberal patron of the fine arts, and collected a gallery of paintings estimated to be worth $750,000, which was always freely opened to the public. He was three times married, Miss Endicott, who became his second wife, being the founder of the Young Woman's Christian Association, and the Home for Girls, of New York. To the latter he gave about $50,000. He died at Saratoga Springs, September 11, 1880.

GENERAL MARSHALL LEFFERTS.

Marshall Lefferts, long known as the colonel of the famous Seventh Regiment and for his connection with the development of telegraphy, was born January 15, 1821, on Long Island, a few miles from Brooklyn, at that time an unimportant village. Various branches of his ancestral family had settled in that region long before the Revolution, and in one of their suburban houses the subject of our sketch was born.

He was educated at the county school, and at the age of fifteen became a clerk in a hardware store, a situation which he was obliged to leave on account of delicate health. He then entered the service of Mr. Stodard, chief engineer in the survey of Brooklyn, a position which at once gave him health and led him to the study of civil engineering, a study which he continued through life. Persistent application and natural aptitude quickly advanced him to the position of assistant engineer, and he continued upon the survey for three years, his service in this field being commemorated by the giving of his name, "Marshall," to one of the streets laid out in the new civic district. He was also connected with the survey of Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn's beautiful "city of the dead."

On leaving the field of engineering, Mr. Lefferts returned to mercantile life, entering as clerk one of the oldest importing houses of the city, that of Morewood & Co. In less than three years he was admitted to partnership in this firm, and became manager of its affairs in America,—it having branches in London and Liverpool and in China. He remained thus engaged until 1852, when, seeing opportunities for more rapid business progress in other directions, he withdrew from the firm and engaged in iron production, and also in the manufacture of galvanized iron. The latter was a comparatively new and small industry, but was perfected and brought into large use by his agency. He remained successfully engaged in it for several years.

In 1849, however, a new channel for his energies opened in the introduction of the chemical telegraph, an invention brought that year to this country by Alexander Bain, the distinguished electrician. In association with a number of capitalists Mr. Lefferts constructed telegraph lines between New York and Boston and New York and Buffalo, and showed such skill and energy in the organization and direction of the business that, in 1850, the stockholders and the Associated Press of New York showed their appreciation by presenting him a splendid service of silver. This is the only instance in which the Press has taken such action.

These lines were finally consolidated with the "Morse lines," and Mr. Lefferts withdrew from telegraphy till 1860, when he took an active interest in the automatic system of transmission. On the purchase of the patents by the "American Telegraph Company" he entered its service as electric engineer, and proceeded so actively in organizing the line that when, in 1866, it was consolidated with the "Western Union Telegraph Company," it was the most complete and thoroughly organized telegraph system in the world. He was the first to employ women in the telegraphic service, to apply instruments for the detection of electric faults, and to introduce various other innovations.

For some time he acted as engineer of the Western Union Company, but soon resigned to conduct its commercial news department, and in 1869 became president of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, which position he held until his death. In 1871, this company purchased the commercial news department of the Western Union, of which he resumed control.

His military career began in 1851, as a private in the Seventh Regiment of New York City. In a year he was elected its lieutenant-colonel. Under his command the regiment attained its high renown. In 1861 it was the first regiment to leave the city for the seat of war. During the war its services were several times tendered the government. It was stationed at Frederick, Maryland, in 1862, and again in 1863, its colonel (with the title of general) being military governor of that district. It was recalled to New York during the draft riots in that city. After the war General Lefferts resigned his commission, but was induced to retain it until June, 1866, when his resignation was accepted. He was then chosen commandant of the Veteran Corps of the regiment, at the head of which, on July 4, 1876, he took the cars for Philadelphia, to take part in the great military procession to be held that day. He was unwell on starting, and before the train reached Newark he died. Thus suddenly ended a career distinguished alike in civil and military affairs.

MORRIS PHILLIPS.

Morris Phillips, editor and proprietor of the New York *Home Journal*, is a self-made man, whose success in journalism is due to his own indomitable industry, enterprise, and energy. He was born May 9, 1834, his father, a highly respected merchant of New York, dying when his son was but five years old, so that the future editor had to consider the necessity of earning his own living at an early period in life. He received a good education, however, and was well equipped for a mercantile life; but his tastes led him strongly in another direction, and he entered the law firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, with the purpose of preparing himself for the bar. A. Oakey Hall was a member of this firm, and the acquaintance then began between him and the youthful student has continued uninterruptedly, they remaining fast friends up to the present day.

The young law student was enthusiastic in preparation for his chosen profession, but circumstances soon drew him away from his books,—an excellent offer having been made him to enter a large mercantile house in Cleveland, Ohio. He remained thus engaged, however, for only a few months, when he returned to the study of law, this time in the office of an eminent legal firm in Buffalo, New York.

In the year 1854, when he was yet but twenty years of age, he had the good fortune to meet the poet George P. Morris, at that time, in association with his fellow-poet N. P. Willis, editor and proprietor of the *Home Journal*, which had been founded by them in 1846, and had become one of the leading literary and social papers of the country. General Morris took a decided liking to the young man, and offered him the position of private secretary, or "right-hand man," as the poet designated him. This offer was accepted by the young aspirant for journalistic fame, and he began his literary career on the munificent salary of five dollars a week, which was all the poet felt disposed to offer his untried assistant. From that time, with the exception of a brief interregnum in 1862, when he owned and edited the old *Knickerbocker Magazine*, Mr. Phillips continued his connection with the *Home Journal*. In 1863, on the death of General Morris, he purchased the half interest which the poet had held; and on the death of N. P. Willis, in 1867, he became sole proprietor of the journal. In the same year he sold a quarter of his interest to George Perry, who joined with him in the editorship of the paper. Perry subsequently died, and Phillips repurchased the interest he had sold and became again sole proprietor.

Concerning his record as a business man and editor, we may quote from George Ellington, who wrote this about him in 1870: "Morris Phillips commenced his newspaper life at the very bottom round of the ladder, and has reached his present position by sheer hard work, close attention to business, and, more than all, by giving the very best of the most suitable kind of literature and news for the cultured world for which he caters.

"He made his first appearance in print as correspondent for the Western press many years ago, and has since written considerably for New York, Boston, and other periodicals. As a manager and editor he shows skill and rare good taste. He may be called the father of society news in this country, for he originated and started this journalistic feature in 1867, and now scarcely a newspaper in the country is without its department of 'society news.'"

In 1865, Mr. Phillips was married to a New York lady of great beauty and fine education, who died after twelve years of married life, leaving him a family of two daughters and a son. The latter, a graduate of Columbia College, is now a member of the *Home Journal* staff. Of the *Home Journal* little need be said. It ranks to-day as one of the leading family newspapers of the country,—clean, dignified, and interesting, avoiding scandal, while giving the news of the best society, fostering literature and the kindred arts, and in every respect maintaining the highest standard of a journal for the home.

CAPTAIN AUGUSTUS P. COOKE.

Captain Augustus P. Cooke was born in Cooperstown, New York, February 10, 1836; appointed to the Naval Academy in 1852, and graduated in 1856. During his first sea-service, in the Home Squadron, he participated in the capture of Walker, the filibuster, at Greytown, Nicaragua. In 1859 he received his warrant as passed midshipman, and made a cruise on the coast of Africa, in the "San Jacinto," assisting in the capture of several slavers. He was commissioned lieutenant in 1860. When the Rebellion occurred, the ship, then under the command of Captain Wilkes, returned to the United States, capturing on the way the rebel commissioners, Mason and Slidell.

In January, 1862, as executive-officer of the "Pinola," captured the blockade-runner "Cora," and then the "Pinola" proceeded to join Farragut's squadron. Lieutenant Cooke was several times under fire in the "Pinola" while that vessel was assisting in breaking the chain barriers which obstructed the Mississippi, and was present at the bombardment and passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, the destruction of the rebel flotilla, and the capture of New Orleans. He was also present at the first bombardment of Vicksburg; the passage of the batteries there, and the engagement with the rebel ram "Arkansas."

In August, 1862, he was made lieutenant-commander, and ordered to command a vessel in Buchanan's flotilla, to operate, in conjunction with the army, in the Bayou Teche. In January, 1863, he went up the Teche, supporting General Weitzel's brigade, and assisted in the destruction of the enemy's gun-boat "Cotton." Here Lieutenant-Commander Buchanan was killed, and the command of the flotilla devolved upon Lieutenant-Commander Cooke.

During the Red River expedition, in 1863, he crossed troops over Berwick Bay and transported General Grover's division through Grand Lake and landed it at Indian Bend, under fire, without accident. Next morning, at daylight, the flotilla under Cooke was attacked by the "Queen of the West" and another gun-boat armed with rifled cannon, and with sharp-shooters behind cotton-bales. Cooke very promptly went to meet them, and his shells soon set fire to the cotton-bales of the "Queen of the West," which was soon in flames, with her people leaping overboard to escape death from fire. Her consort, seeing this, turned, and, having superior speed and lighter draft than Cooke's vessels, escaped. The officers and ninety men of the "Queen of the West" were picked up. About twenty were lost. There were no casualties in the flotilla.

His next operation was the capture of Butte à la Rose, on the Atchafalaya, driving off the supporting gun-boat, and taking the garrison, with a large quantity of stores and ammunition, clearing the Atchafalaya from the Gulf to the Red River; and by this route he proceeded to join Admiral Farragut, then at the mouth of Red River. General Banks made special acknowledgment to Lieutenant-Commander Cooke for his success in these operations.

His next service was in the Red River with Porter's fleet; followed, in the winter of 1863–64, by blockading Matagorda Bay and the coast of Texas.

In July, 1864, he was detached from duty in the Gulf and ordered to the Naval Academy, serving in the practice-ships "Marion" and "Savannah." In May, 1867, he was ordered as navigator of the steam-frigate "Franklin," Captain Pennock, which went to Europe as Admiral Farragut's flag-ship. This was a remarkable and interesting cruise, from the attentions shown the admiral in every country he visited, especially in Russia and Sweden. In October, 1868, he was detached from the "Franklin" and ordered as executive-officer of the "Ticonderoga," on the same station. Upon his return home he was, in 1869, appointed head of the department of ordnance at the Naval Academy, and published a text-book on gunnery, long used by the cadets.

Lieutenant-Commander Cooke was commissioned commander in 1870. Served at the Torpedo Station and in command of torpedo-boat "Intrepid," and afterwards the "Alarm." Later he commanded the steamer "Swatara." He was made captain in 1881, while stationed at Mare Island, California, and commanded the "Lackawanna," on the Pacific Station, in 1884–85. He next served at the navy-yard, Brooklyn, in command of the "Vermont," and afterwards as captain of the yard. In 1888 he took command of the "Franklin," at Norfolk. In 1890 he was relieved and ordered to New York as president of the Board of Inspection of Merchant Vessels. Captain Cooke retired from active service in 1892.

FERDINAND P. EARLE.

General Ferdinand Pinney Earle was born in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1839, and is particularly fortunate in possessing a highly honorable record of ancestry on both paternal and maternal sides. His father was the lineal descendant of Edward Earle, the youngest member of a family who took a very prominent part in the Parliamentary struggles in England; his brother, Sir Walter Earle, being the originator of the *Habeas Corpus* Act, while another brother, Sir Michael Earle, was killed on the Welsh marches during a night attack.

Edward Earle came to this country *via* Barbadoes, and in 1676 purchased the island of Secancus, in New Jersey, becoming the ancestor of the Earle family in that State. Many other men of note in the colonial records of this country might be named among General Earle's paternal ancestry, several of them being closely identified with the early history of New York. Among those it will suffice to name General Johannes de la Montagne, a Huguenot, who for nineteen years was a member of the councils of Governors Keift and Stuyvesant, eight years vice director at Fort Orange, and from 1640 to 1645 chief in military command on Manhattan Island.

On the maternal side General Earle's ancestry is equally notable, his mother, Elizabeth Pinney, having been the daughter of Judge Benjamin Pinney, of Ellington, Connecticut, a veteran of the War of 1812, and a descendant of Humphrey Pinney, one of the first settlers of Connecticut, who came from England in the ship "Mary and John" in 1630.

William P. Earle, the father of the subject of our sketch, was long prominent in the hotel world, he having been for many years proprietor of the famous Clinton House, in Hartford, Connecticut, and at a later date of the Lorillard House, in New York, which afterwards became known as Earle's Hotel. While still quite young, Ferdinand P. Earle became engaged with his father in hotel management, and in a few years after their removal to New York became sole proprietor of the Earle's Hotel property, his father retiring from this enterprise to engage in other business ventures. Mr. Earle's ambition soon led him to desire a wider field, and he became the proprietor of the magnificent Hotel Normandie, Broadway and Thirty-eighth Street; and at a later date owner and proprietor of Normandie-by-the-Sea, Seabright, New Jersey.

General Earle's military career began October 3, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in the Seventh Regiment of the National Guard of New York. He was honorably discharged from this regiment in October, 1869, and in April, 1881, was elected captain of the Second Battery, an organization which was thereafter known as Earle's Battery, and under his command became one of the most efficient military organizations in the National Guard. On January 1, 1889, Governor David B. Hill appointed him on his staff to represent the artillery branch of the State service, with the rank of brigadier-general, and he was reappointed by Governor Flower.

For a number of years General Earle served as chairman and treasurer of the Citizens' Auxiliary Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic; and in 1884 was decorated by the Venezuelan government with the Order of the Bust of the Liberator, in recognition of distinguished services rendered by him to that government.

In 1871 he was married to Mrs. Lillie Jones Tuttle (Smith), whose ancestral tree includes a number of the earliest settlers in New York and its vicinity, and who is also a descendant of the Winthrop, Downing, and Quincy families of Massachusetts, also the Guions of Staten Island.

For many years General Earle has been prominent in church and charitable work, as a vestryman in the Episcopal Church and founder of the "Earle Guild" for the relief of the needy. He is a member of numerous societies, including the Old Guard, the Huguenot Society of America, the Society of Sons of the American Revolution, Colonial Wars, Society War 1812, and many others, military, civil, scientific, etc. He resides with his family in the old Roger Morris House, at Washington Heights, historically known as Washington's Head-quarters during the battle of Harlem Heights, September 16, 1776.

Children—Ferdinand P., Jr., Victor de la Montagne, Willie P. S., and Guion L. C. Earle.

CHARLES H. KIMBERLY.

Charles H. Kimberly, prominent in New York commercial life, was born a native of the Southern States, his place of birth being Macon, Georgia, where he was born on February 13, 1840. Being brought North while young, he received his education in the military school at Danbury, Connecticut, an institution in which instruction in military tactics was combined with a thorough course in the elements of an ordinary English education. His period of study in this institution was not preliminary to an entrance into army life, for he passed from school to mercantile business, as a clerk in the bonded warehouse establishment of Squire & Johnson, situated at Nos. 6, 8, and 10 Bridge Street, New York, which city was thenceforth his place of residence.

Mr. Kimberly's business life in this establishment began in August, 1862. It was the war era, and one in which business of almost every description prospered exceedingly in the cities of the North. He proved energetic and efficient, quickly displaying an excellent business ability, and rendered himself so valuable and necessary to the firm that in September, 1866, he was admitted to partnership in the business, the name of the firm now being changed to E. C. Johnson & Co.

On the subsequent death of Mr. E. C. Johnson, the senior partner in the firm, new changes in its organization took place, Mr. Kimberly, who by this time had accumulated considerable capital, purchasing all other interests in the establishment, of which from that time to his death he remained sole proprietor. His purchase included the ownership of the stores Nos. 8 and 10 Bridge Street, and at a later date he bought No. 6, so that the whole concern fell into his sole proprietorship.

By this time, however, the activity of business during and for some years after the war had declined, while the growing competition in trade interfered materially with the trade and profits of the establishment. As a result, Mr. Kimberly found himself forced to enter upon a severe contest to retain the position in the commercial world his energy and ability had previously won. Indomitable perseverance and unflinching devotion to business became necessary, but those qualities, fortunately for his success, Mr. Kimberly possessed in a high degree, and during the years that followed his assumption of sole proprietorship it was only by a vigorous and intense attention to business that he was enabled to retain the position he had won and to hold for the Kimberly stores their high standing in the commercial arena.

All his business life, indeed, had been a period of intense strain. He was a hard and earnest worker, incessant in his devotion to business, active and indefatigable, qualities which brought him rapid success in the hard battle of business life, and to which alone he owed his high mercantile position, but which told severely on his health and strength. In short, his health gave way under the strain to which he had so long been subjected, and he sank into a prolonged illness, which ended in death on March 26, 1892.

Mr. Kimberly was much interested in many of the municipal social relations of New York, and particularly in Freemasonry. He was long a Mason, and took the greatest interest in everything relating to Masonic affairs, and in the principle of fraternity which underlies all the operations of this time-honored society.

MAJOR DAVID B. DOUGLASS.

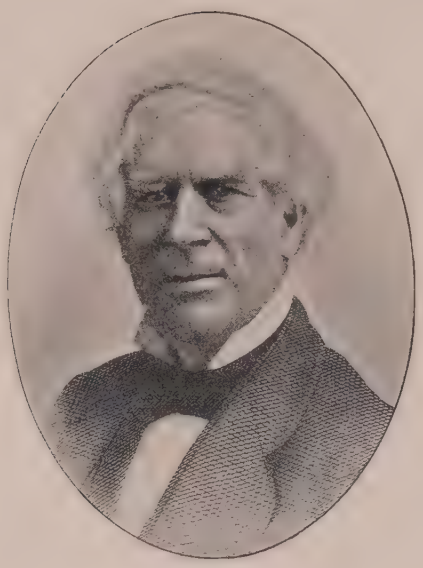
DAVID BATES DOUGLASS, civil and mining engineer, was born at Pompton, New Jersey, March 21, 1790. He graduated at Yale College, and on October 1, 1813, was appointed second lieutenant in the Engineer corps of the army, and placed on duty at West Point as commander of the sappers and miners. Somewhat later he was made commander of the post. In 1814 he commanded his company of sappers and miners on the northern frontier, where he took part in the battle of Niagara and the siege of Fort Erie. This was followed by the memorable sortie from that work, in which the lines of the enemy were broken and they were forced to retire. For "distinguished and meritorious service" on this occasion Mr. Douglass was promoted first lieutenant and given the brevet rank of captain. After the war he returned to West Point, where during fifteen years he was engaged in various duties, being successively professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, of Mathematics, and of Engineering.

In 1831 he resigned from the army to engage in the duties of a civil engineer. During his army service he had been employed on important inspections, surveys, and estimates for canals and other works of internal improvement, had acted as astronomer on the survey to determine the United States boundary from Niagara to Detroit, and had served as engineer of the board of commissioners of internal improvements of Pennsylvania. On his retirement from army service he accepted the position of chief engineer of the Morris Canal Company, which had previously been offered him. He had become greatly interested in the question of the introduction of inclined planes instead of locks on canals, and his resignation from the army was for the purpose of devoting his time to experiments in this direction. He constructed such a plane on the Morris Canal, which proved a success. At a trial made of the new device, a boat containing two hundred persons passed in six and a half minutes a plane one thousand and forty feet long with a descent of seventy feet. The canal was successfully completed in 1832.

During the same year he was appointed professor of Natural Philosophy and Civil Engineering in the University of the City of New York. This position he relinquished in 1833, though his name continued on the college roll until 1840. In 1833 he surveyed the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad, and from 1833 to 1835 served as one of the engineers of the Croton Aqueduct, during which period he made surveys, plans, and estimates in connection with the important project of supplying the city of New York with fresh water from the Croton River. This duty fell upon him solely, from the fact that his associate engineer was fully engaged in other labors. His report showed so clearly the practicability of the projected works that the necessary legislation authorizing them was procured in May, 1834, and Major Douglass was appointed chief engineer of the proposed aqueduct. In this post of duty he prepared the plans and laid out the line of the aqueduct, continuing thus engaged until October, 1836, when a difference of opinion between him and the commissioners caused his removal. But while dispensing with his services they availed themselves of his work, his reports and surveys being adopted and followed in the construction of the aqueduct.

From 1837 to 1840 Major Douglass served as chief engineer of Greenwood Cemetery, selecting the locality and laying out the plans for this "city of the dead" with an engineering ability and artistic skill which are amply indicated in the cemetery as it now exists. He was engaged in other duties in New York and its vicinity during the same period, and in 1840 resigned the superintendence of the cemetery work to become president of Kenyon College, Ohio.

He remained here till 1844, when he returned to New York, where until 1848 he was engaged as chief engineer in planning and laying out the Albany and Quebec cemeteries, and in important engineering work at Brooklyn, such as providing a supporting wall for Brooklyn Heights, supplying the city with water, developing the landscape features of Staten Island, etc. In 1848 he became professor of Mathematics at Geneva College, where he remained until his death, which took place October 9, 1849. At his request his body was interred in Greenwood Cemetery, a fitting place of sepulchre in view of his long connection with that most beautiful abode of those who have passed the gates of death.



THURLOW WEED.

THURLOW WEED, a leading journalist and politician of New York City, was born at Acra, Greene County, New York, November 15, 1797. His education was of the sparest, and hardship marked the story of his early life, he being destitute of the youthful advantages which have given so many leading men a fair start on the journey of life. When only ten years of age he was on duty as cabin-boy on the Hudson, and was put to learn the printer's trade when at the age of twelve. A printing-office, however, is a good school of practical education, and the boy undoubtedly gained there much of the knowledge and experience which stood him in good stead in later life. He moved from one office to another, and at the outbreak of the War of 1812 did duty as a soldier on the frontier, though still only a boy of fifteen.

His twentieth year of age found the young printer engaged in journalistic duties, as editor of the *Agriculturist*, a newspaper published at Norwich, New York. From this time forward he was always connected with some newspaper, usually in an editorial capacity. In 1826 he was elected to the New York Legislature, and during the succeeding years became an active member of the Anti-Masonic party, and took part in the excited agitation of the period, stirred up by the Morgan murder, instigated, as the public widely believed, by the Masonic fraternity. A newspaper, the *Anti-Masonic Inquirer*, was started at Rochester as the organ of the party, Weed becoming its editor, and by his earnest advocacy of the party tenets helping to re-elect De Witt Clinton to the New York governorship.

In 1830 he was again elected to the Legislature, and now became editor of the Albany *Evening Journal*. In his hands this paper became an able organ of the Whig party and a stalwart opponent of the Albany Regency, a coalition which at that time ruled the State politics. It also opposed the administration of President Jackson and his second candidacy for the Presidency.

During the succeeding thirty-two years Mr. Weed remained connected with this paper, and at its head became a vigorous power in New York politics, in which he took a most active part. He was a master of the art of handling voters and managing conventions, and the acknowledged leader in the councils of his party. He is said to have once turned a State election by the dexterous use of a moderate sum of money. Yet, though ready to aid his political friends in this manner, personally Thurlow Weed bore the reputation of being disinterested and incorruptible. He was loyal to his party and to the country, but as regarded his own fortunes was so indifferent that his friends were obliged to look after his financial affairs. This they did, however, with much success.

Mr. Weed was an intimate associate with and adherent of William H. Seward, and with him and Horace Greeley formed a State triumvirate. During Seward's period as governor (1839–43) Weed was looked upon as the "power behind the throne." He was also active in national affairs, and used his political influence in the campaigns for the Presidency of Harrison, Taylor, and Scott. On the formation of the Republican party he joined its ranks, and in 1856 and again in 1860 did his utmost to have Seward nominated for President. Failing in this, he earnestly supported Frémont and Lincoln. In 1861 Lincoln sent him to Europe on an unacknowledged mission. During the next year he withdrew from his long connection with the *Journal*.

Mr. Weed removed to New York City in 1865, where for three years he edited the *Commercial Advertiser*. In this he favored the policy of President Johnson in 1866–67, but in 1868 supported General Grant for the Presidency. During the remainder of his life he withdrew from active interest in political affairs, and in his old age his sight almost failed. He died November 22, 1882. He published "Letters from Europe and the West Indies" (1866), and on his death left an "Autobiography," which was published in 1883, and was reissued in 1884 with a "Memoir" by his grandson, T. W. Barnes.

NATHANIEL P. WILLIS.

GEORGE WILLIS, a "Puritan of considerable distinction," who emigrated to Cambridge, Massachusetts, about 1630, was the ancestor of the subject of our sketch, whose father, Nathaniel Willis, was a newspaper proprietor in Boston. Nathaniel Parker, the eldest son, was born in Portland, Maine, January 20, 1806, and received his early education at the Boston Latin School and Andover Academy, after which, in 1823, he entered Yale College. He was not specially distinguished as a student, but strong literary tastes developed during his college life, and in 1827, immediately after his graduation from Yale, he published a volume of "Poetical Sketches," which attracted attention, although unfavorably received by the critics. The author followed up this first effort by two other volumes in the same vein, "Fugitive Poetry" (1829) and "Poems" (1831). He also was a frequent contributor to newspapers and periodicals.

He began his editorial work in 1827, on *The Legendary* and *The Token*, published by S. C. Goodrich (Peter Parley), and in 1828 began the publication of the *American Monthly Magazine*, which was continued for two years, but proved unsuccessful. On its discontinuance he went to Europe, where he acted as foreign editor and correspondent of the New York *Mirror*, to which he contributed a series of letters, afterwards published under the title of "Pencillings by the Way." Their vivid sketches of scenes and life incidents in the Old World gained them instant popularity, though the author was censured by critics for reporting conversations heard as a guest at private gatherings. His style had its affectations and fopperies, but these were accompanied by a grace, ease, and artistic finish which won general recognition.

This work was followed by "Slingsby Papers," containing descriptions of life and adventures in America, and republished in 1836 as "Inklings of Adventure," a work which proved as successful in England as "Pencillings by the Way" had in America. He also published while in England "Melanie, and other Poems," with a preface by Barry Cornwall.

On his return to America he settled on a small estate on Owego Creek, bringing thither his wife, Mary Stace, daughter of General Stace, of Woolwich, England, after whom the estate was named Glenmary. He resided here from 1837 to 1842, writing "Letters from under a Bridge," the most charming of all his works. Another work, written during a short visit to England, was entitled "Two Ways of Dying for a Husband."

On his return to New York he associated himself with George P. Morris, a brother poet, in the establishment of a newspaper entitled the *Evening Mirror*. His wife dying, he again visited England, and returning to America in the spring of 1846, he again married, and established a literary periodical called the *National Press*, afterwards named the *Home Journal*, in which also he was associated with George P. Morris. During this and the subsequent period his pen continued actively engaged, there successively appearing "Dashes at Life" (1845), "Prose and Poetical Works," a collected edition (1846), "Rural Letters" (1849), and "Life Here and There" (1850).

In 1850 he settled at Idlewild, and spent the remainder of his life chiefly in retirement in that retreat, his health beginning to fail. Here he produced from time to time a number of volumes, among which were "Hurrygraphs" (1851), "Out-Doors at Idlewild" (1854), "Rag-Bag" (1855), "Paul Fane," a novel, (1856), and "The Convalescent," published after his death, in 1859. He died January 20, 1867, and was buried in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Boston.

During his life Willis occupied a high position among American authors, but one which has proved far from permanent. Few people read his prose works to-day, and his only productions which seem likely to hold their place in literature are some of his poems, particularly those on Biblical subjects.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN COCHRANE.

Brigadier-General John Cochrane was born at Palatine, Montgomery County, New York, August 27, 1813. His father was Walter L. Cochran; grandfather, John Cochran, surgeon-general and director of the Military Hospitals of the Army of the Revolution; mother, Cornelia W. Smith, daughter of Judge Peter Smith, of Peterboro', Madison County, N. Y., and only sister of Gerrit Smith, of the same place; grandmother on the paternal side, Gertrude Schuyler, only sister of Major-General Philip Schuyler, of Revolutionary fame; grandfather on the maternal side, Judge Peter Smith, above named; grandmother on the maternal side, Elizabeth Livingston, oldest daughter of Colonel James Livingston, of the Army of the Revolution, who, by his timely shot, drove the British sloop-of-war "Vulture" from her mooring in the North River, thus securing the capture of André, effecting the discomfiture of Arnold's treason, and assuring the safety of West Point, the key of the Revolution.

In 1827 General Cochrane entered Hamilton College, Clinton, Oneida County, State of New York; in 1831 was graduated; in 1834 admitted to the practice of law in the State of New York. 1846, removed to New York City, where he has since continued to reside. 1853, United States Surveyor of the port of New York during four years. 1857–61, representative in Congress from the city of New York—two terms. 1860, a member of the Board of Visitors to West Point. 1858, deputed by Common Council of the city of New York to deliver the remains of James Monroe, Fourth President of the United States, to his native State, Virginia. 1864, nominated for Vice-President of the United States, with General John C. Frémont, candidate for President. 1861, June 11, commissioned to recruit and command a regiment to serve during the war. 1861, August 27, regiment embarked from New York City for Washington. 1861, November 2, commissioned by President Abraham Lincoln colonel of the First United States Chasseurs, with rank from June 11, 1861, and 1862, July 19, brigadier of U. S. Volunteers, with rank from the 17th of July, 1862. 1863, February 25, resigned because of severe and serious physical disability; resignation accepted by the President. Battles,—Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Williamsport, and Fredericksburg. 1863–65, attorney-general of the State of New York. 1872, May 1, 2, 3, at the national convention in Cincinnati of the Liberal Republican party, was chiefly instrumental in the nomination of Horace Greeley for President of the United States. 1872, president of the Common Council of the city of New York, and acting mayor of the city temporarily. 1869, tendered by the President, U. S. Grant, the mission to Uruguay and Paraguay united; declined. 1857, member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and now vice-president of the Society in the State of New York; member of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, resigned; member of St. Nicholas Society of New York, resigned; sachem of Tammany Hall; member of the Historical Society of New York, resigned; member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and president one year of the commandery of the State of New York; member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and Sons of the Revolution. 1870, appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury under President U. S. Grant a collector of internal revenue for one of the revenue districts of the city of New York; declined. 1889, appointed police justice of the city of New York for ten years; resigned after duty one year. 1861, November 13, historic speech before his regiment in camp near Washington, in the presence of and with the approbation of Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, first insisting upon the arming of the slaves. The contemporary press announced it as the "key-note of the war." Orders in regiments of the rebel army were given afterwards not to take Colonel Cochrane prisoner, but to shoot him in battle. April 6, 1863, came this despatch to the New York *Tribune*: "General Thomas (U. S. adjutant-general) appeared at Helena, Arkansas, and enlisted slaves and formed them into battalions under the proclamation of the President, January 1, 1863."

While attorney-general of New York, General Cochrane discovered that throughout the whole colonial period of the seventeenth century the waters now known as the Kills and Raritan Bay were known and accepted as part of Hudson River. This discovery of a most important historical fact was made known by a paper read by the general before the New York Historical Society in 1863.

In 1894, General Cochrane was elected president of the New York branch of the Society of the Cincinnati.

GENERAL DANIEL E. SICKLES.

Daniel Edgar Sickles was born in the city of New York in 1823, and was educated in the University of New York, which he left to learn the printer's trade. He devoted himself to this business for a number of years, but eventually entered upon the study of law, and was admitted to practice in the courts of his native city in the year 1844. Soon afterwards he engaged actively in politics as a member of the Democratic party, and in 1847 was elected to the New York Legislature, where he quickly became a leader in the councils of his party. From that time forward his political progress was rapid. In 1853 he accompanied James Buchanan to London as secretary of legation, and on his return in 1855 was elected to the State Senate. In the following year he was sent to Congress to represent a district in New York City, and remained there for two terms.

During his period of service in Congress, Mr. Sickles became a prominent object of public interest through a tragic incident in which he was the principal. He discovered, in 1859, a guilty connection between his wife and P. B. Key, United States attorney for the District of Columbia, and taking the law into his own hands, he shot Mr. Key dead on the street in Washington, February 27, 1859. There followed a trial for murder which enlisted the attention of the whole American public. It continued for twenty days and ended in an acquittal, a verdict which met wide-spread approbation from that great body of citizens who believe in the sanctity of family life.

The legislative career of Mr. Sickles ended with the outbreak of the civil war. Inspired by patriotic fervor, he immediately began the work of enlistment, and succeeded in raising in New York City the Excelsior Brigade, composed of five regiments, of one of which he was commissioned colonel. In September he was raised to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, and took an active part with his brigade, in the division of General Hooker, throughout the campaign before Richmond. He particularly distinguished himself for courage and ability at the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, and Malvern Hill. In the Maryland campaign, which succeeded the withdrawal of the army from before Richmond, General Sickles's brigade formed part of McClellan's army, and was conspicuous for its services at the hard-fought battle of Antietam. In the later campaign of that year he was given command of the division, succeeding General Hooker, who had been raised to a higher command. In this position he took an active part in the severe and disastrous battle of Fredericksburg, in which he distinguished himself for courage.

On the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac, in 1863, General Sickles was commissioned major-general and given the command of the Third Corps of the army, at whose head he played a prominent part in the battle of Chancellorsville. The defeat of the Union army in this engagement was followed, as is well known, by Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania and the rapid march of the Army of the Potomac to the defense of that Northern State. General Sickles's command formed an essential part of the line of defense at Gettysburg, being stationed between Cemetery Hill and Little Round Top. Here it fought with desperate valor for the retention of its position, but was forced to yield to the onset of superior numbers. In the desperate struggle for the position its daring leader lost a leg, and was borne disabled from the field. This disaster, however, did not end his military career. He left the hospital to rejoin the army, and continued in service till the close of the war in 1865.

After the war, General Sickles was sent by the government on a mission to Colombia. In 1866, on his return, he joined the regular army as colonel, and in the next year was brevetted brigadier-general for his gallant conduct at Fredericksburg, and major-general for his similar meritorious action at Gettysburg. During this period of service with the regular army he was in command of the military department of the Carolinas, and was so vigorous in the work of reconstruction that President Johnson, in 1867, relieved him from command. In April, 1869, he was placed on the retired list of the United States army with the full rank of major-general.

In May, 1869, General Sickles was appointed minister to Spain. In 1873 he resigned and returned to his native city, where he became president of the State board of civil commissioners, and of the board for the erection of New York monuments at Gettysburg. In 1892 he was elected a member of the Fifty-third Congress,—making his third term,—serving with distinction, and taking rank with the foremost men in public life.

HENRY BERGH.

HENRY BERGH, the founder of the first society organized in America for the prevention of cruelty to animals, was a native of the city of New York, where he was born in 1823. He was of German descent, the family having come to America about 1740, where they settled near Staatsburg, on the Hudson. Christian Bergh, the father of the philanthropist, was a ship-builder by occupation, constructing, besides numerous merchant vessels, some ships of war for the government. Henry was educated at Columbia College, and after graduating turned his attention to literary pursuits, producing several tales, sketches, and dramatic pieces. He afterwards entered upon an extensive series of travels, spending in all twelve years abroad, during which he visited many parts of Europe and travelled widely through Asia. In 1862 he was appointed secretary of the American legation at St. Petersburg, but found the climate too severe for his constitution, and was compelled to resign.

It was while in this position that Mr. Bergh's attention was first actively directed to the subject of the great and unnecessary cruelty to which animals are frequently subjected, from what he saw of the barbarous treatment of helpless creatures by the peasantry of Russia. The cruelties observed there wrought so strongly upon his benevolent instincts that he determined to devote the remainder of his life to the protection of dumb animals. A society such as he afterwards founded in America existed at that time in England, and on his return he became acquainted in London with the Earl of Harrowby, president of this institution (The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals), who gave him full information concerning the workings of that Society, and encouraged him in his purpose of starting a similar institution in the United States.

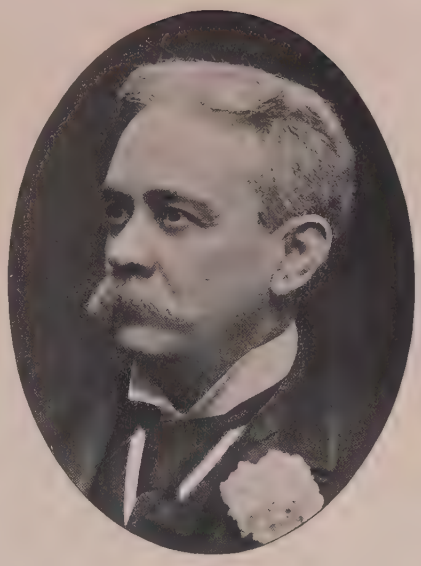
In 1864, Mr. Bergh landed in New York, where he spent a year in maturing his plans, and then openly began to work. The proposition which he made was so novel to the people of this country that at first it met with little encouragement. But on February 8, 1866, he delivered a lecture in Clinton Hall on the unnecessary cruelties to which animals are subjected even in civilized lands, and succeeded in awakening so much sympathetic feeling, and calling forth so many offers of assistance, that he was quickly enabled to organize a society for the purpose intended. The press had spread widely the report of the lecture, and aroused a widespread favorable sentiment, and on April 10, 1866, the State Legislature passed an act to incorporate the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

A meeting was held and a permanent organization effected on April 22, 1866, Henry Bergh being chosen president of the Society. The purpose of the association was to enforce all laws passed for the protection of animals, and to secure the arrest and punishment of all persons found violating such laws. At that time, however, only one such law existed, which had been passed, at the instance of Mr. Bergh, on April 19, just before the organization of the Society. This made it a misdemeanor for any person, by act or neglect, to maliciously kill, injure, or cruelly beat any animal, whether belonging to himself or another person. This act was amended and made more stringent on April 12, 1867. Other amendments have since been added until cruelty to animals, in its every phase, is very thoroughly prohibited. Branches of the Society have since been organized in nearly all the States and Territories.

At first Mr. Bergh attended personally to the prosecution of cases in the courts, the State and the county alike appointing him a special attorney for that purpose. He constantly advocated the cause of animals by public addresses and appeals to prominent men and public bodies, and succeeded in having many reforms adopted in the methods of transporting animals and preparing them for food, while through his efforts has grown up a wide-felt sympathy with the lower animals which previously had little existence.

In 1875 he became the parent of another admirable reform. An appeal was made to him in the case of the cruel treatment of a child by its parents, in which none of the existing societies could be induced to interfere. Through his taking active steps to redress this wrong, similar complaints came to him from many quarters, and he felt impelled to call a meeting of citizens, from whose deliberations originated the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, one which has become as widely successful as its predecessor. Mr. Bergh died in New York, March 12, 1888.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES.



WILLIAM GILBERT DAVIES was born in the city of New York, March 21, 1842. He is descended from a Welsh family, some members of which settled at Kington, Herefordshire, England, whence John Davies, the ancestor in this country, moved to Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1735. He was a devoted member of the Church of England, and was largely instrumental in founding St. Michael's Church in that town, which contains a tablet to his memory, and is largely sustained from the proceeds of land donated by him. His grandson, Thomas Davies, a great-great-uncle of Mr. Davies, graduated at Yale College, studied theology in England, was ordained deacon and priest by the Archbishop of Canterbury at the chapel in Lambeth Palace in August, 1761, and returned to this country as a missionary of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts. He died prematurely in 1766, but his influence upon his family, and their ecclesiastical relations, were such that they remained loyal to the English government throughout the Revolution, and suffered from the obloquy and persecution to which Tories were subjected. Mr. Davies's grandfather, Thomas John Davies, moved to New York in 1800 and settled at Black Lake, in St. Lawrence County, where he served for several terms as sheriff and county judge. His son, Henry E. Davies, came to New York City shortly after his admission to the bar in 1826, where he occupied successively the positions of Corporation Counsel, justice of the Supreme Court, and Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. He married Rebecca Waldo Tappan, a descendant of Abraham Toppan,—as the name was then spelled,—who came from England to Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1630. On his mother's side, Mr. Davies traces his ancestry back to Anneke Jans, to John Hull, master of the Mint and treasurer of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, who coined the famous pine-tree shillings, and to Chief Justice Samuel Sewall, who married the treasurer's daughter Hannah. It is a family tradition that her dowry consisted of her own weight in the coins from her father's mint.

Notwithstanding the fact that his ancestors of his own name were Tories during the Revolutionary War, two of Mr. Davies's great-grandfathers, John Foote and Benjamin Tappan, bore arms on the popular and successful side.

Mr. Davies graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, in 1860, and then went abroad to pursue his studies in the University of Leipsic, Germany. On his return he entered the law office of Messrs. Slosson, Hutchins & Platt. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1863, and, after a partnership of a few years' duration with Henry H. Anderson, entered the service of one of the large insurance companies, where he was for many years office counsel, a position which he has recently resigned in order to resume the active practice of his profession. He is a member of the State and City Bar Associations, of the Lawyers' Club, and of the Law Institute, and a Special Lecturer on the Law of Life Insurance in the Law School of the University of the City of New York.

He is, like his ancestors, a member of the Anglican Church, and was for nearly twenty years one of the vestry of Christ Church, of which he published an historical sketch in the *Magazine of American History* some years ago. When that church moved to Seventy-first Street, the distance from his residence compelled him to sever his relations with it, and he thereupon connected himself with the parish of St. Bartholomew. He has always been interested in historical studies, and is an active member of the New York and Virginia Historical Societies, of the New York Biographical and Genealogical Society, and a corresponding member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. He is also a member of the Union, University, Century, Tuxedo, Grolier, Liederkranz, and St. Nicholas Clubs, of the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni Association. He is proud of the fact that his service with the Twenty-second Regiment, N.G., S.N.Y., during the Gettysburg campaign of 1863, entitles him to wear the bronze button of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Davies married on December 15, 1870, Lucie Rice, daughter of the Hon. Alexander H. Rice, of Boston, Massachusetts, one of the most distinguished citizens of his State, having been mayor of Boston, representative in Congress for several terms, and for three terms governor of Massachusetts, a position which he occupied during the Centennial celebrations in 1876.

S. C. BECKWITH.

ADVERTISING may be said to be almost as much a nineteenth century invention as the railroad or the telegraph. It is at once an art and a business,—an art in which has developed a *finesse* and tact that would have made the crude advertisers of past years stare in wonder; a business that has grown to vast proportions within recent decades, and is still rapidly expanding. And prominent among the advertisers of the day is the gentleman a sketch of whose career is herewith given, and who to-day stands at the head of the "special" advertising agents of New York, and hence of the country at large.

S. C. Beckwith was born in the State of Maryland forty years ago,—in the year 1854. He was educated at Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland, from which he graduated with honor, and at once began the study of the law, having decided to adopt this as his profession. He was first aroused to the fact that his native ability lay in another direction through the application for editorial aid from him by the publisher of a local newspaper, who, recognizing his aptitude, induced him to abandon the law in favor of journalism. Mr. Beckwith was not long in the service of this paper before he discovered the true bent of his faculties, and, with a commendable ambition, sought a wider field for their display than that afforded by the local sheet of a country town. Making his way to Baltimore, he obtained a position on the staff of the *Evening Bulletin*, then under the management of Mr. W. M. Laffan, now the business manager of the New York *Sun*. Here the young journalist received a valuable training in newspaper work, and gradually perceived the special direction in which his powers led and the field of labor in which success was most likely to come.

In 1879 he took the most important step of his life, leaving Baltimore for New York, where he established himself as the business representative of the Kansas City *Times*. This was the foundation of the special agency which he has since immensely extended, his present advertising connections including, in addition to the *Times*, to which he still faithfully adheres, such well-known newspapers as the Philadelphia *Item*, the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, the Denver *Republican*, the Portland *Oregonian*, and many others. The list includes, in fact, the largest and best special list of Dailies and Weeklies ever represented by one man exclusively in New York City, with a total daily output of over six hundred and fifty thousand copies, or, counting one issue each of Daily, Sunday, and Weekly, a combined circulation of one million six hundred and sixty thousand. His connection with which brings a large quantity of important business into his finely-equipped offices in the *Tribune* Building, of New York, and in the "Rookery," of Chicago.

Mr. Beckwith has not won his pronounced success in this field of business opportunity without the exercise of those active qualities to which alone success is due. To the possession of a native adaptation to the work he adds an energy, enthusiasm, and capacity for unremitting labor which cannot fail to carry well-directed ability to fortune. In his youthful days he was far from vigorous. When he began his active business life his health was still delicate, and his physical powers scarcely suitable to carry out the demands of his mental energy. But, by a carefully regulated life and an earnest attention to moderation in habits, he has built up his health step by step with his business, and is to-day a physically capable man of forty, and one able to endure an amount of close and unwearying application under which many naturally stronger men would sink. There is with him no lapse of attention to business on hot summer afternoons, or long vacations on yacht-board or at the sea-shore. His attention to business is unremitting, and his success such that his past customers all cling faithfully to him, and new ones annually join the host. If business demands, he does not hesitate to start on ten minutes' notice for a flying trip across the continent. Nothing can stop him if an order is in sight. His scent for business is keen and instinctive, and he is off like a cyclone whenever occasion demands.

Personally, Mr. Beckwith is of a sunny, sympathetic, and persuasive temperament, with much of the magnetic in his pleasant manner. He always takes a rosy view of life. His apartments in the *Tribune* Building are palatial in adornment and a study in the art of decoration. He has expended upon them what many men would deem a snug fortune, while his private office is a most alluring place for those who drop in to talk over business.

LOUIS WINDMUELLER.

LOUIS WINDMUELLER, a prominent merchant and reformer of New York, is a native of Westphalia, in which country he received a collegiate education in a college at Münster which had the honor of being founded by Charlemagne. He emigrated from his native country to the United States in 1853, landing in New York, which city has since remained his place of residence. Here he entered into the mercantile business with much success, while outside of his immediate business relations he became in time widely known for his connection with prominent financial institutions, his active labors in the interests of reform and charity, and his connection with many of the municipal and social institutions of the metropolis.

The financial institutions with which he has been associated, and which he took part in founding, are the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, the German-American Insurance Company, the Hide and Leather National Bank, and the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company. With some of these companies he is still associated as director.

The Reform Club, of New York, is in part due to Mr. Windmueller, who was active among its founders, and who has served as its treasurer since 1887, while the comfortable home which the club now occupies it largely owes to its treasurer's earnest interest in its affairs. He is also a member of the German-American Reform Union, and, as one of its Executive Committee, took an active part in aiding the election of William L. Strong as reform mayor of the city of New York. As a reformer he has been indefatigable in the advocacy of a sound currency and tariff, and civil service reform, his efforts in these directions having been from time to time made known to the public through the press.

Mr. Windmueller's interest in public affairs is also shown in his membership and active work in several other associations for municipal and State improvement. Among these may be named the Chamber of Commerce Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements, of which he is chairman; and the Executive Committee for the Improvement of the State Canals, as a member of which he agitated successfully for the amendment to the constitution which authorizes the Legislature to make the necessary appropriations. He is, in addition, auditor of the Business Men's Relief Committee, and an earnest member in a number of charitable institutions, to whose work he lends efficient aid. Among these is the German Legal Aid Society, which furnishes gratuitous advice on points of law to the needy without regard to their nationality. In this useful institution he is a member of the board of directors.

Among the earnest and effective efforts in behalf of charity which have been made by Mr. Windmueller must particularly be mentioned his valuable services for the benefit of the German Hospital Fair in 1888. For this he arranged a collection of paintings, which proved so potent an attraction that over $100,000 were cleared for this important charitable institution.

Outside his connection with bodies devoted to reform and charity, Mr. Windmueller is a member of many other New York organizations, including the Merchants', German, Lotos, Insurance, Athletic, and various other clubs and the New York Historical Society, of which he is a life member. As regards specially German interests, it may be stated that he is treasurer of a fund for the erection of a monument to Goethe and vice-president of the Heine Monument Society.

The various subjects in which he is interested have called forth ably-written articles from his pen, contributed to the *Forum*, *Harper's Weekly*, and other periodicals whose pages are open to the liberal discussions of public affairs. During his period of residence in New York he has made frequent visits to Europe, where he is well known, particularly in Germany, his native land.

Mr. Windmueller was married in 1859, and has since lived a happy family life. He has three children, and possesses a beautiful home near the village of Woodside, Long Island. He ranks among the founders of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in this village, and is a member of its vestry. He takes a warm and intelligent interest in art and literature, and his home near Woodside is adorned with a fine collection of modern paintings and a valuable library of books, in which the subjects of art and general literature are particularly represented.

DE WITT CLINTON.

At Little Britain, New York, on March 2, 1769, was born the future projector of the Erie Canal, the most notable and useful artificial water-way in this country. His father was General James Clinton, of the Continental army. His education began in an academy at Kingston, and was completed, after the war, at Columbia College, from which he graduated in 1786, the first graduate under the new name of the college. It had formerly been called King's College. After graduating he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in New York City in 1788.

At that period the question of the adoption of the Constitution was under hot debate. It was opposed by Clinton in some published letters which he signed "A Countryman." He became soon after private secretary to his uncle, Governor George Clinton, and held this position till 1795, when Governor Clinton's term of service ended. In 1797 he was elected a member of the State Assembly, and in the following year of the State Senate. Politically he was strongly in opposition to the measures of President Adams's administration, particularly its hostility to France, but when war seemed imminent he raised and equipped a company of artillery. He also found himself in opposition to Governor Jay in regard to the matter of appointing the governor's council, and succeeded in having an amendment added to the constitution securing his object, though at the cost of bitter political hostility to himself.

As a member of the Legislature, he sought to improve the laws of the State, introduce sanitary regulations, foster the arts and sciences, promote agriculture, and aid the efforts to apply steam to navigation. He was enthusiastic in favor of these objects, and gained the reputation of one who had the public good earnestly at heart. In 1801 he was elected to the Senate of the United States, in which he maintained the high reputation which he had secured in his native State. He resigned two years later to accept the office of mayor of New York, to which he was appointed by Governor Clinton and a Republican council. During the succeeding twelve years he was twice removed from and twice reappointed to this office, then held to be one of the most important in the country. During part of this time he served also as State senator and as lieutenant-governor of the State from 1811 to 1813. In 1812 he was made a candidate for the Presidency, in opposition to Madison, and received eighty-nine electoral votes to one hundred and twenty-eight for Madison. He was now the most prominent Republican in the State, but was so fiercely attacked by the Federalists, and was so moderate in his views, as to lose favor with both parties.

From an early period Clinton had been a warm advocate of a project to connect Lake Erie by a canal with the tide-water of the Hudson, and in 1810 acted as one of the commissioners who explored the route of the proposed canal through the wilderness. In 1812 he requested government aid for this enterprise, but the war with Great Britain prevented, and nothing was done till 1815, when Clinton, losing his position of mayor, entered actively upon the work of advocating the Erie Canal. He prepared a memorial and argument in favor of its immediate construction, roused the people to a warm sentiment in its favor, and brought it to the attention of the Legislature, his activity in this direction making him so popular that, when Governor Tompkins resigned his office to become Vice-President of the United States, Clinton was elected governor by both parties, and re-elected in 1819, though Mr. Tompkins was now again a candidate.

On July 4, 1817, he broke the ground for the great work he had so strenuously advocated. In 1820 he wrote a series of newspaper sketches of travel along the proposed route of the canal, which were published in book form in 1822, as "Letters on the Natural History and Internal Resources of the State of New York." In consequence of some changes in the constitution, Clinton declined to be again a candidate for governor, and in 1824 his political opponents even removed him from the unsalaried position of canal commissioner. Indignant at this, the people again triumphantly elected him governor, and he had the proud honor of presiding over the completion of his great work, and being borne triumphantly on a barge from the waters of Lake Erie to the harbor of New York, October 26, 1825. He did not long survive this period of triumphant realization, dying suddenly at Albany, February 11, 1828. His monument remains in the continued utility of the great Erie Canal.

SAMUEL F. B. MORSE.

Samuel Finley Breese Morse, notable at once for his artistic and his inventive ability, was born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, April 27, 1791. His father was the Rev. Jedediah Morse, author of the first geographical works published in America. The son entered Yale College at fourteen years of age, where he received the first impulse towards those electrical studies which he afterwards prosecuted so ardently. He graduated in 1810, and, his tastes turning towards art, became a pupil of Washington Allston, then the greatest of American artists. In 1811 he accompanied his master to England, where he remained four years engaged in the study of painting under Benjamin West.

The young artist manifested fine ability, and gained considerable success; but after his return to America he failed to obtain orders for historical paintings, to which his taste inclined him, and engaged in the painting of portraits. In this field of art he worked in several cities, finally settling in New York, where, in 1825, he laid the foundations of the National Academy of Design, and was elected to its presidency, a position which he retained for the succeeding twenty years.

In 1829 he returned to Europe, where he spent several years in the study of the old masters, making his way back to America in October, 1832. During this voyage the question of electro-magnetism arose in a conversation among the passengers, and Morse remarked, "If the presence of electricity can be made visible in any part of the circuit, I see no reason why intelligence may not be transmitted by electricity."

The proposition was not a new one, but it roused new ideas in his mind. During the remainder of the voyage he occupied himself in thinking out how such intelligence could best be transmitted, and before New York was reached had worked out in his mind the details of the future "Morse alphabet," and completed a rough draft of the necessary apparatus, which he exhibited to his fellow-passengers.

The twelve years that followed were years of painful labor and discouraging disappointments. He was too eager in the pursuit of his new idea to give much attention to art, and his artistic ambition was further discouraged by the refusal of the government to give him the commission to paint one of the historical pictures in the rotunda of the Capitol. He kept persistently engaged on his new idea until 1836, laboring in poverty, and meeting numerous delays and disheartening disappointments. In 1836 he first completed a workable apparatus, and not until September, 1837, was he able to exhibit his invention. This was done at his room at the University Building, New York, where he sent the current through seventeen hundred feet of wire, and transmitted information with the most encouraging success. Soon afterwards an application for a patent was made, and Congress was petitioned to grant an appropriation for the purpose of building a telegraph line of sufficient length to demonstrate its value.

Congress adjourned without making the appropriation. Morse had, meanwhile, sailed to England for the purpose of taking out patents and pushing his invention there. His trip was unsuccessful. A patent was refused him in England on the ground that his invention was not novel,—Wheatstone having invented his telegraphic system in 1837. On his return to New York, Morse renewed his application to Congress, but it was not until 1843 that the long-delayed appropriation was granted. This was for $30,000, to enable him to construct a telegraph line between Baltimore and Washington. Now the difficulties of the practical application began. The wire was at first laid underground and proved a failure, and the appropriation was nearly exhausted before the device of carrying it through the air was adopted. It was first successfully used on the 24th of May, 1844.

The success was so striking, and the value of the invention so assured, that companies for the construction of telegraph lines were soon organized in all parts of the country. In 1847 Morse was compelled to vindicate his claim to the invention in the courts, and from that time on the honor and emoluments which had been so long deferred were poured in upon him. He received gold medals and other marks of honor from European nations, and in 1858 the representatives of several European powers presented him the sum of 400,000 francs in recompense for their use of his instruments. He took an active part in the laying of the first Atlantic cable, in 1857, and died in New York, April 2, 1872. His system of telegraphy is now used on nearly all the telegraph lines of the world.

CHARLES KING.

Charles King (LL.D.) was born in New York City, March 16, 1789. He was the second son and child of Hon. Rufus and Mary Alsop King. In 1799, during the residence of his father in London as United States minister to the court of St. James, Charles and his older brother, John Alsop, were sent to Harrow School, where they met and were intimate with, as boys, those who were afterwards known to the world as men of talent, among others Lord Byron and Sir Robert Peel. In 1803 the "King brothers" (as they were always known) were sent from Harrow to Paris to study mathematics and French. There these two American youths distinguished themselves in their studies, taking with ease the highest prizes.

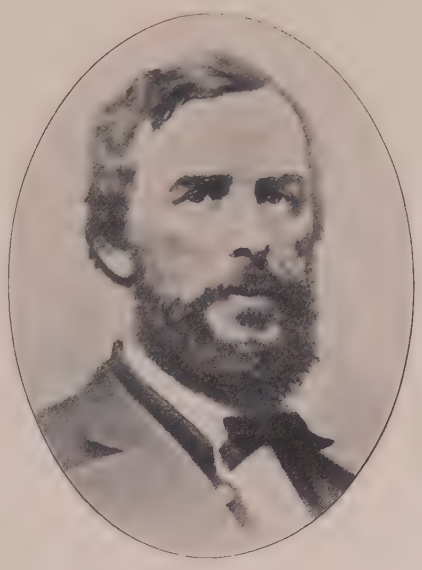
Charles being destined for a mercantile life, was sent from Paris to Amsterdam under the care of the Messrs. Hope. He remained there until the year 1810, when he returned to New York and was taken into the house of Archibald Gracie & Sons, and soon after married Eliza, Mr. Gracie's eldest daughter. Upon the breaking out of hostilities with Great Britain, Mr. King, a Federalist, hastened to give to the government his support, both in the Legislature of New York, to which he was elected in 1813, and as a volunteer. He was made colonel of a regiment in 1814, and was stationed on Long Island, at Brooklyn. The failure of Archibald Gracie & Sons in 1823 enabled Mr. King to embrace journalism, and with Mr. Johnston Verplanck he became associated in the publication of the New York *American*, a conservative newspaper of much political influence and high literary character. On the retirement of Mr. Verplanck Mr. King became sole editor, and remained in charge of the paper until its publication was discontinued. His bravery of character and mind was often used to befriend those whom he thought needed help. In the great fire in New York City in 1836 the flames spread with great rapidity, and the intense cold covered the firemen and their apparatus with ice. Mr. King realized the danger, went himself to the Brooklyn Navy-Yard and, obtaining barrels of gunpowder, with his own hands placed the powder and blew up the houses next the spreading flames, and thus stayed the destruction. He remained at the fire all day and the following night, and on returning to his home a hatchet had to be used to release him from his armor of ice. In 1845, Mr. King became one of the editors of the *Courier and Enquirer*, writing fearlessly, and expressing himself most earnestly upon all subjects. He was elected in 1849 president of Columbia College. He heartily entered into all the duties of his new office, advancing the interests of the college in every way by his brilliant scholarship, his energy, and wise management; increasing both the wealth and usefulness of that institution. During his presidency, Mr. King remained no silent spectator of the various questions which were agitating the country, resulting in the civil war. He took an earnest part in sustaining the principles which he had inherited and which his convictions had made his own, and threw himself warmly into the discussions which arose, and, as far as compatible with his duties as president, into active work to aid in pushing the fight against slavery. The presentation of the national and regimental flags to the first colored troops sent out to the seat of war by New York City was his thought and act. This presentation took place in Union Square, New York City, in the presence of a vast concourse of people, with the full regiment drawn up in line before him. His clear, ringing, and heart-stirring words on that occasion caused him to be cheered to the echo.

His wife dying after a lingering illness, Mr. King some years later was married to Miss Henrietta Low, of New York City.

In 1864, Mr. King resigned the presidency of Columbia College, and with his family sailed the following year for Europe to join his son, General Rufus King, then United States minister to Rome. After traveling throughout Europe this useful life ended at Frascati, Italy, on September 27, 1867.

Mr. King was busy and fluent with his pen, writing several most able reports, addresses, and articles. He wrote the history of the New York Chamber of Commerce, of which he was at one time president; also a report on the construction, cost, and capacity of the Croton Aqueduct, and many addresses before the Mechanics' and Historical Societies. He was a man who feared naught but wrong, was earnest, high-minded, and impulsive, firm in his convictions and fearless in expressing them, but just and courteous in his bearing.

RUFUS KING.



Rufus King (son of Charles King, LL.D., and Eliza Gracie, his wife) was born at No. 3 Pearl Street, New York City, January 26, 1814. His boyhood was spent in New York, and his early education intrusted to an old French soldier-scholar (M. Peugnet) who emigrated to America after Waterloo. At the age of fifteen King entered the Military Academy at West Point, and was graduated when only nineteen and commissioned in the Corps of Engineers, United States army, standing number four in a large and brilliant class, prominent in which were John G. Barnard and George W. Cullum. King's first duty was in the construction of Fortress Monroe, where he was associated with Lieutenant Robert E. Lee, of the Engineers, but he was soon transferred to duty in connection with the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson River, his office being in Albany. In September, 1836, he resigned from the army to become assistant engineer of the New York and Erie Railway, then being surveyed, and held this position until 1839, when, the new enterprise becoming crippled in its finances, he returned to Albany and accepted the adjutant-generalship of the State, tendered him by Governor William H. Seward, who was just entering upon his first term. This office, despite his youth, General King discharged with marked credit for the four years of Seward's incumbency. Meantime the inherent editorial stuff in him had attracted the attention of both Mr. Seward and his stanch friend Thurlow Weed, and King became, under Weed's tutelage, associate editor of the Albany *Evening Journal*, making his home in that city, and becoming captain of the famous Burgesses Corps. In 1836, King was married to Ellen, daughter of Robert Eliot, Esq., of Albany, but she died within the year. Eight years later he was married to Susan Eliot, a younger sister of his first wife, and in the autumn of 1845 he removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he became editor and proprietor of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* and took a prominent and active part in building up the infant city, which became the metropolis of Wisconsin. He served on the State constitutional convention, was for years member of the board of regents of the State University, superintendent of public schools, Milwaukee, and the leading officer of the State militia. It was his paper that led the movement which resulted in the formation of the Republican party in the Northwest. In March, 1861, King was appointed by President Lincoln minister resident at Rome, Italy, and was about to embark with his family for his new post when Fort Sumter fell. He at once sought service in the field, was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers in May, 1861, organized and commanded the brigade of Wisconsin and Indiana troops that won in the Army of the Potomac the name of "the Iron Brigade of the West;" was promoted to the command of a division in McDowell's corps, but after Second Bull Run was prostrated by illness, from which he never fully recovered. In February, 1863, he was commanding the defenses of Yorktown, Virginia, and later commanded a division in the defenses of Washington, but in the fall of that year he resigned his military commission on account of continued ill health and repaired to Rome, where he remained on duty as minister of the United States until the abolition of the mission by Congress in 1867.

Returning to New York, he spent there the last nine years of his life, surrounded by friends and relatives, succumbing to an attack of pneumonia October 13, 1876. He was buried in the old church-yard at Jamaica, Long Island. General King was survived by his wife, son, and daughter.

SMITH ELY.

Smith Ely was born on April 17, 1825, at the residence of his maternal grandfather, Ambrose Kitchell, at Hanover, Morris County, New Jersey. His ancestry were notable in the history of our country. Judge Aaron Kitchell, his maternal great-grandfather, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and at a later date served as United States Representative and Senator, and Presidential elector-at-large. His father, Epaphras C. Ely, leather merchant in New York City, served as a soldier in the War of 1812; his grandfather, Moses Ely, was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and his two more remote paternal ancestors, William Ely and Richard Ely, were captains in the colonial army during the old French and Indian War. By virtue of this military service of his ancestors, Mr. Ely is a member of the Society of the War of 1812, of the Sons of the Revolution, and of the Society of Colonial Wars.

Mr. Ely, after the period of his preliminary education, adopted the law for his profession, studying for three years in the office of Frederic De Peyster, and afterwards graduating at the Law School of the University of New York. Yet he never practiced the profession, devoting his middle life instead to mercantile pursuits. Politically he has always been a Democrat, and many years of his life have been spent in official service as a representative of that party. In 1856 he was elected school trustee of the seventeenth ward, and held the office for four years. In 1857 he was elected to the State Senate by a large majority,—being the first Democrat ever elected in the district. In the Senate he was the only Democrat on the two most important committees, the Committee on Cities and the Sub-Committee of the Whole, and was thus enabled to do much good and prevent much evil in legislation.

In 1860 he was elected to the board of county supervisors, one of whose important functions, at that period, was to raise money and enlist men to carry on the war. He held this office for eight years, and while a member of the board became conspicuous by his rigorous opposition to its extravagant use of the public funds. In 1867 he was re-elected, in opposition to the regular Democratic and Republican candidates, being supported by every daily newspaper in the city, and in the same year was made commissioner of public instruction. In 1880 he was nominated as one of the Presidential electors on the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Ely's term of Congressional service began in 1870. In that year there was a union of the factions of the Democracy of New York, and he was nominated and elected to the Forty-second Congress from the seventh district. He was placed by Speaker Blaine on the Railroad Committee of the House, and did good service in that capacity. In 1874 he was re-elected, and during this term served on the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Public Buildings, and the Committee on the Expenditures of the Treasury Department,—being chairman of the last-named committee.

In 1876, while he was still serving in Congress, the different Democratic elements of New York City united in nominating him as a candidate for mayor. The Republicans nominated the distinguished soldier and statesman, General John A. Dix. Mr. Ely was elected by a majority of over fifty-five thousand. His administration of the important office for which he had thus been chosen was characterized by the qualities which he had shown throughout his official life, those of wise and strict economy and judicious administration of the duties committed to his charge. In each of the years of his term the net amount of the city debt was reduced, it being in January, 1877, $119,811,310; in January, 1878, $117,700,742; and in January, 1879, $113,418,403, there being thus a total reduction in two years of nearly $6,500,000. At the same time the tax levy, notwithstanding the increase of population, was similarly reduced, decreasing from $31,109,521 in January, 1877, to $28,008,888 in January, 1879. No other mayor ever succeeded in attaining a similar result. Before the expiration of his term as mayor, Mr. Ely was offered by the Democratic party in his old Congressional district the nomination for Congress. He declined the honor, however, preferring to retire to private life.

Since the period named Mr. Ely has not held office. He is unmarried, and is a member of the Century, the Manhattan, the Drawing-Room, and the Presbyterian Union Clubs.

GEORGE MACCULLOCH MILLER.

GEORGE MACCULLOCH MILLER was born in Morristown, New Jersey, in 1832. His father, Jacob W. Miller, was a prominent and able lawyer and represented New Jersey as United States Senator from 1841 to 1853. His mother was Mary Macculloch. His grandfather on his mother's side was George P. Macculloch, of Scotch parentage, whose father was an English officer and killed at Bombay, from where his grandfather was brought to Scotland when four years of age, receiving his education in Edinburgh, and coming to this country in the early part of the present century. At the age of eighteen Mr. Miller graduated from Burlington College and commenced the study of law in his father's office at Morristown, and after a course at the Harvard Law School was admitted in 1853 to the bar of New Jersey, and later in the same year to that of New York. In the early part of 1854 Mr. Miller decided to make New York City his permanent home. He at once became successful in the practice of his profession, being a man of great industry and energy, of unusual commercial sagacity and accurate and careful business habits. To these qualities his marked success in life must be ascribed. He was employed as counsel for many large banking institutions, also in many railroad cases, which brought him into prominence with large railroad corporations, and they were of such a character that in the course of time, in 1871, he became president of the Newport and Wickford Railroad and Steamship Company, and in 1873 a director of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad, and was followed by his election, in 1879, to the presidency of the Providence and Stonington Steamship Company, resigning the same after ten years' service in favor of a younger brother. Mr. Miller was also president of the Denver, Utah and Pacific Railroad Company for six years until 1887. He has since become vice-president of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, president of the Housatonic Railroad Company, and a director and one of the executive committee of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, and has had much to do with the consolidation of the first two of these companies with the New Haven Company. Mr. Miller is also a director in a number of large corporations, and is also a trustee of the Central Trust Company, the Bank of Savings in Bleecker Street, and of Greenwood Cemetery, etc. He is head of the important law firm of Miller, Peckham, & Dixon, which was founded by him, and is recognized as one of the oldest and most successful law firms of the city.

Mr. Miller has responded in aid to many of the religious, educational, and benevolent institutions of this city, and has been an efficient promoter of the enterprises undertaken by the Protestant Episcopal Church, and has been for many years a member of the standing committee of the Episcopal diocese of New York. His name is also closely identified with the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine of this city. As one of the original trustees of this corporation chartered in 1873, and its secretary, he has devoted his energies unflaggingly in behalf of building this edifice, which is one of the grandest religious structures in the world, located on Tenth Avenue between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Thirteenth Streets.

Since 1869–1890 Mr. Miller has been trustee and secretary of St. Luke's Hospital at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, but soon to be transferred to its new site immediately adjoining the cathedral. Working zealously for its cause, in 1892 he became its honored president, and has been annually re-elected and is fervently devoted to the interests of this noble institution. He is also president of the "Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association of New York." Also one of the wardens of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, in which parish he has been a close and active worker.

Mr. Miller is an ardent Republican, and has been actively engaged for many years in the effort to improve the local affairs of New York. He is one of the Committee of Seventy, whose mission has been very successful in advancing the cause of municipal reform. He is also noted for his quick business instincts, thoroughness in every work he undertakes, quiet, affable, genial in manner, and approachable under all circumstances.

Mr. Miller married, in 1857, Elizabeth Hoffman, a daughter of Lindley Murray Hoffman, and has five children, Hoffman, Mary Louisa (now Mrs. William Bard McVickar), Leverett S., Elizabeth Agnes, and Edith Macculloch. The eldest is a partner in his law firm.

EDWARD PAYSON FOWLER, M.D.

Dr. Fowler, one of the most eminent physicians of New York City, was born at Cohocton, Steuben County, New York, November 30, 1834, being the youngest son of Judge Horace and Mary Fowler. He is descended from old Puritan stock, being the sixth lineal descendant of William Fowler, who came to Massachusetts in 1630. His grandfather, Eliphalet Fowler, entered the Revolutionary army as a private, and retired with the rank of major. His mother was the grandniece of Mary Phillipse, the first love of George Washington, whom her parents took to Europe to break off the attentions of the young Virginian, then unknown to fame.

Dr. Fowler entered the New York Medical College in 1851, and graduated in 1855 as first prize man, having passed a brilliant course. He immediately entered into partnership with Drs. Gray and Hull, who had then perhaps the most extensive and lucrative practice in New York City. In consequence, his practice became unusually large almost from its commencement. In addition to the "Old School" system of medicine, he studied Homœopathy, and practiced it in connection with the former, looking upon the two systems as component parts of a unit. During his forty years of practice he has evinced the possession of skill and ability of such high order as to raise him to the highest ranks of the profession, his practice being among the best class of New Yorkers, including many of the old Knickerbocker families.

He was always distinctly in opposition to sectarianism in medicine, declaring that medicine was a unit, and should be dealt with as such. His views in this direction were recognized by the thinking part of the "Old School," which in 1878 adopted those rules, for New York State, known as the "New Code." Under this the only qualification demanded for a physician is the legally required medical education, and the "Old School" became practically the *Comprehensive School.* This action was not endorsed by the Homœopathists, and consequently Dr. Fowler withdrew from his former connection and joined the comprehensive school of medicine, —not as indicating a change in his views, but a consistent agreement with his long expressed doctrine of the unity of medical practice.

Dr. Fowler served in the Ward's Island and Hahnemann Hospitals, and in 1887 received the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Board of Regents of the State of New York, and the appointment of Examiner in Anatomy in "the first board of New York State Examiners for conferring medical degrees." He was one of the founders of the New York Medico-Chirurgical Society, and served as its president. He is also a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York Neurological Society, the Medical Society of the County of New York, and other societies. His attention has been devoted assiduously to his profession, but he is unusually well versed in business affairs. Politically he is an ardent Republican, and is a member of the Union League Club.

Dr. Fowler was married in 1873 to Miss M. Louise Mumford, now deceased, two children—Edward Mumford Fowler and Louise Mumford Fowler—surviving. In addition to his city home, he has a delightful summer residence at Cooperstown, New York. Personally he is a man of genial manners and benevolent disposition, qualities which have gained him the respect and esteem of all with whom he has come into contact.

He has passed much time abroad in travel and study, has contributed generously to medical literature, and is the author of valuable medical works, including "Ætiology and General History of Scarlet Fever," "Pseudo-Typhoid Fever," "Certain Maladies of the Heart," "Abnormalities of the Cerebral Convolutions," etc. He has also translated from the French and German such works as Charcot's "Localization in Diseases of the Brain," Richert's "Physiology and Histology of the Cerebral Convolutions," and Benedikt's "Anatomical Study of the Brains of Criminals." He has in addition delivered many instructive lectures before medical bodies, his discourses showing deep study of the subjects under discussion.

WILLIAM LAWTON.

William Lawton, whose name is known from end to end of the country in connection with the famous Lawton Blackberry, was born at West Point, New York, on May 1, 1795, his father having been a surgeon in the Revolutionary army. Dr. Lawton moved in 1796 or 1797 to Flushing, where he established a practice. His son was educated in the—at that time famous—Pickett's seminary, situated at the foot of Chambers Street. He left school in 1809 and entered a counting-house, and towards the close of the War of 1812–1815, when the British fleet showed itself off Sandy Hook, he enlisted in the New York company of Colonel Sitcher's Third Regiment of Volunteers, in which he served as sergeant-major for seven months, till the end of the war. He left the employ of John G. Warren, in whose shipping house he had been engaged, to join this regiment. He also acted as regimental adjutant, and preserved until his death all the orders and documents which came into his hands during that warlike period.

At the end of his term of service Mr. Lawton found his position at Warren's occupied by Mr. Warren's son, and, being thus thrown out of employment, determined to start in business for himself as a stock and exchange broker. He was then but twenty years of age, but with excellent references from Mr. Warren as to integrity and ability, he obtained the confidence of such houses as Leroy, Bayard & Co., the Astors, Robert Lenox, and others, and quickly had his hands full of business in negotiating for their bills on London at one-fourth per cent. and their notes at one-half per cent. commission. Before he reached his majority he had opened an account with the Bank of New York, and after he was well established he projected the formation of the Stock Exchange, which he afterwards assisted in founding. Among the organizations which he served in the capacity of broker was the State Bank of New Brunswick, his letters to and from this bank being carried by Cornelius Vanderbilt—then running a steamboat between New York and New Brunswick—at a postal rate of two shillings each. In 1817 he married Maria R. Guion, of New Rochelle.

In 1826, Mr. Lawton, in association with his brother, undertook the enterprise of buying all the vacant lots on Broadway. About this time he became a large creditor of the New York Coal Company, and during the financial revulsion of 1827–1828 was obliged to take, for his own protection, all the stock of this company. In 1829, in consequence, he withdrew from the business of broker and entered into that of coal operator, going to the mining region, where he remained busily engaged for seven years. Here he laid out a town named Port Carbon, in which he set up several stores and established a newspaper. He bought also six hundred acres of land sixteen miles from Lehigh, where he laid out a town named Tuscarora, and at a later date purchased twenty-six hundred acres of land on the tract on which Middleport now stands. He claimed to have built the first railroad in the country for the accommodation of passengers as well as freight,—the Schuylkill Valley Navigation and Railroad Company,—stock in which he retained till his death. In 1836 he returned to New York and resumed his business of stock broker on an enlarged scale.

During the governmental contest over the United States Bank question Mr. Lawton became interested in politics, and for several years was chairman of the Tammany Hall Committee. He was also chairman of the Finance Committee, and corresponding secretary of the fifteenth ward Tammany Association. Through his marriage the estate of the Guion family, at New Rochelle, eventually fell into his hands, and he resided there during the remainder of his life, collecting a large library of books, chiefly on antiquarian topics, to which field of study he became deeply devoted. Here he also occupied himself in agricultural recreations, and had the fortune to discover a very superior variety of blackberry, to which he gave his name, and which is still widely cultivated. Mr. Lawton made a trip to California to celebrate his eightieth birthday, and had the satisfaction of seeing acres of the Lawton berry under cultivation in that prolific State. The later years of his life were passed in retirement, he dying at New Rochelle, April 27, 1881, at eighty-six years of age.

DAVID VAN NOSTRAND.

David Van Nostrand was born in the city of New York, December 5, 1811, the son of a successful merchant, of Dutch ancestry, but long a resident of New York. The father dying in 1821, Mrs. Van Nostrand was left with the care of a family of three sons and five daughters, of whom David was the fifth in age, and one who from childhood had been noted for his love of books, to which he devoted his leisure hours to such an extent as to impair his physical strength during his whole life. He was educated at Union Hall, a classical school of Jamaica, Long Island, where he made rapid progress. At eight years of age he received a prize from the master for his proficiency in Greek, and at fifteen was graduated with an excellent preparatory education. His mother wished to give him a college education, with a view to his entering the Church, but his desires led in other directions, and immediately after leaving school he entered the book store of John P. Haven, a line of business to which his love of books specially adapted him. His activity and intelligence won him the warm approval of Mr. Haven, to whom he became so indispensable that, when at the age of eighteen his return to study was contemplated, the bookseller offered his useful assistant, rather than lose him, a partnership in the business when he should become twenty-one years of age. This promise was faithfully kept, but the connection lasted only till 1834, when some changes in the business induced Mr. Van Nostrand to withdraw from the firm. He had in the mean time married, but lost his wife after eighteen months of married life.

His next business venture was in partnership with Mr. William Dwight, a book business being established which succumbed to the financial crisis of 1837, the firm being dissolved in consequence of losses. Mr. Van Nostrand soon afterwards joined Captain Barnard, of the Engineer Corps,—one of his boyhood friends,—who was then at New Orleans, where he had charge of the defensive works of Louisiana and Texas. The purpose of this visit was to act as groomsman at Captain Barnard's wedding, but he remained with him as his clerk of accounts and disbursements, a duty which he found very pleasant, but hardly progressive enough to accord with his ambition. In consequence he soon gave it up, returned to New York, and there began to apply the experience he had gained through his association with military men in the importation of books on military subjects for officers of the United States army. Here, also, he soon began to receive orders from individuals and academic institutions for foreign scientific works, and was enabled greatly to widen the scope of his business.

His new location was at the corner of Broadway and John Street, where, when his importing trade had become well developed, he added to it publications of his own, his establishment becoming a centre for technical literature, with which he acquired a familiarity which greatly aided his trade. His business grew steadily, particularly in the importation and publication of books of pure and applied science, in which he gained prominence among the noted publishers and booksellers of the world. He also continued a large importer and publisher of works on military and naval topics.

In 1869 the extension of his business required his removal to larger quarters at 23 Murray Street, his trade in military and scientific books being now the largest in the United States. In the same year he began the publication of *Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine*, a publication principally eclectic in character, but open to mathematical discussions and technical articles of interest to the engineer. In 1887, after the death of its projector, it became the property of Mr. M. N. Forney.

Mr. Van Nostrand's devotion to business did not keep him from attention to public and social pursuits. He was a member of the Historical and the Natural History Society, a Fellow of the Academy of Design, a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and one of the originators of the Union League Club. He also belonged to the St. Nicholas Society, and was one of the founders of the Holland Society and the St. Nicholas Club. The Century Club, however, was his favorite resort, he being a faithful attendant at its monthly meetings until prevented by the advance of ill health. He married again soon after his re-establishment in business. As time went on his health failed, and during his last nine years he suffered severely, but continued his attention to business till the last six months of his life. He died June 14, 1886. The business which he had established is still continued and remains prosperous, under the name of D. Van Nostrand Company, at 23 Murray Street.

GEORGE P. ROWELL.

It is probably true that during the past twenty-five years no name has been more familiar to the general reader or business man than that of Mr. George P. Rowell, whose extended connection with the newspaper world and the advertising trade has brought him into very wide prominence. He was born at Concord, Vermont, July 4, 1838, but until the age of seventeen resided in Lancaster, New Hampshire, securing, meantime, the practical and valuable education for future life which a boy of ambition could then well obtain in New England upon a moderate expenditure of money, and graduating from the Lancaster Academy with the highest honors of his class.

His first business venture was in a Boston retail store, his next in the publication office of a Boston daily newspaper, the *Post*, where his duties appear to have been of a congenial character, enabling him to supplement information already gained with a pretty thorough idea of the right way to do business and to lay a good foundation for his own future and successful active life. It was the experience gained during his connection with this journal that led him into his future field of business, that of general advertising agent and publisher of the newspaper statistics of the country.

Early in 1865, without capital, but thoroughly equipped with energy, judgment, and a determination to succeed, he established the firm of George P. Rowell & Co., at No. 23 Congress Street, Boston, for the purpose of engaging in the business above mentioned, that of conducting an advertising agency. Before the end of the second year, having been encouragingly successful in his Boston venture, Mr. Rowell decided to remove to New York, and the change was made with good results. From the outset his business prospered, and soon from his house was sent out a larger amount of business to the publishers of newspapers than emanated from any other in America, and his establishment became known as the leading advertising agency in the country.

In 1869, Mr. Rowell issued the first copy of the *American Newspaper Directory*, a publication remarkable for its completeness of information concerning the newspaper world. It has appeared with regularity each year since, and is the standard authority upon the newspapers and periodicals of the United States in detail, but more especially regarding their circulation,—the most vexed question connected with journalism, and the one most important in the estimation of advertisers. This book has a reputation for honesty and fairness in dealing with statistics of a kind obtainable only with the greatest difficulty and labor that is probably unapproached in any similar compilation, and that has given it its well-earned position as the leading publication of its kind in this country.

In 1888, Mr. Rowell commenced the publication of *Printers' Ink*,—a journal for advertisers, which at once became a great favorite with the advertising public, and is now pretty generally known as "The Little Schoolmaster in the Art of Advertising." Its circulation is national, and a branch office has been established in London. In 1892, actuated largely by a desire to give promotion and position to some of the more deserving younger men in his employ, he severed his active connection with the advertising agency, of which a stock company was formed, the stock being purchased largely by the present managers and former employés of the firm. The *American Newspaper Directory* and *Printers' Ink* are still owned by Mr. Rowell, and to these he gives much of his time.

It goes without further remark, from what has already been said, that Mr. Rowell is a good business man. Socially he has many friends of whom he is fond, and to whom he is true. Those who have known him long and know him best are the ones who can ever be relied upon as the most faithful, and among these his word alone is sufficient for the doing of an act or the undertaking of an enterprise, the doing or undertaking of which for a majority of men would first require to be prefaced by a bond or additional assurance. Mr. Rowell is a member of the Union League and Grolier Clubs and the New England Society, and is president of the Percy Summer Club of New Hampshire. At Lancaster in that State he has the most delightful farm-house home to be found in all New England.

ALFRED B. SCOTT.

One of the most genial men to be found in the business life of New York City is Alfred B. Scott, of the firm of Scott & Bowne, proprietors of the well-known medicinal preparation, Scott's Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil. Mr. Scott was born in Orange County, New York, February 1, 1846. He was the son of a farmer, and his early life was like that of most healthy, ambitious, active young men who are brought up in the country. After gaining such education as the schools in the vicinity of his home afforded, and some experience in the active duties of life from his labors on the farm, he made his way to New York in 1867, when twenty-one years of age, and there secured a position in a large manufacturing house, in which he gained his first acquaintance with the details of practical business affairs. He worked his way up steadily to higher positions in the house, which he served efficiently as a traveling salesman.

In 1873 he, in association with his cousin, Samuel W. Bowne, began experimenting with cod-liver oil, with the view of rendering this highly valuable medicine palatable and easily digestible. As is well known, the plain oil is nauseating to the taste, and so difficult of assimilation that even when the stomach can retain it the digestive organs are severely taxed in dealing with it. Yet it has been recognized for years by the medical profession as the most nourishing of foods and the possessor of unusual remedial properties, being especially valuable in all cases where there is a wasting away of strength, as in consumption and other debilitating diseases. The efforts of the two experimenters were to produce an emulsion of the oil in which the disadvantages mentioned would be overcome, and a palatable and digestible substance, useful both as food and medicine, replace the crude oil. An emulsion of oil, as may be said here, means simply the mixing of the oil with other ingredients which are capable of breaking it up into tiny particles suitable for assimilation, and preventing these particles from again gathering into drops or liquid masses.

It took the experimenters three years to produce this effect satisfactorily, at the end of which time—in 1876—having succeeded in preparing a permanent emulsion, they organized the business firm of Scott & Bowne, for the purpose of manufacturing what has since been widely known as Scott's Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil. The new preparation proved a success from the very outset, though not without hard work in demonstrating its utility and high standard of merit as a remedial and nutritive article. By the year 1880 it had become fully established among the medical profession, and its future was assured. No effort was made to conceal its formula or method of manufacture, the discoverers being anxious to co-operate with physicians, and to take advantage of all suggestions that might enable them to improve their emulsion.

From the start they adopted the principle of free advertising as the most available means of reaching the public, and as their capital increased their patronage of newspapers similarly augmented, until by 1882 they began advertising in journals in all sections of the country. In 1880 they established a branch factory in Belleville, Canada, and about two years later started one in London. Their enterprise in advertising proved so successful in its results, that they were enabled to make a rapid extension of their business in other quarters, factories being established in 1884 at Barcelona, Spain, and Oporto, Portugal, and in 1885 one being opened at Milan, Italy. Branches were also established in Mexico, Central and South America, and the West Indies, and in 1890 a factory was opened in Paris. More recently the emulsion has been introduced into China and Japan, and at present it has a strong foothold in every country of the world where any business is done in the modern sense, except Germany, Russia, and Scandinavia. Mr. Scott has personally superintended the advertising during the last ten years, and with a success that has made the name of his preparation well known in almost every country of the world. The firm possess a new twelve-story building on Pearl and Rose Streets, New York, which is claimed to be the most perfectly equipped edifice of its kind in the world.

Personally Mr. Scott is of the most genial temperament, and counts his friends by the hundred, there being no more popular man in the clubs to which he belongs, or the business world with which he comes into contact. He has a wife and two children, who make their home most of the time in Geneva, Switzerland, and Mr. Scott has it in view to make that city his future place of residence, and to devote himself to handling from there the foreign business of the firm.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

Joseph Pulitzer, who has so rapidly advanced into the front rank of New York journalism, is a native of Hungary, his birthplace being Buda-Pesth, the double capital of that kingdom. He was born April 10, 1847, and received his preliminary education in his native city, but emigrated to America in early youth. Landing in New York, he proceeded thence to St. Louis, where he quickly acquired a knowledge of the English language, and in which city he resided for many years. While still young he became strongly interested in politics, and made himself so prominent that he was elected to the Missouri State Legislature in 1869, when but twenty-two years of age. In 1872 he was a delegate to the Cincinnati convention that nominated Horace Greeley as Democratic candidate for the Presidency; in 1874 he served as a member of the Missouri constitutional convention, and in 1880 became a delegate to the Democratic national convention, and the Missouri member of its Committee on Platform. He was elected to Congress in 1884, but resigned after a few months' service, his journalistic duties requiring his undivided attention.

Mr. Pulitzer began his career in journalism at the age of twenty, as a reporter on the St. Louis *Westliche Post*, a German Republican newspaper then under the editorship of Carl Schurz. At a later date he rose to the position of managing editor and gained a proprietary interest in this journal. In 1878 he purchased the St. Louis *Dispatch*, which he combined with the *Evening Post*, giving to the associated enterprise the title of *Post-Dispatch*. This paper still remains under his control.

His residence in New York began in 1883, in which year he purchased the New York *World*, a newspaper which had been twenty three years in existence under various managers, but without attaining any large circulation. Since that period he has been sole proprietor and editorial manager of the *World*, and has made of it an unprecedented success. At the start he announced that "There is room in this great city for a journal that is not only cheap but bright, not only bright but large, not only large but truly Democratic; dedicated to the cause of the people rather than that of purse-potentates; that will expose all fraud and sham, fight all public evils and abuses; that will serve and battle for the people with earnest sincerity."

This "battle-cry" of the *World* was borne out in its new character, and the people at once began to buy it with such avidity that its circulation increased with phenomenal rapidity. In 1882 its average daily circulation was twenty-two thousand three hundred and thirty one copies. On May 29, 1883, in less than three weeks of the new management, a gain of thirty-five per cent. was announced. On June 15 the circulation had doubled, and by September, 1884, the paper had reached a circulation of one hundred thousand copies. This remarkable growth continued until, in 1890, the daily circulation reached an average of three hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred and thirty-six copies, while the advertisements increased from eighty-six thousand five hundred and seventy-seven in 1883 to seven hundred and eighty-two thousand seven hundred and ninety-four in 1890.

This great development was due to the enterprise displayed in the management of the paper, and its bold and uncompromising exposure of frauds, trusts, and plutocratic schemes of every description. It became, as promised, the people's paper, and the people rallied to its support. By 1889 the old quarters of the *World* had become quite inadequate for its needs, and a new and great structure was begun, the present *World* building at the corner of Park Row and Frankfort Street, one of the largest and best equipped newspaper buildings in the world. The corner-stone of this edifice was laid October 10, 1889, by Master Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., then four years of age, Mr. Pulitzer himself being detained by sickness in Germany. It was completed by December 10, 1890, when its formal opening took place in the presence of a notable assemblage of governors, congressmen, and other visitors of public prominence.

We may conclude with an extract from Mr. Pulitzer's cablegram on the laying of the corner-stone of the new edifice: "God grant that this structure be the enduring home of a newspaper forever unsatisfied with merely printing news, forever fighting every form of wrong, forever independent, forever advancing in enlightenment and progress, forever wedded to truly Democratic ideas, forever aspiring to be a moral force, forever rising to a higher plane of perfection as a public institution." These words have the true ring in them. They could be well emulated in deeds by the whole newspaper world.

ALLEN THORNDIKE RICE.

Allen Thorndike Rice, well known for his intelligent editorship of the *North American Review*, of which he was for years the proprietor, was a native of Boston, Massachusetts, in which city he was born on June 18, 1853. When but nine years of age he was taken abroad by his parents, and spent his entire youth in Europe, where he received an unusually thorough education, four years of his period abroad being spent at Oxford University, where he took the degrees of B.A. and M.A. at Christ Church College, graduating in 1873. While living in France and Germany he gained a practical acquaintance with the languages of those countries, which he spoke fluently. While scarcely more than a boy he gained, by the charm of his personality and the earnestness of his intellectual aspirations, the friendship of such men as Mr. Gladstone, Victor Hugo, and Mr. Froude.

At the age of twenty-two Mr. Rice returned to the United States, and took up his residence in New York City, studying for a time in the Law School of Columbia College, but soon abandoning his legal aspirations to devote himself to the more congenial pursuit of literature. Being possessed of an ample fortune, young, refined, accomplished, and attractive in manner, he was surrounded by every inducement to surrender himself to a life of ease, and spend his time among the allurements of society and the fascinations of idle enjoyment. But Mr. Rice was made of sterner stuff. Literary aspiration and love of occupation were far stronger in him than desire for ease and luxurious idleness, and no penniless young man, with a fortune in his hopes, ever displayed more industry and untiring zeal than this scion of wealth.

He was, as has been said, in possession of a large fortune, principally inherited from his grandmother, and on looking around him for some suitable field for the exercise of his energies and aspirations, he found one in the *North Amercian Review*, the oldest magazine then existing in the country, but at that time in a state of slow decline, and profitable neither to its publishers, its editors, nor its contributors. This venerable magazine was purchased by Mr. Rice in 1876, shortly after his return to this country, and at once rejuvenated and made a vehicle of the live thought of the nation. It had been previously conducted in imitation of the British quarterlies, and devoted to voluminous essays in review of more or less heavy publications. Mr. Rice transformed the *Review* from a quarterly to a monthly, and dropped its studies of scholarly works in favor of lively discussion of popular subjects, contributed by men in a position to deal with them understandingly and intelligently. It was his purpose to make the *Review* the representative of modern thought and action in every direction. How well he succeeded in this enterprise the recent history of the *North American Review* is ample evidence.

Mr. Rice took hold of the *Review* with an energetic hand, constituting himself at once its editor and its publisher. In the latter capacity he superintended in person every detail of its management. In the former he attended to all the demands of editorship, seeking contributions on living subjects from leading participants in public affairs, and setting a stream of new blood in flow through the veins of the old magazine which quickly restored it to youth again. Soon after purchasing it he removed the office of publication to New York, which has since then been the home of the *Review*. Mr. Rice was not alone a diligent and intelligent editor, but was himself an able writer, contributing many articles to the pages of his magazine, in addition to which he edited "Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln" and contributed to "Ancient Cities of the World."

In 1879 he organized and directed the Charnay expedition for the investigation of the antiquities of Central America, and afterwards published several papers by M. Charnay detailing his discoveries. He was deeply interested in science, and occupied himself in his few hours of leisure in laboratory researches, while among his friends he counted such high-lights in science as Edison, Charcot, and Pasteur. Early in 1889 he received the appointment by the Harrison administration of American minister to St. Petersburg. He was just about to sail, when, on May 13, he was attacked by a sore throat, which rapidly developed into a serious lung affection, from which he died suddenly on the morning of May 16, 1889. Never was a brilliant and promising career ended more abruptly. In the very prime of life, full of eager purposes and earnest plans, he was cut off suddenly, and the world that had known him so favorably knew him no more.

STUART H. MOORE.

STUART HULL MOORE, only son of Joseph H. and Sarah A. Moore, was born at Cutchogue, Long Island, New York, April 26, 1854. Through three generations his ancestors have been land-owners and residents of Eastern Long Island, his great-grandfather, Benjamin Moore, being one of the early settlers in that historic region, which was the refuge of an offshoot of the Connecticut colonies, at about the year 1640. His education was mainly supplied by the public and private schools of the country village where he was born, the last year of his school life, however, being spent at a preparatory academy in an adjacent town.

At the early age of sixteen years Mr. Moore entered a country newspaper office, where he remained about six months, there getting his first knowledge of the newspaper and printing business. Later in the same year he sought and obtained employment in a job printing establishment in New York City, where he remained a number of years, until he had acquired a complete knowledge of every branch of the business.

In the fall of 1875, when but twenty-one years of age, Mr. Moore, in company with Mr. F. M. Lupton (his present partner), embarked in the newspaper publishing business, establishing *The Cricket on the Hearth*, a monthly literary journal, which was published continuously by the firm for a period of fourteen years, at the end of which time it was merged into and made a part of their present successful publication, *The Ladies' World*.

The Ladies' World came into existence in the fall of 1886, being the outgrowth of *The Fireside at Home*, a monthly literary journal established in 1879. The subscribers of the latter journal, being of a class largely interested in a story paper, for the most part failed to renew their subscriptions to the new journal at the beginning of the year, the consequence being that *The Ladies' World* embarked on its journey of life with less than five thousand yearly subscribers. With these odds against it, at the end of its first year (1887) the publication had gathered a new and permanent constituency of nearly fifty thousand yearly subscribers, and within the next six months this number was increased to nearly seventy-five thousand.

During the year of 1888 the average reached one hundred and five thousand and thirty-three copies per issue, the gain being partly due to the consolidation of *The Young Folks' Journal* and *The Cricket on the Hearth* with *The Ladies' World* during the autumn of that year.

In 1889 the circulation increased to an average of one hundred and thirty-eight thousand five hundred copies per issue, while 1890 showed a still further increase, the average being one hundred and ninety-two thousand five hundred. From this time on the growth of this popular periodical has been continuous and steady, 1891 showing two hundred and fifty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, 1892 three hundred and two thousand seven hundred and eight, 1893 three hundred and forty-nine thousand one hundred and forty-two, and 1894 three hundred and eighty-one thousand seven hundred and eight copies per issue. The pronounced and unqualified success attained by *The Ladies' World* in the eight years of its existence clearly demonstrates the soundness of the theory advanced by the publishers, that a first-class domestic monthly, published in the interest of women, carefully edited and circulated at a popular price, could not fail to meet with favorable recognition.

At the age of twenty-five Mr. Moore married a lady two years his junior, of New England parentage and ancestry. Myra Drake Moore is a lineal descendant of the house of Standish, famous in the history of the Plymouth Colony in Massachusetts, while on the paternal side are five ancestors of Revolutionary War record, and even back of that the family tree can be traced to the Flying Dragon, the crest of the pirate captain, Sir Francis Drake.

Mrs. Moore has been an unobtrusive worker towards her husband's success. Before the advent of *The Ladies' World* the literary management of *The Cricket on the Hearth* was almost entirely under her care, while as the associate editor of *The Ladies' World* she has always conducted various departments and given untiring energy to the literary work, in spite of the fact that four children —three boys and one girl—have come to bless an exceptionally happy home. If a congenial companionship is an aid to success in life, such has been the lot of the subject of this sketch. The children are Arthur Standish, Eliot Drake, Dorothy, and Douglas Stuart.

Mr. S. H. Moore has always been the active member of the publishing house of S. H. Moore & Co., and has had exclusive management of *The Ladies' World* during its existence. He is, without doubt, one of the most successful men in this branch of the publishing business.

VICTOR SMITH.

Victor Smith, a prominent New York journalist, was born at Lawrenceville, Georgia, in 1860, the son of the well-known author and lecturer distinguished by the *nom de plume* of "Bill Arp." He was one of a family of thirteen children, of whom the younger members received but a rudimentary education, the wealth of the parents having been greatly reduced by Sherman's march through Georgia. Victor's business career began while still quite young, as clerk in a crockery store, his evenings being devoted to study. At the age of sixteen he received a scholarship at Princeton, his parents desiring that he should study for the ministry; but the wreck of the family fortunes prevented his attendance at the Theological Seminary, and for four years afterwards he was occupied in farming. While thus engaged he applied unsuccessfully for admission to West Point and Anapolis, studied civil engineering at home, and at the age of twenty left the farm to engage in railroad construction.

Having, during his leisure hours, gained some practice in newspaper work, to which his natural inclination led him, he finally made his way to New York, where he became the financial agent of a Georgia railroad company, wrote special articles for the *Herald*, and, after six months, became connected with this paper. The position proved unsatisfactory to him, however, and he resigned it in a few weeks to join the city staff of the *Tribune*. Here he served an apprenticeship in every department of journalism, gaining the approval of his superiors for his diligence and success as a news-getter and editor, and by hard work and earnest application gradually making his way to the top of the profession.

He remained steadily engaged upon the *Tribune* until the winter of 1888, when, broken down by years of desk work, he took a long vacation for his health, during which he visited South America and the islands of the Caribbean Sea, and contributed to the magazines and newspapers a series of articles descriptive of his travels and observations. On his return to New York he resumed his connection with the *Tribune*, resigning the foreign desk, however, to succeed George Alfred Townsend as the "Broadway Lounger." For three years a striking feature of the paper was his column entitled "Stray Notes Here and There,"—short, spicy paragraphs, which covered every feature of life in and around the metropolis.

In addition to his regular work he wrote numerous general articles, and was the first of the special writers on the staff of the *Tribune*, his contributions sometimes filling two or three pages of the Sunday edition. Part of his work at this time was the writing of general introductions,—epitomizing important and sensational news articles, local, foreign, and domestic. In 1887 he saw, for the first time in his life, a horse-race, and became so fascinated with the sport of the race-course that he turned his pen in that direction, being strongly attracted by its excitement and bustle, and the opportunities for speculation which it afforded. In consequence he was easily persuaded to accept the position of turf editor, and displayed such interest in racing that, in the spring of 1892, the Board of Control offered him the place of associate judge upon all the tracks within the metropolitan circuit, with a very handsome salary.

He accepted this position, and filled it with general satisfaction, his decisions never being questioned. In the autumn of 1893 the Board of Control went out of existence, being succeeded by the newly-organized Jockey Club of Fifty, which, in the spring of 1894, reappointed Mr. Smith. Meanwhile, in the summer of 1893, the *Tribune* opened war upon the racing associations, and Mr. Smith withdrew from the paper, believing the Board of Control to be in the right. For twelve months afterwards he, it may be said, hung on the outskirts of journalism; then, unable longer to resist the attraction of his first love, he took up again the regular work of the profession, withdrawing from his connection with the Jockey Club on October 15, 1894. This was mainly in consequence of inharmonious conditions in the racing world. Mr. Smith is probably done with the turf.

In addition to his work upon the *Tribune*, he has been a frequent contributor to the leading journals and magazines of the United States. In collaboration with Signor Giovanni Tagliapietra, the famous baritone, he wrote the opera comique "Carmelita," for which he refused an offer of $20,000 before the second act was completed. He is now at work on the libretto of a new operetta. He is the inventor of the sonograph, an instrument used by composers for recording music as it is played upon the piano or organ.

SAMUEL P. FERREE.

Samuel P. Ferree, who occupies the foremost position in the Street Railway Advertising business in America, is the descendant of a French Huguenot family that settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1708, under a direct grant from William Penn. He is the son of the late James B. Ferree, the first President of the National Bank of the Republic of Philadelphia, and the original promoter of the Third National Bank of the same city. Mr. Ferree began his career as a professor in Crittenden's Commercial College in Philadelphia in 1852, severing that connection in a year or two to become associated with his father as junior member of the banking house of Ferree & Co. Subsequently this firm organized the National Bank of the Republic, and, upon selling the controlling interest to the present management, retired from the banking business.

In 1877, Mr. Ferree opened a periodical subscription business, and when Harper & Bros. issued Stanley's great work of "Through the Dark Continent," he was made their agent for Philadelphia and vicinity. In 1879 he founded the Mutual Library on a new and novel plan of loaning a given number of books on a system of check registers, at from one to five cents each, without fines or other security from the holder than the payment of one dollar for the check register. The plan met with great success. The Mercantile Library Company was compelled through competition to grant a number of concessions to its subscribers for which they had struggled for years. In 1892, Mr. Ferree presented the Mutual Library to the city of Philadelphia under the care of the Board of Education, forming the First Free Library of that city.

In 1883, Mr. Ferree purchased the business of reprinting the great English quarterly reviews, the *Edinburgh Review*, the *Quarterly Review*, the *Westminster Review*, the *Scottish Review*, and *Blackwood's Magazine* (monthly). To these he soon added the three leading English monthly reviews, the *Nineteenth Century*, the *Contemporary Review*, and the *Fortnightly Review*. This business is conducted under the name of the Leonard Scott Publication Company. *Shakespeariana*, an American magazine, the longest lived periodical ever devoted to the study of Shakespeare, was published by Mr. Ferree for ten years, ceasing in 1893. In 1888, Mr. Ferree's publishing business was removed to New York and placed under the management of his son, Mr. Barr Ferree, well known as an architectural critic and writer.

In 1885, Mr. Ferree first became interested in the Street Railway Advertising business. He acquired exclusive control of the advertising privileges of the Philadelphia Traction Company's and the other lines of cars in Philadelphia, and conducted the business under the name and style of the Street Railway Advertising Company. Under his management the business has been brought to an unequaled standard of excellence.

In 1890, Mr. Ferree removed to New York, in order to enjoy the advantages of its more central location. He also obtained the advertising franchises on the leading street railways of New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and the adjacent cities in New Jersey; and these, added to his privileges in Philadelphia and the inland cities of Pennsylvania, place him in the position of being the largest individual owner and lessee of street railway advertising privileges in America, and in a territory that is the most thickly settled portion of the Eastern States. The centralization of this immense business in a single head has resulted in many advantages to its patrons. His son, Mr. W. Appleton Ferree, has the immediate care of the New Jersey business.

The better to equip the cars under his control, Mr. Ferree purchased in 1893 a large veneer and furniture plant in Brooklyn, and, under the titles of the Veneer Seating and Church Furniture Company and the Brooklyn Car-Wood and Veneer Works, carries on the business as manufacturer of the veneer frames used in the street cars to hold advertisements, and veneer car ceilings and seatings of all kinds, together with a large line of furniture novelties.

Mr. Ferree is an indefatigable worker, and devotes his energies and time to the details of his various enterprises with a thoroughness and dispatch that attest his sturdy Huguenot ancestry. In 1862 he married Miss Annie Appleton Drown, the niece of Mr. William A. Drown, the umbrella manufacturer. He has two sons, both, as above mentioned, connected with him in business, and one daughter.

WILLIAM L. STRONG.

William L. Strong, reform mayor of New York, is a native of Ohio, in which State he was born in 1826, the son of a farmer who had migrated thither from Connecticut, only to find life on the farm a struggle in the West as it had been in the East, and to leave his son destitute of the early advantages which those born to wealth enjoy. Hard work was the boy's preparation for life. Fortunately, he was possessed of health and strength and a native energy and elasticity of spirit that would not permit him to endure idleness or inactivity. His father died when he was but thirteen years of age, and the burden of supporting the family fell thus early upon his youthful shoulders. This responsibility left little opportunity in his career for school studies. For years he worked in different dry-goods stores, in more or less humble capacities, gradually developing those business abilities to which he owed his subsequent success.

He came to New York City while still quite young, and obtained a position in the dry-goods house of L. O. Wilson & Co., remaining with it until 1857, when it shared the fate of thousands of others, in being wrecked in the financial panic of that year. Continuing with the house until its affairs were wound up, he entered in 1858 the dry-goods commission house of Farnham, Dale & Co., in which he continued till December 31, 1869, when the firm dissolved. On the succeeding day, January 1, 1870, Mr. Strong organized the firm of W. L. Strong & Co., which succeeded to the business of the retiring firm. This firm is still in existence, and its career has been one of continued prosperity, it having safely weathered the various financial storms since that period, and to-day no house has a higher standing in the commercial world, and no merchant a superior record for honor, probity, and business judgment than its founder, William L. Strong. He is perhaps better known in the world of business and finance as president of the Central National Bank, which institution has prospered under his energetic but careful management, and to-day stands high among the banking institutions of the metropolis.

Aside from his immediate business interests, Colonel Strong—by which title he is ordinarily known—is a member of the Union League, the Ohio Society, and many kindred organizations, is prominent in the first social circles of the city, to which his dignity, urbanity, and courtesy of manner highly recommend him, and, while a Republican in politics, is a warm friend of reform. His reputation for honor and just dealing has caused him to be chosen on several occasions to arbitrate between labor and capital, and on every such occasion he has accomplished the difficult task to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The vigorous assaults of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst upon the Tammany political organization, and the wide-spread corruption that was shown to exist in the investigation that followed, produced in 1894 so strong a demand for municipal reform in New York that the most thorough party leaders did not dare to ignore it. In September a "Committee of Seventy" was formed, composed of prominent business men combined in the interests of reform, which Committee, finding that it would not be safe to nominate a Democrat for the mayoralty in the excited state of public feeling, selected William L. Strong as their candidate for mayor, a choice which was quickly endorsed by the German Reform Union, and by reformers generally without regard to party.

The election which followed clearly indicated the feeling of the people. Colonel Strong was elected mayor by a majority of forty-five thousand one hundred and eighty-seven over Hugh J. Grant, the candidate of Tammany, a phenomenal change from the ordinary results of elections in New York City. Mayor Strong at once went to work, with the earnestness for which he is distinguished, to redeem the city from its incubus of peculation and jobbery. Though elected on a non-partisan ticket, he was politically a Republican, and Thomas C. Platt, Republican leader in the State, immediately sought to control him in the matter of nominations, with the hope of making the city, as of old, a party preserve. Mayor Strong, however, quickly proved that he had not accepted office for any such purpose, and proceeded to make appointments without regard to party affiliation, and solely on the basis of ability and integrity, despite the opposition of Platt and his legislative supporters. As a result, New York possesses to-day the best administration it has had for years, and from being one of the worst, promises to become one of the best-governed cities on the American continent.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN TRACY.

Benjamin Franklin Tracy was born in Owego, New York, April 2, 1830. His father was a man of marked integrity and enterprise, a pioneer in the settlement of the southern tier of counties in that State. His son was fond of study, and was educated at the Owego Academy. When of the proper age he entered a law office in his native town, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1851. He soon won local distinction, for he was pitted against men who afterwards became distinguished. In 1853 he was, as the Whig candidate, elected district attorney for Tioga County, at that time a Democratic stronghold. He was re-elected in 1856, beating the Democratic candidate, Hon. Gilbert C. Walker, afterwards governor of Virginia. Although on opposite sides, they were friends, and soon after this election formed a law partnership. In 1861 Tracy took an active and prominent part in the exciting politics of the time, and filled important offices in the State Legislature. In the spring of 1862, under appointment of the governor of New York, he recruited two regiments of State troops, the One Hundred and Ninth and the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh, and became the colonel of the former. This regiment first went to Baltimore, and then to Washington, D. C., where it remained on duty until the spring of 1864. Then, with the general advance under Grant, it joined the Ninth Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and took part in the battle of the Wilderness. Near the close of the battle he fell, exhausted by his exertions, and was carried from the field; but refused to go to the hospital, and continued to lead his regiment during the three days' conflict at Spottsylvania, when he utterly broke down, and was forced to surrender his command to the lieutenant-colonel. He then went North, to recruit his health, and, in the following September, was made colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh U. S. Colored Troops, and soon after was assigned to the command of the military post at Elmira, New York, where was a prison camp and the draft rendezvous for Western New York. In this camp there were at one time as many as ten thousand prisoners.

In March, 1865, Colonel Tracy was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war. On June 13, 1865, he was honorably discharged, on tendering his resignation.

Colonel Tracy then entered the law firm of Benedict, Burr & Benedict, in New York City, and in 1866 was appointed U. S. district attorney for the Eastern District of New York, during which time he drew an internal revenue bill which more than trebled the revenue of the United States, at the period when our credit was being established by the rapid payment of the huge war-debt.

In 1873 Colonel Tracy resigned his position, and again entered upon the general practice of his profession, being engaged in many notable cases.

In December, 1881, he was appointed by the governor of New York an associate justice of the State Court of Appeals, the appointment being to fill a vacancy. This he held for two years, and then returned to the practice of the law with Mr. William De Witt, and his son, F. F. Tracy, their office being established in Brooklyn. While thus engaged in business, he was, on March 5, 1889, appointed by President Harrison, Secretary of the Navy, and was confirmed on the same day by the Senate. The Secretary entered very zealously upon the prosecution of the plans for the rehabilitation and increase of the naval force,—an object which meets the approval of administrations of widely different opinions in other matters.

In April, 1891, he reported that the department was then engaged in the construction of twenty-five vessels, in addition to eleven completed and put in service since the spring of 1889; that the Washington gun-foundry for heavy artillery had been brought to high perfection, and that a reserve naval militia was in process of formation, fostered by the department. The principle of Civil Service Reform was applied to the administration of our navy-yards in a most gratifying way during his service.

General Tracy is a companion of the Loyal Legion and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is now in active practice of the law in New York City, and is one of the most distinguished and successful members of the bar of New York State.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.

Lieutenant-General John M. Schofield (commanding the army) was born in New York, September 29, 1831, and graduated at the Military Academy, July 1, 1853. He was promoted brevet second lieutenant of artillery the same day, and second lieutenant First Artillery, August 31, 1853. He served at Fort Moultrie in 1853, and in Florida in 1854–55, as acting assistant professor of philosophy, and assistant professor of the same at the Military Academy from 1856 to 1860. He was on leave of absence as professor of physics, at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, in 1860–61, and when the War of the Rebellion commenced was made mustering officer for the State of Missouri, from April 20 to May 20, 1861. He was major of the First Missouri Infantry, April 26; captain, First United States Artillery, May 14; brigadier-general of volunteers, November 21; brigadier-general of Missouri State Militia, November 26, 1861; and major-general United States Volunteers, November 29, 1862.

He joined our forces near Fredericktown, Missouri; organized and equipped a battery, and took part in the battle of Fredericktown, October 21, 1861; he commanded the District of St. Louis, November 27, 1861, to February, 1862, and District of Missouri from February 15 to September 26, 1862, and organized and commanded the Missouri State Militia during this period. He was member of the Army and Navy Board to examine the condition and fitness of the Mississippi Gun and Mortar-boat Flotilla, December 9 to 31, 1861; from September, 1862, to April, 1863, organized and commanded the Army of the Frontier, in Southwest Missouri and Northwest Arkansas, forcing the Confederates south of the Arkansas River; in command of the Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland, April 20 to May 13, 1863; in command of the Department of the Missouri (*ex officio* major-general, commanding Missouri State Militia), May 13, 1863, to January 31, 1864, during which time the forces under his command operated with success in Missouri and Arkansas as far south as Little Rock. He commanded the Department and Army of the Ohio, January 31, 1864, to January 29, 1865, forming the left wing of General Sherman's army (opposing Johnston), participating in all the operations and movements thereof, including the Atlanta campaign. In October, 1864, he was sent with the Twenty-third Corps to report to General Thomas at Nashville, Tennessee, and commanded the troops in the field opposed to the Confederate General Hood, from November 13 to December 1, 1864, including the battle of Franklin, November 30. In the decisive victory gained by General Thomas near Nashville, December 15, 16, General Schofield participated with the Twenty-third Army Corps; in pursuit of the army under General Hood, to January 14, 1865. At this time the Twenty-third Army Corps, Army of the Ohio, General Schofield commanding, was transported from Clifton, Tennessee, to Washington, D. C., and transferred to North Carolina by the 8th of February, 1865. Commanded the Department of North Carolina and Army of the Ohio, February 8, 1865, forming a junction with General Sherman at Goldsborough, March 22, 1865; present at Durham's Station, North Carolina, April 26, 1865, and intrusted with the execution of the terms of capitulation of Johnston's army.

General Schofield was appointed brigadier-general United States Army November 30, 1864, and brevetted major-general March 13, 1865, and on the 4th of March, 1869, was advanced to the grade of major-general United States Army.

He was sent on special mission to Europe, November, 1865, to May, 1866, and successively commanded the Department of the Potomac, Richmond, Virginia, the First Military District (State of Virginia), and was Secretary of War from June 1, 1868, to March 11, 1869. He commanded the Department of the Missouri, and the Military Division of the Pacific until July, 1876; was on special mission to the Hawaiian Islands, December 30, 1872, to April, 1873; superintendent United States Military Academy, July, 1876, to January 21, 1881; in command of the Military Division of the Gulf, which was discontinued May 9, 1881, and General Schofield then spent a year in travel in Europe. He then commanded the Military Division of the Pacific, the Division of the Missouri, and the Division of the Atlantic, and was then assigned to the command of the Army of the United States, by order of the President, August 14, 1888. He is at present in command, and president of Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, created by Act of Congress, approved September 22, 1888. Promoted to Lieutenant-General, February, 1895.

REV. CHARLES H. PARKHURST.

TWENTY-ONE years ago a young man, CHARLES HENRY PARKHURST by name, was called to preach in the little town of Lenox, Massachusetts. To-day that man has become one of the leading forces in civilization, through his fearless and successful assault on the festering evils of New York City politics. He was born at Framingham, Massachusetts, April 17, 1842, where his father was engaged in farm work during the summer and at school-teaching in winter. Until sixteen years of age Charles was a pupil in the Clinton Grammar School. The succeeding two years he served as clerk in a dry-goods store, and at eighteen was sent to Lancaster Academy to prepare for college. In 1862 he was entered at Amherst College, where he graduated in 1866, and in the following year became principal of Amherst High School, remaining until 1870. In that year he went to Germany, with the purpose of studying philosophy and theology, but was forced soon to return home on account of illness in the family.

He now became professor of Greek and Latin in Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, and two years afterwards married Miss Bodman, one of his former pupils at Amherst. With his wife he now returned to Europe, where he remained two years engaged in study at Halle, Leipsic, and Bonn, and on his return spent some months at his old home, devoting part of his time to the study of Sanscrit. In the spring of 1874 he received and accepted a call to the First Congregational Church of Lenox, in which field of duty he soon gained a reputation as a pulpit orator. His residence in New York City began in 1880, he receiving, on March 8 of that year, a call to the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, his present charge. In this new and broader field of duty he began to take an active interest in municipal and national politics, and gave his views to his congregation from the pulpit with a force and eloquence that from the first attracted attention.

Ten years afterwards Dr. Parkhurst began to play a more prominent part in city affairs. A sermon on municipal politics, preached by him in 1890, attracted the attention of Dr. Howard Crosby, president of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and induced him to invite the active pastor to become a member and director of the Society. He accepted the offer, went heartily to work, and on April 30, 1891, after Dr. Crosby's death, was elected president of the Society. The new president at once began a thorough study of the situation, fortifying himself with data, and a year afterwards, in February 1892, delivered a sermon on the corruption of the municipal government of New York which struck fearlessly at men in high places, and the echoes of whose bitter arraignment reverberated throughout the English-speaking world.

The effect in New York was cyclonic. The bold preacher was summoned before the grand jury, which declared that his charges against the police and officials were without substantial foundation. He, however, was not to be so easily silenced, but sustained his views before the jury, and at once began to gather material for another sermon whose facts should be beyond question. To make sure of this, he employed detectives, and even made personal visits to saloons, policy-shops, gambling-hells, and houses of ill fame, where he witnessed scenes of the lowest depravity. The results of his inquiry were given to the public in another sermon that rang like the voice of doom in the ears of the upholders of vice. His course was bitterly assailed by some, and as strongly defended by others, but he kept firm. In March, 1892, he was again summoned before the grand jury, and now so convinced them of the correctness of his statements that they made a strong presentment, charging the police authorities with "incompetence or corruption." The matter could not stop here. The reform element of New York was too thoroughly aroused to be lightly put to rest again, and the final result was the appointment of a legislative committee of inquiry, the famous Lexow Committee. The results of this investigation are public property. We need say no more about them here than that they are solely due to the unflinching and persistent attacks of Dr. Parkhurst upon corruption in high and low places alike, his arraignment even reaching the judiciary, while his assault on Tammany Hall was so vigorous as to play a leading part in the overwhelming defeat of that organization at the polls in 1894. Dr. Parkhurst is no longer subject to detraction. To-day he is the most highly respected citizen of New York, while his crusade for municipal reform is having its useful effect in every city in the land.

THEODORE W. MYERS.

THEODORE WALTER MYERS, recently comptroller of the city of New York, was born in that city, January 11, 1844, being the son of Lawrence Myers, a prominent merchant and a leading spirit in commercial and social circles. Mr. Myers received a preparatory training for college at schools in New York City, and also in France and Germany, but ill health obliged him to give up a collegiate course, and he turned his attention to business, becoming in 1864 a clerk in the banking house of Polhemus & Jackson. After a few years' experience in this establishment he became a member of the new firm of Camblos & Myers. After several years this firm dissolved, and he continued in business for some years longer under his own name. This was followed by a period of connection, as special partner, with the banking house of M. E. De Rivas & Co., and by a year or two of travel abroad, after which, in 1884, he organized the banking house of Theodore W. Myers & Co., of which he continues the head. Since its origin this house has stood high among the conservative firms upon which the credit of Wall Street rests. It does a large commission business, with branches in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, and other cities, and has earned and maintained a reputation second to none for legitimate enterprise and scrupulous probity.

Mr. Myers's business career has been combined with great activity in military, political, and social affairs. During the civil war he was very active in organizing the Sickles Brigade, in which he served for a time as captain of its Third Regiment. For many years afterwards he was connected with the City Guard, and at a later date became an officer in the Ninth Regiment of the New York State National Guard.

Politically he has followed his father's example in being an unswerving Democrat, the interests of which party he has been active in promoting. In 1884 he took a leading part in the Presidential campaign, organizing the Cleveland and Hendricks Stock Exchange Campaign Club, and arranging for the great down-town Democratic rally, held on the steps of the Sub-treasury Building in Wall Street. In May, 1887, he was appointed by Mayor Hewitt a member of the Park Commission, and was soon after elected treasurer of that board. In the fall of the same year the united Democracy nominated him as their candidate for comptroller, and he was elected by over forty-five thousand plurality, leading the whole ticket. In this office he gave such general satisfaction that in 1890 all parties—Republican, Tammany, and County Democracy—united in his renomination, and he received two hundred and seven thousand and eleven out of a total of two hundred and thirteen thousand one hundred and ninety-nine votes. At the expiration of his second term of office he was strongly pressed by the Citizens' Movement and the Good Government Club to accept a second renomination, with every assurance of re-election. He declined, however, to run again for the office. More recently he has been unanimously elected president of the Business Men's Democratic Association of New York.

While in office Mr. Myers's management of the responsible duties committed to his care excited universal commendation, as may be perceived by the support given and offered him by citizens of all parties. For energy, fidelity to duty, and far-seeing acumen his administration has never been surpassed. He was a member of numerous municipal boards and committees, in which he brought to bear with the best results the keen discrimination which has made him so successful as a business man, while he zealously guarded and promoted the highly important interests of the city intrusted to his care. Among the many striking results of his administration may be cited his successful placing of the first loan ever made by any municipality at the low rate of two and a half per cent. Over $14,000,000 of bonds were issued at this rate, most of them being sold at a substantial premium. This financial triumph won him general and well-merited praise.

In 1870, Mr. Myers married Miss Rosalie Hart, a granddaughter of Bernard Hart, a prominent merchant and citizen of fifty years ago. They have one son, a graduate of Columbia College, and a member of the banking firm. Mr. Myers has always been a liberal patron of the arts, and is a member of the Manhattan, New York, Rockaway Hunt, National Hunt, Democratic, New York Yacht, Reform, New York Athletic, Thirteen, and other clubs; of the Historical and Geographical Societies, and of a number of musical societies, and is a familiar and favorite figure in the social circles of the metropolis.

EDWARD TRENCHARD.

EDWARD TRENCHARD was born in the city of Philadelphia on August 17, 1850, and is the only child of Stephen Decatur Trenchard and Ann O'C. Barclay Trenchard, and grandson of Captain Edward Trenchard of the United States navy. He was educated at one of the leading private schools of Philadelphia, and at an early age evinced a decided talent for the fine arts, an ability which he seems to have inherited from his grandfather, above named. That officer studied painting and engraving under Gilbert Fox, a well-known English artist (whom he had induced to come to this country), and also under his uncle, James Trenchard, who was noted as an engraver, and was the publisher of the *Columbian Magazine*.

On reaching his eighteenth year of age, Mr. Trenchard began his special studies in the office of the celebrated architect Richardson, then in New York City. After a period devoted to the study of this branch of art, he gave up the pursuit of architecture in favor of painting, entering the School of Design, and subsequently taking lessons in the Art Students' League. This period of study was followed by a visit to Europe, mainly with the purpose of obtaining the advantages of art study offered by that country. All the important art galleries of Europe were visited by him, and their artistic treasures closely studied, and the same was the case with the art galleries of the Paris Exposition of that date, to whose display he gave special attention.

On his return to America, with powers ripened by his observations abroad, Mr. Trenchard devoted himself specially to the study of painting, under the direction of Professor Holmes, of Philadelphia, Miss Fidelia Bridges, Peter Moran, and Henry C. Bispham. This period of study was followed by a trip to the West Indies, he having accepted the position of admiral's clerk on the North Atlantic Squadron. Here he was enabled to apply his long-continued studies in one of the richest fields of natural scenery, and he brought back with him many tropical studies, which he has since reproduced on canvas.

From this time forward Mr. Trenchard worked diligently with his brush in that field of art to which talent and inclination drew him,—the delineation of natural scenery. His works have been frequently exhibited in the art galleries of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and in various Western art exhibitions, and include among their best known examples "The Passing Shower,"

"The Old Wreck," "Sea Sand and Solitude," all exhibited at the Academy of Design, New York; and "Sunset on the Strand," "Moose Peak Island, Maine," "The Breaking Waves Dashed High," "A Tropic Beach," "Surf," and "Castle Rock, Marblehead," exhibited in the gallery of the Society for the Promotion of Art and in the art departments of various exhibitions.

In regard to the character of Mr. Trenchard's work a critic has said, "The artist seems to prefer nature in her quieter color aspects, and is most successful in his painting of waves and surf."

He has not exhibited any pictures recently, although constantly engaged in painting from nature. Much of his time during recent years has been given to literary research in the records of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods, on which he is considered an authority.

Mr. Trenchard was married June 11, 1878, to Mary Cornelia Stafford, daughter of William Bacon Stafford, president of the North River Savings Bank. He was one of the founders of the Society of Colonial Wars, in which he has held various official positions. He is assistant secretary of the Sons of the Revolution, vice-president of the General Society of 1812, member of the Council of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Naval Order, hereditary member of the Aztec Society and the Loyal Legion, and member of various other societies, military, art, and historical. For services rendered the Venezuelan government he received the Order of Bolivar (third class) from that government.

COLONEL DANIEL APPLETON.

Daniel Appleton, well known in military circles as the colonel of the famous Seventh Regiment, of the New York State National Guard, and in business circles from his prominent connection with the publishing trade, was born in the city of New York, February 24, 1852, his father being John A. Appleton, his grandfather Daniel Appleton, founder of the publishing house of D. Appleton & Co. The family has been one of long continuance in this country, and had its share in making American history for a hundred years before the Revolution. Its military tendencies are shown in the fact that three of Colonel Appleton's great-grandfathers fought in the Revolutionary War, and two of his grandfathers held commissions in the War of 1812.

It was proposed by his parents that he should take a college course in Harvard College, preparatory to which he spent part of the years 1866 and 1867 studying in Germany. On his return home he resumed his residence in New York, where he continued his studies preparatory to passing a college examination. He was but a young boy during the civil war, or doubtless his military proclivity would have led him into that conflict, for in 1867, when only fifteen years of age, he entered the famous Boston Cadet Corps, with which he gained his first experience of military life. For the five succeeding summers he went into camp with that organization, gaining in this active duty some knowledge of the duties and privations of a military career. During this period he was occupied in study at Harvard, where, however, he was not able to graduate, the demands of the publishing house requiring his presence in 1871, and inducing him to give up college for business. Since that date he has continued one of the most active members of the firm.

His connection with the Cadet Corps had given him what he thought was enough of soldiering, but events quickly proved the contrary. The inciting cause which brought him back into the ranks was the Orange riot of July 12, 1871. "If respectable men cannot parade in peace under the law," he said, "it is time for Americans to do something," and that he might be ready to do his part he enlisted on October 31, 1871, as a private in "F" Company, Seventh Regiment, of which company he has remained a member ever since.

Step by step he advanced in rank in the regiment. On the 8th of April, 1873, he received his first grade of promotion, being made corporal, and on the 7th of November of the same year was raised to the grade of sergeant. He gained the promotion to first sergeant on March 9, 1875, and as such he paraded with the regiment in Boston on Bunker-Hill Day. His next step of promotion came on May 23, 1876, when he was made second lieutenant. With this rank he accompanied the regiment to Philadelphia during the Centennial Exposition of that year, and encamped with it in tents in which at times the thermometer recorded one hundred and ten degrees. It was a service in which there may perhaps have been glory, but certainly there was no comfort or enjoyment. At a later date, during the railroad riots of 1877, he helped garrison the old armory over Tomkin's Market until the exigency had passed. He was promoted captain on the 13th of January, 1879.

At that time "F" Company had about thirty-five men in its ranks. Under Captain Appleton it grew rapidly in numbers and within a year had one hundred and three, the number allowed by law, with others anxious for admittance. Since that time there has always been a waiting list. On July 19, 1889, Captain Appleton received another and flattering promotion, being elected to succeed Emmons Clark as colonel of the regiment, a position which he still retains. As officer in command of the Seventh, Colonel Appleton has won general respect and esteem, and during the recent strike of street-car operatives in Brooklyn his service, with that of his splendid regiment, has deepened the feelings of respect and esteem with which he and his command are regarded by all law-abiding citizens.

In the publishing house of D. Appleton & Co. Colonel Appleton has made himself practically familiar with, and has been in charge, at intervals, of all branches, and is at present essentially at the head of its business department. He is unmarried, and is a member of a number of the leading clubs of New York,—including the Century, the Union, and the New York Athletic,—but does not consider himself a club-man, his duties with his company and regiment occupying the most of his leisure, to the exclusion of much devotion to club life.

CHARLES F. MAYER.

Mr. Charles Frederick Mayer, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, is a son of Lewis Mayer, who was one of the first men to develop the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania, and was a noted Maryland lawyer. The father of Lewis Mayer was Christian Mayer, who emigrated from Germany and settled in Baltimore shortly after the Revolutionary War. He was one of the leading merchants of Baltimore, represented the kingdom of Wurtemberg as Consul-General, and was one of the founders of the German Society in 1817, and its first president.

His son, Charles F. Mayer, whose name has been inherited by the subject of our sketch, was a distinguished public man of Maryland and a prominent Whig. He was a State Senator, and, as chairman of the joint committee of both houses, was the means of settling the troubles between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. The late Colonel Brantz Mayer, Paymaster in the U. S. A., and a distinguished literary man of this city, was an uncle of the present Charles F. Mayer. All of the Mayers have been distinguished men,—some in law, some as merchants,—and nearly every one of them had some connection with railroads and other large enterprises.

The present Charles F. Mayer was born in Pennsylvania while his father and mother were temporarily living in that State. When quite a young man he became a clerk in the office of his uncle, Frederick Koenig, who was one of the largest merchants of his time in Baltimore. Mr. Mayer served for a time as supercargo on vessels trading to South America in his uncle's business, but after an absence of two years returned from Valparaiso to Baltimore, where he became the head of the firm his uncle had founded. About 1864, he, in company with Thomas and Joseph Jenkins and others, organized the Despard Gas Coal Company, with mines at Clarksburg, West Virginia, becoming president of the company.

In March, 1877, he was elected President of the Consolidation Coal Company, and also of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and a few years ago was elected President of the Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal Company. In 1871 he established the firm of Mayer, Carroll & Company, engaged in the business of mining and shipping coal, and subsequently became a partner of Mr. Henry G. Davis, under the firm name of Davis, Mayer & Co. This firm dissolved some time ago, and the two partners are now the heads of competing railroad and coal companies.

Mr. Mayer is a director in a number of banking, steamship, and other corporations. He married his cousin, Miss Susan Douglas Keim, daughter of the late Hon. George May Keim, of Reading, Pennsylvania.

The Consolidation Coal Company, of which he has so long been the able president, mines over one million tons of coal a year, and has a capital of over $10,000,000.

In December, 1881, he was elected President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. That great corporation was, at the date of his election, in a depressed condition financially, and all of Mr. Mayer's experience, energy, and ability have been called actively into play to restore it to the commanding position it once held. In this arduous duty he is making important progress, and promises in due time to be fully successful. The general public, in fact, is just beginning to learn, what has been long known and conceded in business circles, that among the leading railroad managers of the century must be included Charles F. Mayer, who holds full rank with the able men at the head of the other great trunk line systems of the country.

Personally, Mr. Mayer devotes himself so closely to the many important interests that demand his attention that he has little time for social relaxations, his hours of release from duty being principally spent in the enjoyment of home life. In person he is tall and spare, with a face displaying strong force and intelligence. In manner he is very precise, earnest, and vigorous. In conversation he can be pleasing, and talks logically and persuasively, but when aroused is very determined and aggressive. All through his life he has been successful, and, while he inherited a large fortune and earned another, he makes no display, because he has no time to indulge in luxury and extravagance. Not only a tireless worker himself, he inspires all who surround him to be industrious. His affairs are almost as important in Philadelphia and New York as they are in Baltimore, and the important relation which the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad now bears to the business interests of Philadelphia fully entitles him to a place in the present volume.

FREDERICK A. P. BARNARD.

Frederick Augustus Porter Barnard, president after 1864 of Columbia College, was a native of Sheffield, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, where he was born May 5, 1809. He was descended from Francis Barnard, of Coventry, England, who came to Massachusetts in 1636, and on his mother's side from John Porter, whose arrival in this country took place in 1628. After receiving elementary education from his mother, he was fitted for college at Saratoga Springs and at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and entered Yale College in 1824, from which he graduated with high honors in 1828.

His life as a teacher began immediately afterwards in the Hartford grammar school, where he taught two years, and which he left to become a tutor in Yale College. In 1832 he came to New York, having accepted a position in the institution for the deaf and dumb in that city. During his stay there he prepared and published an "Analytic Grammar." His next position was in the University of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa, in which he accepted the chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, which he filled till 1849, when he became professor of Chemistry and Natural History in the same institution. In 1854 he entered the University of Mississippi, at Oxford, as professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and in 1856 was elected president of that university. Two years afterwards this title was changed to chancellor.

While thus engaged in professorial and presidential duties, Professor Barnard was actively engaged in other directions. In 1846 he served as astronomer on a commission organized to determine the boundary between Alabama and Florida, and in 1860 was a member of the astronomical expedition sent to Cape Ludleigh in Labrador, to observe the solar eclipse of that year. He also, during his residence in the South, wrote largely for the periodical press, delivered many public addresses, and published various papers on educational and scientific subjects.

In 1860, Professor Barnard was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which office he held till 1866. He was also one of the original corporators of the National Academy of Sciences, who were named in the act of Congress of 1863 incorporating that institution. In 1874 he served as chairman of the physical section of the Academy, and was its foreign secretary from that year until 1880.

In 1861, on the outbreak of the civil war, Dr. Barnard resigned his position as chancellor of the University of Mississippi, but was for some time refused permission to leave the Confederate States. He finally succeeded in making his way to Washington, where for some time he was engaged in astronomical work under the director of the Naval Observatory. In the spring of 1863 he was appointed to a position on the Coast Survey, being given charge of the map and chart department of the Survey.

His election to the presidency of Columbia College took place in May, 1864, and he continued in this position until his death in 1889. He was appointed in 1866 on the government commission to visit and report on the French Universal Exposition of 1867, and afterwards contributed to the reports the very elaborate third volume of the series. He also represented this country at the Paris Exposition of 1878, as assistant commissioner-general, and received from the French ministry, in attestation of his valuable services, the cross of the Legion of Honor. Two years previously, in 1876, he had served as one of the judges on instruments of precision at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. His publications embrace a volume on the "Metric System of Weights and Measures," and part of Field's "Outlines of a Code of International Law" and of Harper's "First Century of the Republic." From 1873 to 1877 he was editor-in-chief of "Johnson's Cyclopædia." In 1855 Jefferson College, Mississippi, confered on him the honorary degree of LL.D., and Yale gave him the same honor in 1859. He died April 27, 1889.

GENERAL EGBERT L. VIELE.

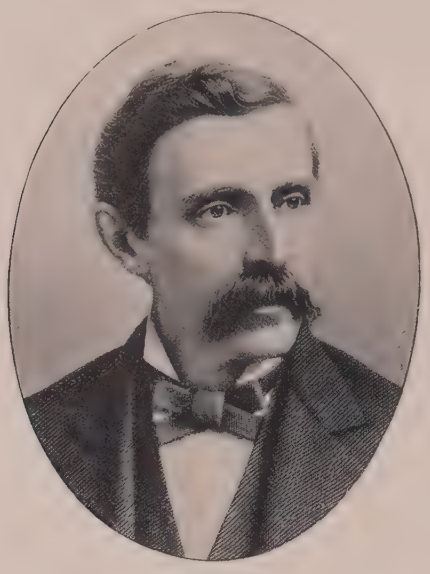
EGBERT L. VIELE, pre-eminently one of the creators of New York, was born at Waterford, New York, on the 17th day of June, 1825. His early education at the Albany Academy was supplemented by a four years' course at the West Point Military Academy, on graduating from which, in 1847, he joined the army of General Winfield Scott in Mexico, his first service being as adjutant of a cavalry command composed of United States Dragoons and Texas Rangers. Subsequently he joined the Second Regiment of United States Infantry and was assigned to the command of a company, although in rank only a second lieutenant. Afterwards he was promoted to the First Infantry, and at the close of the war was assigned to duty with his regiment on the Rio Grande frontier. Here, while in command of his company, he explored, located, and constructed a military road from Rio Grande City and Camargo to Laredo, a distance of one hundred and twenty-five miles through a region of dense chaparral, infested by hostile Indians and wild animals. On the completion of this important work, he was ordered by General Worth to establish a military post at Laredo, and given a major's command of a battalion of mounted troops, although still a second lieutenant.

After about four years of frontier service Lieutenant Viele resigned his commission and entered upon the practice of the engineering profession in the city of New York, where from the outset he became prominent in plans for public improvements. Having been appointed State engineer of New Jersey, he conducted an elaborate geodetic and topographical survey of that State, which has added incalculably to its wealth and prosperity. Subsequently he designed the plan for the improvement of Central Park, which has received the approval of the lovers of rural art throughout the world. He also designed the plan of improvement for Prospect Park, Brooklyn, with which work he was connected at the breaking out of the civil war, when, as Captain Viele, he at once organized and carried into execution a plan to aid in the defense of the national capital, proceeding directly to Washington by water in command of a well-appointed and well-drilled body of men, and opening the passage of the Potomac by fearlessly ascending that river when it was reported to be closed by formidable rebel batteries. He was met on landing by President Lincoln in person, who came to the wharf to greet and thank him. After aiding in superintending the construction of Fort Runyon, the first work executed for the defense of Washington, he was appointed by the President, without his request, a brigadier-general of volunteers, and assigned to the command of a camp of instruction near New York. Subsequently he served as second in command of the land forces of the expedition that captured Port Royal. He led the force that compelled the surrender of Fort Pulaski, and at a later date formed and skillfully executed a plan for the capture of Norfolk. He was at once appointed military governor of Norfolk and Portsmouth, where, by a thoroughly organized system of surveillance, he obtained and forwarded to the Secretary of War a complete knowledge of the enemy's plans and resources, which proved of the utmost value to General Grant in his operations.

At the close of the war, General Viele returned with renewed activity to the practice of his profession, his work including elaborate plans for the improvement of the commercial facilities of New York, for rapid transit, both underground and elevated, for cable railways, for the opening of the Harlem River to navigation, for the sanitary improvement of the metropolis, and for its further embellishment by adding to the area and number of its parks. He became commissioner and president of the board of parks, vice-president of the American Geographical Society, was chosen by a very large majority a member of Congress, and held a number of other important public positions.

As an author and essayist General Viele has been indefatigable. He has never ceased to be active with his pen on a great variety of subjects, literary, sanitary, and scientific.

To a very thorough acquaintance, from personal observation, with the natural resources of this continent he has added a fund of information obtained from extensive foreign travels, of which he has given the benefit to the public in a number of ways. He retains all the restless mental and physical energy of his youth, and is still actively engaged in large and beneficent enterprises, which will undoubtedly yield similar results to those of the previous efforts of his busy life.



GEORGE B. ROBERTS.

One of the most unostentatious, yet one of the most useful, of the living citizens of Philadelphia is the widely-known president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a position whose importance has few equals in the places of trust and power within the United States. Mr. Roberts worked himself up to this high position by incessant diligence and superior ability as a civil engineer and railroad manager. Born in 1833, on the farm in the close vicinity of Philadelphia on which he still resides, he received his professional training in the Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, and immediately upon graduating began that life as a railroad man from which he has never since deviated.

His work began upon the mountain division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, upon which he was first employed as a rodman. In 1852, while still but nineteen years of age, he was made assistant engineer of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and during the ten years that followed was very actively engaged in railroad engineering, aiding in the location and construction of various roads, including the Sunbury and Erie, the North Pennsylvania, the Western Pennsylvania, the Allentown and Auburn, the Mahanoy and Broad Mountain, the West Jersey, and others. On several of these he was employed as chief engineer and brought them to completion.

In 1862, Mr. Roberts, after this decade of varied service, returned to the Pennsylvania Railroad, his official position being that of assistant to the president, Mr. J. Edgar Thomson. His term of duty in this position continued for seven years, during which his skill as an engineer and his excellent administrative powers proved so serviceable to the road that in 1869 he was promoted to the position of fourth vice-president. Almost immediately afterwards he received a second promotion, being elected second vice-president. On June 3, 1874, Colonel Thomas A. Scott succeeded J. Edgar Thomson in the presidency, and Mr. Roberts was advanced to the post of first vice-president.

In this capacity great interests were confided to his care, all engineering questions relating to the construction, extension, and improvement of the company's far-extended lines coming under his control, in addition to which he had the general supervision of the accounts through the comptroller. He also assisted the president in the management of the various roads leased or controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Colonel Scott died in May, 1880, and Mr. Roberts was chosen to succeed him as the president of the company, an office to which he has since been annually re-elected. This choice of the shareholders is not due to any influence exerted by ownership of stock,—for Mr. Roberts is not a man of great wealth, and has comparatively little financial interest in the road,—but is the result of the general recognition of his ability and probity, and the well-founded belief by the shareholders that his life and powers are unselfishly devoted to their interests and the best good of the great property which they have placed under his control.

Mr. Roberts is of Welsh descent, his ancestors having come from Bala in Wales more than two hundred years ago. As a memorial of this fact, he has given the name of Bala to his ancestral farm, and to the adjoining station on the Schuylkill branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on the north-western edge of Fairmount Park. It is an interesting coincidence that on the very day that the first British train reached Bala in Wales, the first American train reached Bala in Pennsylvania. On this farm is an humble residence, built by Mr. Roberts's ancestors, and the most cherished of his possessions. In this house he was born, and in this house he still resides, affording a remarkable instance of home-staying attachment amid the migratory impulse of Americans generally. He is not a lover of social distractions, and, while giving daily attention to the duties of his position at the Philadelphia office of the company, he returns every afternoon to his home, where, in the enjoyment of his fine library and in leisure strolls over his well-tilled fields, he passes life in a calm enjoyment of books and nature that is richly worthy of emulation.

BRENT GOOD.

Among the most active business men of New York, and particularly among the most successful proprietors of patent medicines, is the subject of our present sketch, whose skillful and daring management as owner of "Carter's Little Liver Pills" has given him a world-wide reputation.

Mr. Good was born at Rochester, New York, in 1837, and was taken by his parents to Canada when two years of age, where he was reared on a farm on the Bay of Quinte, Ontario. His school life was followed by a term of apprenticeship to the drug business at Belleville, Ontario, at the end of which, in 1856, he made his way to New York City. Here he obtained a situation in the establishment of Demas, Barnes & Co., then among the largest handlers of proprietary medicines in the world.

Beginning his service here in a subordinate position, he quickly gained a place on the staff of traveling men, and proved himself so capable that in 1863 he was admitted to partnership in the firm. In 1869 the firm was dissolved, selling its stock and good-will to John F. Henry & Co. Mr. Good now formed the firm of Good, Roof & Co., for the importation of wines, in which business he continued till 1878. He retained, however, a predilection for his old business, and kept on the lookout for some promising opportunity to resume it. This he found in 1878, in the valuable pill made and sold by Dr. Carter, of Erie, Pennsylvania, who was then doing a $10,000 a year business with it.

Mr. Good purchased an interest, formed the Carter Medicine Company, and is its President, Treasurer, and General Manager. Their great success, however, has not been attained without continued labor, energy, and skillful management. For several years Mr. Good confined his efforts to the United States and Canada, but in 1886 established a laboratory in London, and gave our British cousins an example of Yankee enterprise which they did not quite relish. Immense posters were displayed on prominent walls heralding the virtues of Carter's Little Liver Pills, fences and stores were covered with similar advertisements, and British æsthetic taste received such a shock that the prominent newspapers broke out into denunciation of this imported American way of advertising, while a bill was introduced into Parliament to prevent a continuation of this method. This action, and the general discussion to which it gave rise, advertised the pills still better than the posters, and the business has now grown in England to a permanent paying basis. An excellent business is also being done with them in all other English-speaking countries.

Carter's Little Liver Pills, however, is but one of the money-making concerns in which Mr. Good is interested. In fact, there are few financial schemes in New York in which he is not to some extent interested. Yet most of his investments have proved profitable. A striking example is that of the Writing Telegraph Company. This company was formed about six years ago, Mr. Good becoming its principal stockholder and its president. It was sold out in June, 1892, paying an enormous profit to its original stockholders. On the failure of the North River Bank in 1890 Mr. Good bought its building, and established the Franklin National Bank, now a flourishing financial institution, of which he is vice-president. He is also the owner of the Lyceum Theatre of New York, which has proved highly successful under his control; also President Sunbury Wall Decorating Company.

With all his multifarious business interests to oversee, Mr. Good finds abundant time for pleasure. He is a member of the New York Athletic Club, the Manhattan Club, and the New York Yacht Club, Hardware Club, and St. James Club, Montreal, and is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. He is an ardent yachtsman and is very fond of gunning and fishing. In fact, he owns fifteen lakes and a salmon river in Canada, where he spends a part of each year with a party of sport-loving friends. There are few men who get more enjoyment out of life than Brent Good, whose time is most wisely divided between pleasure and business, and whose whole-souled, unselfish nature has surrounded him with an army of friends.

REYNOLD WEBB WILCOX, M.D., LL.D.

Reynold Webb Wilcox was born at Madison, Connecticut, in the year 1856. On his father's side he is a descendant of William Wilcoxson, of Stratford, Connecticut, who came to this country in 1635, thus being one of the original settlers of that colony. His father, Colonel Vincent Meigs Wilcox, commanded the One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, during the late war, and took part with them in their severe service during that conflict. His mother, Catherine Millicent Webb, traces her ancestry to Richard Webb, of Stamford, Connecticut, who emigrated as early as 1626, and was the founder of the well-known Connecticut family of that name. Both of his grandmothers were of the Meigs family, so prominent in colonial history, and which derived its descent from Vincent Meigs, of East Guilford (now Madison), Connecticut, who came to Connecticut in 1640. All of his ancestry can therefore be traced back to a very early period in the history of the Colony of Connecticut.

Dr. Wilcox was educated at Yale College, by which he was graduated with honors as Bachelor of Arts in 1878. In 1881 he received the degree of Master of Arts from Hobart College, and in the same year that of Doctor of Medicine from Harvard University. In 1892 he was honored with the degree of Doctor of Laws by Maryville College.

During the period in which he was engaged in the study of medicine at Harvard he served as house-physician in the hospitals of Boston. After his graduation in medicine he spent fifteen months in medical study at Vienna, Heidelberg, Paris, and Edinburgh, gaining there experience of the utmost value, and upon his return took up his residence in New York, where he served his term as house-surgeon at the Woman's Hospital. In 1884 he was appointed a clinical assistant at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, in 1886 an instructor in the same institution, and in 1889 he was chosen its Professor of Clinical Medicine and Therapeutics. As a teacher of practicing physicians he is well and favorably known for his extensive practical experience, broad scholarship, and scientific enthusiasm. His service at the North-Eastern and Demilt Dispensaries and in the wards of Bellevue and St. Mark's Hospitals has been utilized, not only for his personal study, but as well for the instruction of the profession at large.

Dr. Wilcox is a frequent speaker at the various medical organizations of which he is a member,—the American and the New York Academies of Medicine, and the Clinical, County, State, Lenox, and Harvard Medical Societies. Of the last he has been president. He has been a prolific writer upon medical and therapeutical subjects, having published more than one hundred and fifty papers, most of which have been translated into French and German and have been extensively quoted in the American journals. For several years he has been the therapeutic editor of the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, and he is also the American editor of White's "Materia Medica and Therapeutics," a text-book of six hundred and fifty pages, now in its second edition, and which has been adopted as the text-book in the leading medical schools. Notwithstanding the demands made upon his time by an extensive private practice, and by his duties as a professor of medicine, he has found the opportunity to write a genealogical work entitled "The Descendants of William Wilcoxson, Vincent Meigs, and Richard Webb."

Dr. Wilcox does not confine himself entirely to the demands of the medical profession, but is frequently sought for as a speaker before the various patriotic and scientific societies in whose purposes and labors he takes a warm interest, and to many of which he belongs. He is a member of the Societies of the Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, War of 1812, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, War of the Union, and Sons of Veterans. Of the last he has been Surgeon-General. He is also a member of the Manhattan and the Harvard Clubs. As a physician in active practice, as a teacher of medical practitioners, as a writer upon medical and patriotic subjects, Dr. Wilcox, young as he still is, has already obtained an enviable reputation.

A. A. MARKS.

A. A. Marks was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, April 3, 1825, of a family which had long been prominent in that State, his ancestors embracing the Tuttles, Tolles, Ives, Coopers, and Eatons, persons who have largely made the history of New England.

The subject of our sketch passed his early life on his father's farm in Connecticut. Prior to his attaining his majority, and by the consent of his parents, he left the paternal roof and wandered in search of fame and fortune to the city of New York, where he engaged in various enterprises which met with indifferent successes. His persistence and indomitable will, however, led him to other endeavors, and at length to that success which persistent energy rarely fails to bring.

About the year 1850 his sympathies were aroused by the spectacle of the large number of cripples who were at that period so conspicuous in all large cities, before prothetical science had reached its present stage of development. Many more cripples were then seen hobbling about on crutches and crude makeshifts than are now to be seen in our streets, and, moved by a humanitarian impulse, Mr. Marks turned his attention to the devising of means that might ameliorate the conditions of those unfortunate persons. He invented an artificial leg which was quite different from the heavy, noisy, and expensive article obtainable at that time, and likely to be far more comfortable to the wearer. Having met with success in his first efforts, he was encouraged to persevere, and established himself as a manufacturer of artificial limbs in 1853. Experiment and study led him to discoveries and inventions which in a very short time brought him prominently before the public and gave him a high reputation in his new line of exertion. The invention of the rubber foot, the adjustable knee-joint, the rubber hand with ductile fingers, are the fruits of his thought and experiment; and, through his enterprising methods, his artificial limbs have become introduced into every country on the face of the earth, and his name is now synonymous with the science of prothesis. Governments, corporations, hospitals, and societies have not been slow in recognizing his talent and in adopting his productions. In 1864 he received the United States government contract to furnish artificial limbs to the dismembered soldiers and sailors of the rebellion, and has since held a perpetual contract to renew the limbs as often as the subjects require them. The American Institute in its palmiest days acknowledged Mr. Marks as the authority in his profession, and successive expositions have awarded him first premiums, medals, and diplomas. The Franklin Institute has likewise awarded to him its medals in recognition of his inventive skill, and the public press has often presented his achievements to the public with glowing encomiums.

The Marks establishment has been a landmark in New York City for nearly half a century, and has attracted thither many distinguished persons of foreign lands. Santa Aña, the Mexican warrior, made his first visit to New York for the purpose of having Mr. Marks replace by art the leg which he had lost in 1838 during the French assault upon Vera Cruz. General Larranaga, the Peruvian revolutionist, Iglasius, son of the President of Peru, and Okuma, the Japanese count, are some of the world's distinguished men who have been able to appreciate the productions of this firm. Mr. Marks has indeed made an impression on the metropolis, and has added the industry of prothesis to the many which New York claims as its own, a distinction which has been awarded to it by the approval of the world.

In 1850 he was married to Miss Lucy Platt, daughter of Charles Platt, a citizen of New York. Seven children have been the result of that union, four of whom survive,—Rev. Charles A. Marks, an Episcopal clergyman located in Pennsylvania, George E. and William L. Marks, who are in partnership with their father, and Miss Anna Marks, who remains a companion to her father.

In 1870, Mr. Marks moved his residence to Greenwich, Connecticut, where he procured a site on Long Island Sound, on which he built a large and commodious country residence, surrounded by ample groves and attractive adornments. The influence of his personality was soon felt in Greenwich, where he interested himself in many public enterprises. Personally, he is a man of strong character, an indefatigable worker, sincere in his intentions, progressive and impressive.

HERMAN TAPPAN.

HERMAN TAPPAN was born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, and spent his boyhood among the shipping and in the healthful atmosphere of that famous old nautical port. He received his education in New England schools and colleges, but turned his attention to mercantile pursuits early in life, and with an energy and ambition that were an assurance of success. He came to New York in 1876, in which city he purchased an interest in a comparatively small but well-established manufacturing perfumery business at No. 65 Duane Street. He had, through his connection with other mercantile enterprises, already accumulated a moderate capital, which he invested in this new business, and with which he went enthusiastically to work to build up and extend the trade already established by the establishment. Being possessed of keen business enterprise and excellent judgment, and having already gained a valuable acquaintance with mercantile affairs, he set himself to learn the wants of the trade in the new business which he had adventured, and to meet them in every direction and detail. His success, however, was largely due to the continual introduction of novelties in perfumery, most of which proved pleasant surprises to the trade, and commanded a ready and profitable market.

The business, largely in consequence of the successive introduction of such new goods and their success upon the market, soon outgrew its original quarters, and the firm removed to 112 and 114 Duane Street, leasing a building which ran through the block to Reade Street, with a floor space of forty thousand square feet. It thus constituted the most extensive establishment devoted to the manufacture of perfumery in this country. In these new quarters the firm, incited by the rapid increase of orders from all parts of the country, steadily extended its business, until its trade eclipsed anything previously accomplished in this special line of perfumery, the growth of the manufacturing facilities being an annual surprise to the buyers who visited the establishment for the purpose of placing their orders.

The firm had hitherto borne the name of Corning & Tappan, but in 1880 Mr. Tappan purchased the interest of his partner, and has since conducted the business alone. With his four years' experience, the abundant capital he had accumulated, a firm faith in the future of the business, and boundless energy and enterprise, he started on a career which has proved one of great success. Confining himself to the jobbing trade, anticipating and supplying the wants of the market before they had been clearly formulated, providing for each season's trade attractive novelties in perfumery to offer the buyers at their periodical visits, he has built up a business which exceeds, in the number of gross of goods sold, the sales of any house of its kind in the world, while his name is familiar in conection with this line of trade wherever perfumeries are sold or used.

Among the numerous original productions which he has offered to the world may particularly be mentioned the popular perfume named "Sweet Bye and Bye," which, immediately upon its introduction, met with the highest public favor, and has increased in popularity with every year of its existence, until at the present time it has unquestionably the largest sale of any handkerchief perfume yet produced.

Mr. Tappan is still a young man, and although he has, by perseverance, energy, and ability, built up the largest existing business in his special field, his ambition is still far from satisfied, and he is steadily extending and increasing the demand for his goods, by supplying the trade with a class of perfumeries sure to be wanted by the public and not to be procured elsewhere.

Notwithstanding the demands made upon him by his large manufacturing business, and the labor and close attention which this requires, Mr. Tappan has found leisure to identify himself with other business interests and financial enterprises both in New York and elsewhere. He also takes a keen and intelligent interest in public matters, and is thoroughly in touch with all efforts for the betterment of municipal affairs and the advancement of national interests.

He does not, however, court publicity, nor seek public or official favors, preferring to devote all his time and attention to the business which is due to his unflagging industry and persistent and aggressive business enterprise. In this line of manufacture and trade, as has already been said, he has attained the first rank, and become the recognized leader in that branch of the perfumery business which he originated and which he has built up to its present large dimensions.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, who shared with John Jacob Astor the credit of being the first great New York capitalist, was born at Stapleton, Staten Island, New York, on May 29, 1794. Like many men destined to fortune, he began life in very humble circumstances and received little education, though nature had furnished him with a financial genius of the very highest grade. His business life began at the age of sixteen, when he purchased a boat for the purpose of conveying farm products to the markets of New York. In this, his first step of enterprise, he had measurable success, and found himself at the age of twenty-three possessed of a capital of about $10,000.

His next business movement was as a steamboat captain, his boat plying between New York and New Brunswick, in which latter city his wife added her share to the family enterprise by keeping a hotel. He remained thus engaged until 1829, on a salary of $1000 yearly, and in this period increased his employer's business till it was valued at $40,000 a year. By this time the coming millionaire had saved about $30,000, and refusing the offers of his employer, Mr. Gibbons, to continue his captaincy at a salary of $5000 yearly, he engaged in the business of building steamboats to run on the Hudson, Long Island Sound, and other neighboring waters. It was from this vocation that he gained the title of "Commodore," which afterwards clung to him.

Vanderbilt was a man destitute of education, but possessed of an enterprise, daring, and persistence which could hardly fail to bring him success. He was true to his word and had a rough sense of honor, but was unmerciful to competitors. About 1848, when he was already fifty-four years of age, he began to extend his operations, having by this time accumulated a considerable capital. An important step was taken in 1851, when he started a line of vessels to San Francisco by way of the Isthmus, to which in 1852 was added a branch to New Orleans. The next year he went abroad with his family in one of his own vessels, and during his absence was dropped from the management of the California routes. The directors did not properly estimate the character of the man with whom they had to deal. His step of revenge was prompt and effective. He built and established a rival line, and in no long time the other was obliged to come to terms. The "Commodore" had won the command of the situation. He established a line also to Havre, which continued to run till the beginning of the civil war, when it was withdrawn. The "Vanderbilt" of this line, which had cost $800,000, he generously presented to the government,—his chief act of generosity to the government during the war.

During the years mentioned, and those succeeding, the Vanderbilt fortune grew with unexampled rapidity. At seventy he was possessed of a fortune estimated at $40,000,000, much of it invested in railroads, to which he had turned his attention as a useful addition to his shipping interests. From this time onward he concentrated his attention on railroad property, acquiring control of the Harlem Railroad, and branching out from that as a centre of operations. His only mistake in this development of his enterprises was his attempt to gain control of the Erie, in which he found Fisk and Gould ready to issue as many shares of stock as he was prepared to buy. Retiring from this unprofitable enterprise, he established the New York Central system, which he added to and extended till by 1873 he had under his management two thousand miles of railroad track. He was in this way the originator of trunk lines in the United States.

In 1869 his statue, with emblematic surroundings, was erected over the New York station of the Hudson River Railroad. He continued to extend his railroad connections till 1877, on January 4 of which year he died, with a reputed fortune of $100,000,000.

During his life his recreation was principally found in whist and in the driving of fast horses, so far as he found time to turn from the one great business and pleasure of his existence, that of money-making. In 1873 he endowed the collegiate institution at Nashville, since known as the Vanderbilt University, with $700,000, and presented a church to Dr. C. F. Deems for the "Church of the Strangers."

The bulk of his great fortune was left to his son, William H. Vanderbilt, in whose hands it continued to increase until, at his death in 1885, it was estimated at the vast sum of about $200,000,000.

MORDECAI M. NOAH.

Mordecai Manuel Noah, an American author and journalist, was born in Philadelphia, July 14, 1785, of Jewish parents, his father, Manuel M. Noah, being a native of Charleston, South Carolina, his mother a member of the well-known Phillips family of Philadelphia. General Washington, a strong friend of this family, was present at the marriage of his parents.

In early manhood he returned to Charleston, South Carolina, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar; engaged actively in politics; and in 1810 became the editor of *The City Gazette*. In 1811 he was offered by President Madison the position of consul at Riga, the largest commercial port of Russia. This appointment he declined. In 1813 he was commissioned as a special representative of the United States to the Barbary States and resident consul at Tunis, being also empowered to negotiate for the ransom of a number of American sailors held as slaves by the Algerines. On his way thither the vessel in which he sailed was captured by a British man-of-war. He was held prisoner on parole for several months, during which he visited London and other English cities. After his release he proceeded to his destination by way of France and Spain, making many valuable observations in these countries, as also in Tunis, during his period of residence there. These, six years afterwards, he embodied in a highly interesting work entitled "Travels in England, France, Spain, and the Barbary States in the Years 1813–15," a book of excellent description of the antiquities, manners, and customs of the countries visited.

On his return from his diplomatic mission he settled in New York in 1816, where he passed the remainder of his life in journalistic labors. His first essay in this field of duty was as editor of *The National Advocate*, a Democratic daily, then the organ of Tammany Hall. His editorial work on this journal continued for nearly ten years, at the end of which time he established a paper of his own called the *Enquirer*. This paper subsequently united with the *Courier* under the joint name of *The Courier and Enquirer*, a journal which afterwards became *The New York World*. The present status of *The World* need not be mentioned.

Major Noah—which military title he derived from a commission in the Pennsylvania State militia—made his next venture in journalism in 1834, in the publication of the *Evening Star*, a journal which, after attaining a large circulation, was merged in what is now known as the *Commercial Advertiser*. He sold this sheet principally to accept an appointment tendered him by Governor Seward, as associate judge of the New York Court of Sessions, a position which, in the opinion of Chief Justice Daly, he was specially qualified to fill, for the reason that while he was "an experienced man of the world, he was at the same time, at heart, one of the kindest and most benevolent of men,"—qualities particularly important in the office of a criminal judge.

He continued in this office until, under the amended Constitution, it became elective. In 1842 he started a paper called *The Union*, and a year afterwards became chief editor of the New York *Sun*, with which journal he remained connected until the end of his active journalistic life.

Other journalistic ventures of Major Noah were the *Sunday Times* (founded in 1834), and the *Weekly Messenger* (1844), the two eventually becoming combined as *Noah's Times and Weekly Messenger*. It is still published.

In 1822, Major Noah was elected and served a term as "high sheriff" of New York, and in 1829 was appointed by President Jackson, surveyor of the port of New York. During his journalistic life he devoted much attention to literature, his works including, in addition to the one mentioned, "Gleanings from a Gathered Harvest" and "A Translation of the Book of Jasher," together with a considerable number of patriotic dramas, all of which had marked success. His play "The Wandering Boys" still holds the stage, both in this country and in England. Among his intimate literary friends were Fitz-Greene Halleck, Washington Irving, Rufus W. Griswold, Evert A. Duyckinck, Edgar Allan Poe, Cornelius Matthews, William Cullen Bryant, James Fenimore Cooper, Park Benjamin, Horace Greeley, N. P. Willis, and George P. Morris, the last of whom has left a highly eulogistic opinion of his literary ability, wit, social powers, and geniality of character. We may say, in conclusion, that Major Noah was the most persistent advocate of the establishment of Central Park, and it was largely due to his pertinacity that New York now possesses this splendid pleasure-ground. He died in New York, March 22, 1851.

GENERAL JAMES GRANT WILSON.

Brevet Brigadier-General James Grant Wilson, prominent among the young cavalry officers who performed gallant service in the late war, is a son of the poet-publisher, William Wilson, of Poughkeepsie, New York, a kinsman of James Wilson, of Pennsylvania, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. After completing his studies he traveled in Europe with ex-President Fillmore, and later he was for a time associated with his father in business. Before the war he established in Chicago the first literary journal in the Northwest. In 1862 he raised a battalion, of which he was commissioned major, that formed a part of the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, Colonel Warren Stewart, which saw much active service in the Mississippi Valley.

By the death of Stewart, Major Wilson became commander of the regiment, taking part in many battles, and constantly skirmishing with the Confederates. He was active in the Vicksburg campaign, frequently scouting in the direction of the enemy with a view to sending in intelligence of their expected advance to break up the siege. In August, 1863, he accompanied Grant to New Orleans, and there accepted the colonelcy of the Fourth Regiment, U. S. C. Cavalry, and was assigned to duty as aide-de-camp to the commanding general of the Department of the Gulf, with whom he remained till May, 1865, taking part in the Teche, Texas, and Red River campaigns, and in the latter aiding Bailey in the construction of the Red River Dam, which saved Porter's squadron. When General Banks was relieved, Colonel Wilson was brevetted brigadier-general and sent to Port Hudson, where, for a time, he was in command. He was military agent in Louisiana of the State of New York for nearly two years.

In July he resigned, declining the offer of a commission in the regular army, and returned to New York City, where he has since resided, pursuing a literary career, with the exception of several years spent with his family in foreign travel. In 1879 he was appointed by the President a member of the Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy, and the following year he was a visitor to the Military Academy at West Point, delivering the address to the cadets and preparing the reports of both boards. Since 1885 he has been president of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, is a vice-president of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations, a member of the executive committee of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and president of the American Authors' Guild. He is a member of the Loyal Legion, Museum of Art, New York Historical and Geographical Societies, one of the trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Church Fund (now being raised) of one million dollars, and an honorary member of many American and foreign historical and other associations, and he has received the degrees of D.C.L. and LL.D. General Wilson was instrumental in raising an obelisk over the grave of Fitz-Greene Halleck and a statue in Central Park, and also in erecting the noble statue of Columbus, unveiled in May, 1894, in the Central Park, for which he was knighted by the king of Spain. He has published numerous addresses, including those on Millard Fillmore, "The Footprints of Columbus," Bishop Provoost, "The Authors of New York," and one on Mrs. Wilson's ancestor, Colonel John Bayard, and contributed upwards of a hundred historical and biographical articles to *Harper's* and other American magazines.

Among the principal works which General Wilson has written or edited are Lives of General Grant, 1866 and 1895; "Life of Fitz-Greene Halleck," 1869; "Sketches of Illustrious Soldiers," 1874; "The Poets and Poetry of Scotland" (2 vols. 8vo, London and New York), 1876; "Centennial History of the Diocese of New York, 1785–1886;" "Bryant and his Friends," 1886; "Appletons' Cyclopædia of American Biography" (6 vols. 8vo, 1886–1889); "Personal Recollections of the Rebellion," 1891; "Memorial History of the City of New York" (4 vols. royal 8vo, 1892–1893); "The Presidents of the United States," 8vo, 1894; and "The World's Largest Libraries," 1895; and he is now editing the "Great Commanders Series," of which twelve biographies have appeared.

Colonel Halpine wrote of General Wilson in 1867: "A handsome young general of about thirty, with his blue eyes and fair hair, suggestive of his gallant friends, Cushing and Custer. With the daintest hand, always neatly gloved with ladies' 'sevens,' Wilson has the grip of a vise, with equal skill in wielding sabre, pen, and pencil, or in bringing down game with rod and rifle, and is a charming *raconteur*."

JAMES HARPER.

James Harper, who for more than fifty years was senior member of the great publishing house of Harper & Brothers, was born at Newtown, Long Island, April 13, 1795, being the son of Joseph Harper, a farmer of that locality. His grandfather, a schoolmaster by profession, who had come from England about the middle of the eighteenth century, and settled on a farm at Newtown, afterwards kept a grocery store for many years in New York. His son Joseph, who learned the trade of carpenter, became afterwards a farmer, married Elizabeth Kolyer, the daughter of a Dutch farmer, and had six children, two of whom died in infancy. The remaining four became the members of the subsequent firm of Harper & Brothers.

James Harper, the oldest son, spent his early life on the farm, obtaining such education as the village school afforded, and at the age of sixteen was apprenticed to a printer in New York. He was strictly temperate, industrious, and faithful to his employers, and by close economy, aided by overwork, managed to save a small sum from his modest wages. This, added to a similar sum saved by his brother John, who also studied printing, and augmented by a contribution of a few hundred dollars from their father, enabled the two brothers in 1817 to establish a small printing-office of their own. This was in Water Street, New York, the firm-name adopted being J. & J. Harper. The first book printed by them was an edition of Seneca's "Morals," of which, in August, 1817, they delivered two thousand copies to Evert Duyckinck, then a leading bookseller of the city. This was followed in December by two thousand five hundred copies of Mair's "Introduction to Latin," printed for and delivered to the same firm. The first book which bore their own imprint was issued in April, 1818, being a reproduction of Locke's "Essay on the Human Understanding," of which five hundred copies were sold to Mr. Duyckinck.

They early commenced the issuing of serial publications, one of the most notable of these, at an early date, being "Harper's Family Library," which was continued till it embraced several hundred volumes of the choicest modern novels. At a subsequent date the two younger brothers, who had also served apprenticeships to the printing trade, were admitted to membership in the firm, and in 1833 the firm-name was changed to Harper & Brothers, under which title the house has since been known.

The increase in the business of the firm rendered necessary a larger building, and a removal was made to 81 and 82 Cliff Street, where, by 1840, the printing, binding, and publishing departments occupied several buildings, on both sides of the street, three of them having formerly been dwelling-houses. To these, in 1850, was added a large edifice on Franklin Square, in Pearl Street, running back to the Cliff Street buildings. None of these buildings were fire-proof, and the new edifice had been occupied but a short time when the establishment took fire and was burned to the ground, the firm suffering a loss of fully a million dollars, on which was a little insurance. The energetic brothers, not visibly downcast by this disaster, at once set to work to rebuild. The magazine, the January number of which had been destroyed, was issued with little delay, and the old structure was with no great loss of time replaced with a fire-proof building, which remains the headquarters of the firm.

James Harper never lost his self-possession during this disaster and the hurry and confusion that followed it. As a business man he was always early at his post, steadily cheerful, genial, and courteous, and ever ready with a kind word, a pleasant jest or repartee, and judicious counsel when needed. In 1844 he reluctantly consented to serve as mayor of New York, but could never afterwards be drawn into political life, saying, "I prefer to stick to a business I understand." He was always in great request as a presiding officer, which position he filled with dignity and ability. He was rigidly temperate, and closely identified with temperance movements; was strictly religious, being a prominent member of the Methodist Church; and was active in benevolent enterprises. His health continued excellent, he seeming much younger than he really was, and death came to him at length by an accident. While driving with his daughter in the upper part of the city, the carriage-pole broke, the frightened horses ran away, and they were both thrown violently from the carriage. He was taken up insensible and carried to St. Luke's Hospital, where he lay for two days, and died without regaining consciousness on March 17, 1869.

JOHN HARPER.

JOHN HARPER, the second member of the publishing firm of Harper & Brothers, was born at Newtown, Long Island, on January 22, 1797. His boyish days were spent on his father's farm and in attendance on the village school, until he attained the age of sixteen, when, like his elder brother, he was apprenticed to the printer's trade in New York City, different employers being chosen for the two boys. As an apprentice he exhibited the same diligence and economy as his brother James, and in his twenty-first year joined the latter in establishing a small printing business on Water Street, their small savings being added to by financial aid received from their father. In the new business he became an exact compositor and accurate proof-reader, and added much to the reputation of the firm by his skill in these particulars.

The new firm was one marked by that industry which commands success. The two brothers did the greater part of the work themselves, setting type and running the presses as well as attending to the purely commercial side of the enterprise. In those days only hand-presses were used, and the magical performance of modern presses was not yet dreamed of. It was considered the best work of a good pressman to print two thousand five hundred sheets in a day. Yet, despite this slow process, the energetic youths just out of their apprenticeship printed during their first year not less than five bound volumes. The first book with the Harper imprint on its title-page was issued in the succeeding year, this being Locke's "Essay on the Human Understanding." Since then not a year has passed without the publication by the firm of a considerable number of volumes. To-day the two thousand five hundred sheets per day of the old hand-presses have increased to two hundred and forty thousand sheets a day on the modern perfecting presses, and the five books printed during the first year have augmented to about seventy-five new works annually, besides more than twenty numbers of the "Franklin Square Library of Fiction," twelve numbers of *Harper's Monthly Magazine*, and fifty-two numbers each of *Harper's Weekly*, *Harper's Bazaar*, and *Harper's Young People*. These four periodicals contain as much matter yearly as nearly two hundred good-sized books, so that the total annual publication of the house is equivalent to little short of three hundred separate and distinct new books. Originally the firm occupied a small two-story brick building, all the work being done by the partners and two or three assistants. Now the buildings occupy the better part of a city block, and the employés would make a small army.

In 1839, when the growth of the firm's business rendered it requisite to give each member charge of some special department, John Harper accepted that of financial manager, and during the remainder of his life attended to this portion of the firm's business. In 1853, after the destruction of the establishment by fire, he came earnestly to the aid of his brothers in the emergency, personally planning and designing all parts of the present fire-proof buildings. It becomes, therefore, of interest in this place to say something about the edifice erected in accordance with his designs.

The main establishment, thus erected, occupies a plot of ground extending from Pearl to Cliff Street, it having a frontage on each street of about one hundred and twenty feet, and a depth of one hundred and seventy feet, the area covered being about half an acre. There are two buildings, one fronting on each street, with an open court-yard between them. The Franklin Square building is used mainly for offices and store-rooms. It is five stories high above the street level, the front being of iron, with ornamental columns, the side and rear walls of brick and stone. There are two subterranean stories, the lower one forming a series of vaults, with massive walls and arches, within which are stored the numerous and costly electrotype plates of the firm. The stereotype plates possessed by the firm in 1853 were in great part rescued from the fire, being stored in similar fire-proof vaults, and the firm possesses a property of immense value in these plates. The rear building, that on Cliff Street, is used principally for manufacturing purposes, while the press-rooms, mailing department, offices, sales-rooms, and stock-rooms are in the Franklin Square building.

After the death of his two brothers, James and Wesley, John retired from active duties in the business, the heavy responsibility of the finances being handed over to the younger members of the firm. He died April 22, 1875, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

JOSEPH WESLEY HARPER.

Joseph Wesley Harper—commonly known by his middle name of Wesley—the third member of the original firm of Harper & Brothers, was born at Newtown, Long Island, December 25, 1801. His early life was a copy of that of his brothers already described, and like them, on attaining the proper age, he was apprenticed to the printer's trade in New York City, the father having apparently chosen that as the future avocation of all his sons. After he became of age, in 1822, he entered the establishment of his brothers, founded five years before, and now in a flourishing condition. Here he worked for a time as journeyman printer, but was soon promoted to the positions of foreman and proof-reader of the composing room. He had a thorough knowledge of the business, and a veteran printer who served under him has said that he was the best foreman he ever saw.

A period of duty in this position was followed by admission to membership in the firm, to which his younger brother, Fletcher, was also admitted, the business, however, continuing to be conducted under the firm-name of J. & J. Harper until 1833, when the existing title of Harper & Brothers was adopted.

As the business increased, and the duties of the establishment became varied and onerous, each brother assumed charge of a special department, Wesley taking that of literary correspondent. The duties of this department, with the rapidly expanding business of the firm, and the host of authors with which it was in communication, were arduous and delicate. Authors are often of peculiar temperament, and many of them afflicted with the malady of "great expectations," rarely likely to be realized. To deal with many of them demands special qualities in a correspondent, including great delicacy, courtesy, and judgment, to avoid giving offense to persons frequently of very sensitive temperament. These necessary qualities Wesley Harper possessed in unusual development. He was always courteous and thoughtful of the feelings of others, and during the forty years in which he continued in charge of this department there is no reason to believe that he ever made an enemy among his correspondents. In the case of those who visited him personally he was equally kind and considerate, so much so that all felt towards him as to a personal friend, and among the thousands of acquaintances formed by him during his business life the sentiment of respect and friendliness seems to have been universal.

By his familiarity with books of every variety and his frequent intercourse with eminent scholars, Wesley Harper became himself a man of excellent information and culture. He had acquired fixed and well-considered views, but was always modest in expressing them, never forcing his opinions—though decided and the results of his own thoughtfulness—upon the attention of his visitors. The department of the business which fell under his care was, as has been said, one of the highest importance. It must be borne in mind that the relations to authors of a great publishing house, like that of Harper & Brothers, is by no means to be measured by the number of volumes issued annually. The authors of these it is comparatively easy to deal with,—except in the annoying case, of frequent occurrence, in which the sale of their books falls far below their expectations. But for every author whose manuscript is accepted there is a considerable number whose manuscripts have to be declined, for various reasons, of which that of lack of scholarship and ability does not always stand first. The publisher has to consider readers as well as writers, and judge of the selling qualities of a book rather than of its intrinsic merits, many works of great value in their subject-matter being inadmissible from defects of manner, or non-adaptation to the probable tastes of the world of readers. These remarks will suffice to indicate that the office of correspondent with authors is no sinecure, if it is desired to avoid misapprehension and offence. A kindly mind goes far in producing pleasant results, and it was to his native kindness of disposition that Wesley Harper owed his long-continued agreeable relations with the correspondents of the house.

In his later years his health slowly failed, he being obliged to call in his son to his aid, and eventually to place the correspondence largely in his hands. He was seriously affected by the sudden death of his brother James, the accident giving him a mental shock from which he never fully recovered. February 14, 1870, he died, less than a year after the death of the brother he mourned.

FLETCHER HARPER.

FLETCHER HARPER, the youngest member of the original firm of Harper & Brothers, was, in common with his brothers, born in the paternal farm-house, at Newtown, Long Island, the year of his birth being 1806. Like the others, Fletcher was sent to New York to learn the printing business, his education, like theirs, having been confined to that obtainable at the Newtown village school. His older brothers, James and John, were, at the date of the beginning of his apprenticeship, engaged in the publishing business in New York, and had fairly entered upon that career of prosperity which was eventually to become so great. On the completion of his term of apprenticeship, in 1825, he was admitted to membership in the firm, then known as J. & J. Harper, the present title being assumed in 1833. He succeeded his brother Wesley as foreman of the composing room, a position which he retained for years, while at the same time gradually taking charge of the literary department, which in the end came completely under his control. The idea of establishing a magazine originated with James Harper, though the management of it fell largely into the hands of the youngest member of the firm. Fletcher, however, originated the *Weekly* and the *Bazaar*, and during his later life took a special interest in the periodical publications of the house, exercising over them a close and intelligent supervision, directed alike to their typographical appearance and their literary and pictorial excellence.

In the establishment and conduct of their various periodicals the Harpers have, perhaps, done their most interesting work. Each of these has, from its inception, continued in the first rank of its kind, and a study of the many volumes issued is a valuable lesson in the progress that has been made in this country in literature and the arts of printing and illustration. Of these periodicals, the first to be established was *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*. The first number of this appeared in 1850, and was then regarded as a model of enterprise, as compared with the magazine literature that preceded it, though if the early numbers be compared with those of the present day the degree of improvement will be seen to be remarkable. Yet there has been no sudden change. The march of improvement has been so gradual and continuous as to be hardly perceptible between any two numbers, and has kept pace with the general growth which has taken place in all the details of the typographical art and illustration, and the advance in literary excellence in this country during the past half-century. To American skill and ingenuity the world owes most of the improvements that have been made in the mechanical details of the printer's profession, and the four original members of the firm of Harper & Brothers had much to do with stimulating those steps of progress which they lived long enough to see and of which to avail themselves. A singular coincidence, worth noting here, is the fact that the first book printed by the firm, in 1817, was a translation of Seneca's "Morals," and that the last book printed in the lifetime of Fletcher Harper, the youngest and last to pass away of the founders, was the Latin original of the same work.

As regards the other periodicals of the firm, *Harper's Weekly* was begun in 1857, and was appropriately entitled "A Journal of Civilization," which it has continued to be from that time to the present. It was started as an illustrated paper, though at the beginning the pictures were few as compared with those now given, and, while quite as good as had been produced up to that time, were crude in comparison with the artistic and well-finished illustrations of the present day. It at once, however, sprang into a prominent place, and five months after its first issue the publishers were able to announce a circulation of sixty thousand copies. Since then, up to the present time, the *Weekly* has continued faithfully to record, with descriptive articles and appropriate illustrations, the leading events of the world.

Harper's Bazaar made its appearance in 1868, and its growth has been steady from that time to this. It was issued as an illustrated weekly for women, "Devoted to Fashion, Pleasure, Instruction, and the Fine Arts." Its leading department is that of the Fashions, though it has a literary side as well, publishing serial novels and short stories from the leading writers of the day. *Harper's Young People*, the last-born of the Harper periodicals, came into existence in 1879, and has made its way until it stands to-day in the front rank.

Fletcher Harper died May 29, 1877, and with him the original firm ceased to exist. The firm now consists of sons and grandsons of the original members.

CHARLES P. DALY.

Judge Charles P. Daly, who for so many years occupied a prominent seat on the bench of New York City, began life in a humble way, and progressed to his later position of honor through sheer force of innate ability. He was of Irish parentage, his parents coming to New York in 1814, in which city he was born two years later, his birthplace being a house built upon the site on which the judicial murder of the patriot Jacob Leisler occurred in the colonial history of the State. The elder Daly had been an architect in Galway, but became a hotel-keeper in New York, his small but popular hotel being on the site where the great *Tribune* building now stands. The son obtained his education in a neighboring school, among his classmates being the after Cardinal McCloskey and James T. Brady.

His father died during his school-years, and the son found himself obliged to make his own way in the community. His first thought was to see and know something of the world, an inclination which perhaps afterwards led him to the positions of president of the American Geographical Society and honorary member of various Royal Geographical Societies of Europe, and also to the writing of his learned treatise entitled "What we know of Maps and Map-making before the Time of Mercator." His first journey was to Savannah, where he obtained a clerical situation, and found himself so severely overworked that he soon threw it up to indulge further his disposition for adventure,—now as a sailor. In this field of abundant experience of hardship and incident, "before the mast," he spent the succeeding three years of his life. In 1830 his ship lay at anchor in the harbor of Algiers at the time the French were besieging it, prior to its capture and conversion into a colony of France.

He was still quite young when, having had enough of a sailor's life, he landed in New York. Work of some kind was necessary, and, having had some experience with carpenters' tools on shipboard, he apprenticed himself to a master-carpenter, and went diligently to work to master the trade. While thus engaged, his leisure hours were not wasted. He joined a literary society, and frequented the reading-room of the Mechanics' and Traders' Society. In the one he learned to debate; in the other he read much and studied earnestly. His native powers of elocution, keen logic, and cleverness of illustration attracted the attention of a legal visitor at these debates, who was so struck with his powers that he advised him to study law, and offered him money to enter college. Young Daly, not wishing to incur an obligation, declined, and continued his apprenticeship till its conclusion, though meanwhile his employer had died and he was legally freed. By so doing he was of great service to the widow, in aiding to relieve the business from financial embarrassment.

At the end of his term of apprenticeship he gave up his trade, and entered a law office as junior clerk, at the salary of three dollars a week. At that time legal apprenticeship was tedious, the prescribed term of probation being seven years. But the young student was so diligent, and proved so capable, that he gained a remission of half the time, and was admitted to the bar in 1839, becoming a partner of Thomas McElrath. This partnership continued for three years, when Mr. McElrath left the law for the press, joining with Horace Greeley in founding the New York *Tribune*. Mr. Daly now associated himself with William Bloomfield, under the firm-name of Daly & Bloomfield.

The progress of the young lawyer was rapid and encouraging. He soon, however, took part in politics, in which his powers as a debater became valuable, and were rewarded, three years afterwards, by his election to the New York Assembly. His period of life as a legislator was not long. A vacancy occurred on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas of New York, and Mr. Daly applied to the governor to reappoint the incumbent whose term had expired. This the governor refused to do, adding, "Why not take it yourself?" and, despite Daly's plea of youth and inexperience, insisted on appointing him to the vacant seat. Thus, at the age of twenty-seven, the young lawyer found himself occupying that position upon the bench which he was to fill for so many years with distinguished honor and ability, and from which he finally retired at the end of 1885 with the universal encomiums of the bar of New York.

During his period of service in the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Daly was offered positions on the bench of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals, nominations to Congress, etc., all of which he declined.

GEORGE W. CURTIS.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, the well-known occupant for many years of *Harper's* "Easy Chair," was born in Providence, Rhode Island, February 24, 1824. He removed with his father to New York in 1839, and in 1842 went to West Roxbury, Massachusetts, to join the famous Brook Farm Association, a communistic enterprise in which several of the leading literary men of New England were concerned, but which lacked that element of business management from whom alone success could have been hoped. In 1846 Mr. Curtis went to Europe, where he devoted four years to travel and study, being a student in the University of Berlin during the revolutionary outbreak of 1848. He returned to the United States in 1850, and here he entered the literary field, the outcome of his travels in Egypt being given in his "Nile Notes of a Howadji," a work which was soon followed by the "Howadji in Syria." These poetically written and picturesquely descriptive works were widely read, and brought him into notice as a new and skillful worker in the field of literature. For some time afterwards he was connected with the New York *Tribune* as art-critic and assistant editor, and also became a favorite lyceum lecturer, a field of occupation in which he remained engaged for many years.

On the establishment of *Putnam's Magazine* in 1853 Mr. Curtis was engaged as one of its editors, and continued with it until 1857, becoming involved in the failure of its publishers in that year. Immediately afterwards he formed a literary connection with the firm of Harper & Brothers, and remained with them till his death, engaged in editorial work on their periodicals. He took his seat in the "Easy Chair" of *Harper's Magazine* in 1858, and continued to write its bright and breezy articles until almost the day of his death, furnishing in his many years of service sketches on almost every conceivable subject of public interest, and all written in a rich vein of comment and with a warm sympathy with human affairs which made this a favorite corner of the magazine with all readers. In 1863 he became the political editor of *Harper's Weekly*, and continued to fill this position in common with his labors on the magazine.

In 1863 he was offered by President Lincoln the post of consul-general of Egypt, but declined. In 1867 he served as delegate-at-large in the constitutional convention of the State of New York, and took part in the deliberations leading to the formation of the amended constitution. The University of New York elected him to the office of regent in 1864, and in 1870 he was nominated as Secretary of State of New York, but declined. His interest in the reform of the civil service brought him from President Grant in 1871 an appointment upon the commission of inquiry into that department of governmental affairs, and on the organization of the commission he was chosen chairman. Other appointments in the service of the government were offered him by President Hayes, including the mission to England in 1877, and in 1878 that to Germany. Both these posts of honor were declined.

Meanwhile, Mr. Curtis published a number of works in addition to those we have named, these including "Lotus-Eating" (1852), "Potiphar Papers" (1852), "Prue and I" (1853), and "Trumps" (1856). Of these works "Potiphar Papers" was a humorously satirical production, and "Prue and I" attained a high degree of popularity from the richness of imagination displayed in its poetically written pages. "Lotus-Eating" is also full of brilliant word painting, and "Trumps" is an able character novel of New York society.

Mr. Curtis received various honors from universities in recognition of his standing in the world of letters. Brown University conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M., while that of LL.D. was received from Harvard, Madison, and Brown Universities. For many years he was a prominent advocate of civil service reform in the United States, becoming president of the National Civil Service Reform Association, and his earnest and well-directed labors in its behalf did much towards the degree of success which it has attained. Politically he was a Republican, which party he had joined on its formation, advocating, in numerous public addresses, the election of John C. Frémont to the Presidency. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1884, but afterwards refused to support the party nominees, and joined the party of opposition to the election of James G. Blaine to the Presidency. He died August 31, 1892. Since his death two volumes of choice examples of his "Easy Chair" essays have been published.

GENERAL HORACE PORTER.

General Porter is a native of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, where he was born August 15, 1837, being the son of Hon. David R. Porter, State senator and Governor of Pennsylvania for two terms, 1839 and 1844. After receiving an elementary education he entered the scientific department of Harvard in 1854, having already manifested a strong tendency towards mechanical pursuits, and also a love for a military life. He invented, when only twelve years of age, a water test which was used in his father's extensive iron-works, and subsequently devised many mechanical improvements.

His military inclinations led to his being entered at West Point Academy in 1855, where he graduated in 1860, third in a class of forty-one. He was commissioned second lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps, and for three months served as instructor in artillery. After the outbreak of the Rebellion he at once came into active service, taking part in October, 1861, in the expedition against Port Royal, and subsequently, as first lieutenant, in the operations for the reduction of Fort Pulaski. Here he was promoted captain for meritorious conduct, and presented by the commanding officer with a sword taken from the enemy. In July, 1862, he was appointed chief of ordnance of the Army of the Potomac, and as such served in the battle of Antietam. He was afterwards transferred to the same position in the Army of the Ohio, and subsequently in the Army of the Cumberland, being now appointed captain of general staff duty on the field. He distinguished himself brilliantly in the hard-fought battle of Chickamauga, and while serving on the staff of General Thomas at Chattanooga first met General Grant, with whom he was afterwards so closely associated.

General Grant, whose recognition of ability was instinctive, was greatly pleased with the young staff officer, and in 1864, when placed in supreme command of the army, he made Porter an aide-de-camp on his staff, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. As such he took part in the series of battles in the overland march to Richmond, was made major in the regular army for gallant conduct in the battle of the Wilderness, and lieutenant-colonel for similar gallantry at Spottsylvania. During the remainder of the war he was a close companion of General Grant; being with him in his thrilling rush through the lines after the failure of the mine before Petersburg, to withdraw the imperiled troops, and attending him in all the subsequent events till the surrender at Appomattox. He was promoted brigadier-general in February, 1865, and was one of the small group present on that famous occasion when General Lee signed the document of surrender. He is still in possession of the flag which was used on that occasion,—the head-quarters flag of the army,—which was presented him by General Grant.

After the war he made a tour of the South, followed by a valuable report on the condition of the freedmen. He subsequently accompanied General Grant in his tour of the Northwestern States, during which he gained a reputation as an orator of unusual ability, his style of speaking combining humor, pathos, and trenchant satire. He was afterwards engaged in military duties, served as Assistant Secretary of War under Grant, and in 1869 became President Grant's private secretary. The association of the two continued closely intimate until the death of the great Union commander.

In 1873, General Porter resigned from the army to accept the position of vice-president of the Pullman Palace Car Company, which he still holds. In 1875 he was made chairman of the Extension Committee of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway, in which he was largely interested financially. He subsequently became connected as a director with numerous railroad enterprises and with the Equitable Life Assurance Society and the Continental National Bank. He is also president of the West Shore Railroad Company.

There is scarcely a New York club worth naming of which he is not a member, while he is president of several military societies, of the Union League Club, and the Grant Monument Association. For the latter he raised $400,000 to build a fitting monument for his dead chief and comrade. These are by no means all of General Porter's social and public connections, while his orations and his occasional literary productions have brought him into prominence in another field. He speaks French and Spanish fluently and is well versed in the literature of these languages.

PATRICK FARRELLY.

PATRICK FARRELLY, the life and soul of the great American News Company, is a native of Ireland, in County Cavan of which country he was born about 1837. His father, Owen Farrelly, was the master of a private school in Ireland, and a man of strong convictions and sterling character. In consequence of the political disturbances of 1848 he found his business seriously interfered with and Ireland so distracted that he felt it advisable to emigrate from that country. He came to America, settled at Penn Yan, New York, and there himself educated his sons. After some years spent in this locality, he removed with his family to New York City, his son Patrick, who had passed a period of youthful service as a newsboy on the Erie Railroad, being yet only about seventeen years of age. There was a younger son, Stephen, who was also to become prominent in the management of the American News Company, as presiding agent of its important Philadelphia branch.

Mr. Farrelly's boyish experience in the distribution of news matter to travelers was the guiding influence in his later life, for shortly after his coming to New York, about 1854, he entered into the business of wholesale news-dealer, as a member of the firm of Hamilton, Johnson & Farrelly. At this period the business of news distribution was in its infancy. News-dealers for a long period were obliged to go in the early morning hours from office to office to collect their papers for the day's demand. In the years between 1842 and 1850 several men started into the business of making up newspaper packages for the supply of dealers, and saving them the necessity of personal attention to this matter, but none of these dreamed of the mighty organization to which they were paving the way. Publishers, however, as the business widened, found it annoying and expensive to keep separate accounts with all the small news-dealers, and began to consider the necessity of some intermediary system that would relieve them from this trouble and expense.

At that time Boston and Philadelphia were in advance in the publication of periodicals, but in 1855 the New York *Ledger* began to undermine the prosperity of the rival weeklies. Its agents were the firm of Ross & Tousey. On the retirement of Mr. Ross, Sinclair Tousey and his son joined the firm of Dexter & Brother, news agents, under the firm-name of Sinclair Tousey & Co. Into this firm came, soon afterwards, that of Hamilton, Johnson & Farrelly. Thus the three strongest firms were blended into one, and rapidly developed that business of news distribution upon which they had previously entered. In 1864 several minor houses joined their interests with this strong organization, and out of this combination came the American News Company, composed of men whose experience had taught them that union was inevitable to the proper handling of the business, and that by active management a great organization might be built up.

Sinclair Tousey was the first president of the company, He is now dead, and has been succeeded by Henry Dexter, now over eighty years of age, but still active and efficient. Mr. Johnson, its first treasurer, still retains that post of duty, and Patrick Farrelly is still the aggressive, never-resting manager of the New York office, the head-quarters of the far-reaching concern. Outside of New York there are branches in all the leading cities of the Union.

The real business leader of the great concern is Patrick Farrelly, who manages the metropolitan business in its finely appointed Chambers Street building. It is hard to describe Patrick Farrelly. He is a combination of Andrew Jackson and A. T. Stewart,—shrewd, silent, sleepless, and bristling at all points with activity and aggressiveness. His whole life has been a struggle, which has led to a prodigious success. He is very reticent in character, though he is brought into daily, almost hourly, contact with publishers and authors. No man shrinks more from public notice than he. Yet no man is more prominent in affairs. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Board of Trade and Transportation, a bank director, and is such an expert on the postal laws that publishers and committees of Congress frequently call upon him for information and advice.

As for the business of the American News Company, it is enormous. It employs directly eleven hundred and fifty-four persons, and the New York office has direct connections with over three thousand one hundred dealers. It handles many millions of newspapers daily, together with vast numbers of books, and has received and distributed over forty thousand copies of a single book in one day.

REV. BRADY E. BACKUS, D.D.

Brady Electus Backus was born in Troy, New York, March 24, 1839. Both his parents were descendants of early New England settlers, among whom were Governor William Bradford, of Massachusetts Colony; Lieutenant William Backus, Norwich, Connecticut; Lieutenant William Pratt, Saybrook; Captain Andrew Mann, Hebron; Major William Whiting, Treasurer of Connecticut Colony, Hartford; and the Rev. John Whiting (Harvard), chaplain in King Philip's War.

His mother, Martha Cordelia Mann, was a daughter of Judge Benning Mann, of Hartford, one of whose maternal ancestors was Margaret Peters, sister of the celebrated Rev. Dr. Samuel Peters, of Hebron, Connecticut. His father, Professor Augustus Backus, of Mrs. Emma Willard's Seminary, was the son of Colonel Electus Mallary Backus, who served in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, and who, as commander of the regular troops, Light Dragoons, was killed at the battle of Sackett's Harbor, New York, in May, 1813.

His uncle, Colonel Electus Backus, Jr., was graduated at West Point in 1824, served through the Florida, Indian, and Mexican Wars, and was brevetted for gallant and meritorious conduct in the several conflicts at Monterey. Colonel Backus married a daughter of General Hugh Brady, U.S.A., was an original member of the "Aztec Society," and died in Detroit, Michigan, where he was military commander of the State in 1863.

Professor Augustus Backus and his brother, Colonel Backus, purchased lands in Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1835, and the family removed to that locality in 1856. The subject of this sketch was educated at the High School in Grand Rapids, read law, was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of Michigan, and practiced his profession in Detroit until 1866, when he decided to study for the ministry in the Episcopal Church, of which his family were members. He entered Trinity College, Hartford, in the autumn of the same year, and was graduated in 1870. He then matriculated at the General Theological Seminary, of New York City, from which he graduated in 1873, and was ordained deacon and priest by Bishop Horatio Potter. His first ministerial duty was as assistant minister of St. Peter's Church, New York. He next became rector of Christ Church, Cooperstown, New York, and was soon afterwards called to his present charge, as rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles, New York, which pastoral charge he has now held for nearly twenty years. He received the degree of D.D. in 1881.

Dr. Backus succeeded to a parish which had once been a pioneer work under the Rev. Drs. Howland and Geer, and was the mother of churches farther up-town. It was founded in 1846, when there were but few people and houses in that locality, which was then known as "Chelsea." Among the manorial estates there situated were those of the Moores and Cushmans and Robert Ray, Esq. With the growth of the city and its various changes the parish has always been a strong power for good in the neighboring district. Many distinguished families, whose names are well known in the city, have attended its services. The good seed sown here has borne its fruit in other places. Under its present rectorship its religious and beneficent influences among the poor and working classes have been more widely extended, and are recognized and valued as a conserving and renewing force among the people of the West Side.

Who shall say that such focal points of truth and blessing have not a most important relation to the making of the metropolis, as all good citizens would have it, now and in the years to come? Commerce, finance, social influence, all have their place, but purity, honesty, and fraternity, in the fear of God, are a nation's best wealth.

Dr. Backus is a member of the New England Society, and the Societies of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, and the War of 1812.

J. HARPER BONNELL.

J. Harper Bonnell, head of the ink-making company that bears his name, was born in 1850, being the grandson of John Harper, one of the founders of the great publishing house of Harper & Brothers, of whom we give a biographical sketch elsewhere. Mr. Bonnell, after passing through his period of school life, made the manufacture of printing inks the business of his mature years, and has brought this class of goods to a stage of great perfection, while gradually building up the large manufacturing business which he still actively conducts. His life has been so closely devoted to the advancement of his business and the improvement of the inks manufactured by him, that his career presents few biographical details, and we cannot do better than describe the development of the New York ink industry, which has been largely due to himself, and may be given principally in his own words.

"As I look back to the year in which I was born," he remarks, "I find that the makers of the highest grade of printing inks were our English cousins. To-day one has but to pick up a Harper or Leslie to see that, compared to us, the English no longer can claim superiority over, or even equality with, American manufacturers. England comes to us to-day for our fine grades of ink, which compliment I highly appreciate, as my former partner was the agent here for English inks. Since then an English house, directly related to and connected with English makers, has exported our goods. In Sidney, Australia, they secured the first prize over makers of all nations."

This we give, not as an eulogy of Mr. Bonnell's establishment, but as testimony from one well competent to speak of the superiority of American productions, in this one line at least, to those of England. During the period of his business career the demands of the press have steadily increased, particularly for inks adapted to the delicate engravings which have replaced the somewhat crude wood-cuts of the past, and the photo-engravings which, by their cheapness and exactness of reproduction, have become so prominent a feature of recent illustration.

Mr. Bonnell, as regards the conditions of the book-making art in England at our day, quotes the following pertinent remarks from Henry Newton Stevens's work entitled "Who spoils our new English Books?" This author says, in reply to his own query, "First, the author; second, the publisher; third, the printer; fourth, the reader; fifth, the compositor; sixth, the pressman; seventh, the paper-maker; eighth, the ink-maker; ninth, the book-binder; and tenth and last, though not least, the consumer, who is to blame for putting up with it, although the ink-maker is a sinner of the first magnitude."

In this somewhat sweeping denunciation Mr. Bonnell quite accords with the author, so far as his special remark about English inks is concerned, and says, "I find Mr. Stevens to be perfectly correct, and have, since reading his work, sent many tons of ink to Merrie England," not, as one may safely aver, without improvement in this one feature of English books.

Mr. Bonnell relates an interesting and characteristic anecdote of George W. Childs, the eminent Philadelphia publisher, who one day said to him, "I have one fault to find with your ink." The visitor expressed great regret and asked what the fault was. "You do not charge enough for it," answered Mr. Childs. "I knew he meant it," says Mr. Bonnell, "and raised the price accordingly. Next express brought me an engraving of Mr. Childs, which I have always prized for its connection with a fault of which I have not since been accused."

Mr. Bonnell tells a similarly characteristic anecdote about his grandfather, John Harper, which is worth repeating as an interesting addition to the biography of the latter. On one occasion he saw Mr. Harper nod carelessly to Commodore Vanderbilt, and immediately afterwards make a polite bow to another person. On asking him how he came to treat the latter undistinguished individual more respectfully than the noted millionaire, he replied, "That is one of my compositors; he will think more of it." There could be nothing more significant of the character of the man than this brief remark, in which was displayed a spirit of human fellowship and consideration of the feelings of others which, unhappily, is too rarely possessed by those in authority.

JOHN LEWIS CHILDS.

John Lewis Childs, the well-known florist and seedsman of Floral Park, Long Island, was born at North Jay, Franklin County, Maine, May 13, 1856, his father, Stephen Childs, being a farmer of that district, a man of the most sterling integrity and courage in adversity, but of moderate circumstances and with a large family to support. John Lewis was the next youngest of ten children. His opportunities for education were very limited, and there were none for the development of his special taste and talent, which consisted in an early and ardent love for flowers, gardening, and the more artistic fields of rural life in general. Such tastes could not be gratified on a Maine farm, where hard work in the fields was the necessary daily regimen, and the aspiring youth left home at seventeen and succeeded in obtaining employment with a florist at Queens, Long Island, under whom he worked for a year with untiring industry and intelligent study of the business which he had determined to make the avocation of his life.

Leaving his employer at the end of his short period of probation, he set out boldly for himself, leasing about forty acres of poor soil and renting a small room over a store. He at once went to work diligently to improve his small estate, and at the same time announced himself as a seedsman and florist, and sent out six hundred copies of an eight-page circular, calling attention to his new enterprise. This was in 1874, the future florist being then but eighteen years of age, and possessed of little capital beyond youth and energy. In the years that have passed since that enterprising beginning, the few acres have grown into a finely cultivated estate of several hundred acres in area, the small room into a great warehouse and a beautiful rural village, his single-handed labor into that of a small army of employés, and the diminutive catalogue into the "Floral Guide," a book of one hundred and fifty pages, of which over one million copies are printed and circulated annually, while in the proper season eight thousand to ten thousand orders for flowers and seeds are received daily, coming from all quarters of the civilized globe.

Mr. Childs's labors began, as stated, with the cultivation of some forty acres of barren soil, in that nearly desert stretch of country known as the Hempstead Plains, while his pockets were almost empty of cash. To that infertile soil his earnest labor has brought the highest fertility, the sandy plains of twenty years ago, in which even the thistle had to struggle for existence, being transformed into the blooming Floral Park of to-day. By ceaseless activity and tireless industry he has built up a flourishing business which is known in floricultural circles throughout the world, while the estate which he has developed is unsurpassed in beauty, the attractiveness of its surroundings being a marvel to all spectators who are aware of its origin. In fact, Mr. Childs's business has grown until it is now one of the greatest nursery, seed, and flower industries of the world, while Floral Park, as he has named his attractive village of residences and business structures, includes acres of forcing-houses, a large storage warehouse, various packing-houses, and a large number of cozy villa residences erected by him for his employés, and which are richly adorned with flowers and foliage. In their midst is a church and a schoolhouse, most of the money for which has been contributed by Mr. Childs, while their support depends mainly on his generosity. In addition to his annual catalogue he publishes a monthly magazine, *The Mayflower*, which has a circulation of over three hundred thousand copies among floriculturists, horticulturists, and farmers. He personally attends to the details of his large business, going so far as to sow and gather the rarer seeds with his own hand, as too precious to trust to less intelligent labor.

Mr. Childs is happily married, his wife being Carrie Goldsmith, of Washingtonville, New York, a lady of rare culture, and one who, while a skilled housewife, is an artist and writer of ability. In 1890 the political friends of Mr. Childs nominated him as Republican candidate for Congress, to represent Queens, Suffolk, and Richmond Counties. Though he failed to be elected, he considerably reduced the Democratic majority. He ran again in 1892, with the same result, his defeat being fully expected in view of the dominance of the opposite party in that Congressional district, while the degree to which he ran ahead of his ticket gave ample evidence of his high personal popularity.

HENRY CLEWS.

HENRY CLEWS, one of the most eminent of New York bankers, is English by birth, coming from an old and highly respected family of Staffordshire. His father, making a business journey to this country, brought with him his son, not yet fifteen, and found the boy so fascinated with the enterprise and practical spirit of the American people, that he yielded to his desire to remain and engage in business life in New York. He had intended that his son should be educated at Cambridge for the ministry, but now obtained for him a position as junior clerk in the large wool-importing house of Wilson G. Hunt & Co., where he remained a number of years, gradually advancing in position.

A mercantile life, however, did not prove to his taste, financial pursuits being more attractive, his proclivity in this direction developing into a strong ambition to become a banker. The long-desired opportunity came to him in 1859, when he became a member of the newly-organized banking firm of Stone, Clews & Mason. Soon after its organization a change took place in the firm, its name becoming Livermore, Clews & Co. It was well established and doing a good business at the outbreak of the civil war, a contest which proved highly to its advantage. Mr. Clews held the highest confidence in the ability of the government to suppress the rebellion, was outspoken in his defence of the Union cause, and was, in consequence, selected by Secretary Chase as the agent for the sale of the bonds issued by the government to meet the extraordinary expenses of the war. These bonds were not very favorably received by the business world, many financiers regarding them as very risky securities. But Mr. Clews, though he knew the treasury was empty, had the utmost faith in the strength and ability of the government and the recuperative power of the North, and not only sank every dollar of his own in the bonds, but borrowed largely for the same purpose, bringing himself seriously into debt. The task he had undertaken was one of magnitude and difficulty, and his exertions in its successful prosecution have become a matter of history. In 1864 his firm subscribed to the national loan at the rate of from five to ten millions a day. It need scarcely be said that his trust in the government was well placed, and that his house benefited largely by its faith. Secretary Chase at a later time said, "Had it not been for Jay Cooke and Henry Clews, I could never have succeeded in placing the 5-20 loan."

After the war Mr. Clews made banking his distinctive business, though he retained his valuable commission business in government bonds. The revival in railroad interests that followed offered one of the most valuable fields for investments, and his house engaged in the negotiation of railroad bonds in Europe, a line of business in which it became very extensively engaged. The present firm, that of Henry Clews & Co., was formed in 1877, each member pledging himself never to take a speculative risk. Its business has grown until it is now probably wider and more varied than that of any other banking house in the country. There is no man in America whose advice and opinion in matters of finance are more highly prized than those of Mr. Clews.

Mr. Clews has always taken a deep interest in American politics, but merely to the extent of securing good government, he persistently declining to accept an official position. Twice the portfolio of the Treasury Department has been tendered him, and as often the Republican nomination for mayor of New York, but business interests have in each case forced him to decline these proffered honors. He also declined the post of collector of the port of New York, offered him by President Grant, and subsequently conferred upon General Arthur. Yet he has not hesitated to act when reform became imperative, and to him is due the credit of originating and organizing the famous Committee of Seventy, before whose assault the Boss Tweed Ring went down. His views on public or business affairs are broad and liberal, his opinions on the latter topic being particularly expressed in his book entitled "Twenty-eight Years in Wall Street," a work of great literary merit and which has called out highly favorable comment. He served for many years as treasurer of the American Geographical Society and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was one of the founders of the Union League Club, has long been a member of the Union Club, and is connected with many other institutions of the city. Throughout his career Mr. Clews has been noteworthy for industry, perseverance, and unyielding integrity, and his career and character form a worthy example to the growing youth of this country.

GENERAL JACOBO BAIZ.

General Jacobo Baiz, consul-general for Honduras, and extensively engaged in trade with the Central and South American republics, is a native of Venezuela, in which country he was born in 1843, of French and American parentage. He came to New York in 1851, when eight years of age. His grandfather, David Naâr, had previously been in business, in the tobacco trade, in that city, and had suffered the misfortune of being burned out in the great fire of 1835. Young Baiz received an ordinary public school education, and in 1862, when nineteen years old, entered into business for himself, the line of trade chosen by the enterprising young merchant being the shipping of American manufactured goods of every description to Spanish and Portuguese sections of the Central and South American states, Mexico, and the West Indies, and receiving in return the valuable natural productions of these several countries.

The business thus briefly described proved a profitable one, and has been greatly extended by General Baiz, until at present his business connections are very widely extended over the whole region of the American continent south of the United States, and his exports of American products have become very large. The demand for the manufactures of this country has steadily and rapidly grown during recent years, this country gradually absorbing a fair share of the valuable trade which was formerly monopolized by England and other European countries, and at present the shipments of such goods by General Baiz reach the large total value of about $1,000,000 per annum. In return he receives large consignments of the varied and valuable agricultural products of the countries named, including such articles as coffee, india-rubber, skins, hides, indigo, and various other of their more desirable products. Among these he particularly devotes himself to the importation of coffee, carrying to-day large stocks of this material imported from Brazil and other South American countries and the coffee-growing districts of Central America. He was the first to introduce the valuable coffees of Central America into this country to any large extent. General Baiz is an expert in the different grades of coffee, and his judgment of a sample of the fragrant berry stands as an authority in the trade.

He is one of the largest exporters in this country of all kinds of machinery and manufactured products, including carriages, harness, and in short about every class of goods in demand by the citizens of our sister republics of the south. He has over three hundred foreign business correspondents in all parts of the civilized world, and particularly in the countries to which his trade connections principally extend, and has in his employ a staff of fourteen clerks, many of them cultivated linguists, the business of the office being carried on in the English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French languages. General Baiz is himself a linguist of unusual proficiency, speaking all the above-named languages with ease and fluency.

In addition to his business connections with the countries named, he holds also important official relations. In the years 1874 and 1875 he was appointed consul-general for the several republics of Guatemala, San Salvador, and Honduras. The first named two positions he retained until within the past two years, while he still retains the consul-generalship for Honduras. From this country he received, for services rendered in 1886, the title of brigadier-general. During the period of his business career he has served as confidential agent in this country for President Soto, of Honduras, President Barrios, of Guatemala, and President Zaldivar, of San Salvador, a fact which clearly shows the very high regard in which he is held by the authorities of the countries named.

General Baiz is personally a courteous and affable gentleman, no man bearing a higher reputation than he for integrity and just dealing in his special line of trade, while his business enterprise reflects credit upon the city of his adoption. He is a member of the Produce and Coffee Exchanges and of the Chamber of Commerce, and is vice-president of the New York Driving Club. If he has any special weakness, it is in favor of horses, to which he is especially devoted. He was married in 1868 to Miss Seixas, of Charleston, South Carolina, and has three children, Florence, Marguerite, and Arthur, the latter a student at Berkeley School.

HENRY E. G. LUYTIES.

UNTIL a few years ago the city of New York was almost destitute of facilities for the storage of wines. American travelers who visited the famous wine districts of France and Germany and saw with wonder the immense wine-cellars on the Rhine, or the miles of vaults cut in the chalk rocks of the Champagne district, could not come back but with the belief that in this respect America was far behind the Old World. This lack of storage facilities told seriously on the quality of the wines imported to this country, and particularly on that of the Bordeaux, Moselle, and other light wines of Europe. A year or two in New York would render the best of these wines dry and hard, while if they had remained in the even temperature of European cellars they would have steadily improved in quality and value. The inadequate storage-room for such wines is the reason why light wines, either Bordeaux, Rhine, or Moselle, the best and most exhilarating drink for every-day use, have lacked the appreciation here that is given them at every dinner-table in Europe. There it is the quality and character of the wine which help to animate the conversation and add materially to the enjoyment of a good dinner. In the different parts of Europe some one wine has usually the preference over all others. In France it is the famous wine of the Gironde (Bordeaux). In the south of Germany it is the light Rhine or Moselle wine. In the north of Germany it is again Bordeaux. In Belgium and Holland (Belgium especially) the Burgundy wine stands first in appreciation, and many private individuals have wine-cellars of enormous value. In the United States there is nothing comparable to this.

The finest wine-cellars which we have ever seen and which can be compared with the famous establishments on the other side are those of Luyties Brothers & Kessler. They are situated under the approach of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge.

In the year 1866 Henry E. G. Luyties and Gerhard Luyties began in a quiet way the business of importing wines to New York City. In the autumn of 1868 they occupied modest quarters at 166 Front Street, which situation was soon changed for 13 Murray Street, near Broadway, where they remained six or seven years. Thence they removed to 150–152 Duane Street, corner of West Broadway, in which locality they continued seven or eight years. These stores and cellars becoming too small for their growing business, they next occupied stores in Astor's new building, corner of Broadway and Prince Streets, where they had cellars and sub-cellars one hundred and ten feet wide and two hundred and twenty feet deep. Here they remained some ten years.

While still occupying these stores they gradually began to utilize the vaults and arches under the approach of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge for storage purposes. Years of time and a small fortune in money have been spent in fitting up these vaults for their purpose, and they now constitute a magnificent wine-cellar, perhaps equal to the finest to be found in Europe. The immense structure of the bridge can hardly be correctly appreciated unless a visit be paid to this establishment, which now occupies, under a long lease, all the arches and vaults from Park Row to North William Street, and from William to Rose Streets. The bridge has recently been extended on both sides, in order to increase the terminal facilities, and this has proved a further improvement to the cellars, protecting them entirely from the rays of the sun. An idea of the extent of these improvised cellars may be gained when we state that their storage capacity is about one million gallons. They are lighted up by one thousand electric lights, while electric power is used in the transference of wine from cask to cask, and in connection with hydraulic power for the elevators.

Recently the business of Luyties Brothers was consolidated with the long established wine department of G. Amsinck & Co., the firm-name being changed to Luyties Brothers & Kessler. Henry E. G. Luyties, junior partner of the old firm, whose portrait we give, now represents it in New York, Mr. Gerhard Luyties having resided in Europe for some six years past. His place of residence is Hamburg, where a branch house for the purchase and export of wines has been established.

The firm also represents the Aix-la-Chapelle Kaiserbrunnen Company, who ship large quantities of their famous mineral waters to this country. The reputation of these excellent thermal springs for drinking and bathing purposes dates back to Charlemagne, who used the water and the baths with very beneficial effect upon his health.

JOSEPH MATHER SMITH, M.D.

Joseph Mather Smith, of New York City, was born at New Rochelle, New York, in 1789. His father, Dr. Matson Smith, was a distinguished physician of that place, president of the Westchester County Medical Society, foremost in promoting the welfare of the community, and belonged to an old Connecticut family, marrying a daughter of Dr. Samuel Mather, of Lyme, an officer and surgeon in the War of the Revolution, and a descendant of the Rev. Richard Mather, who came from England to this country in 1635.

Dr. Joseph Mather Smith graduated at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1815. During the War of 1812, he was commissioned in 1814 as surgeon's mate of the First Regiment New York Horse Artillery. In 1824 appeared his work entitled "Elements of the Etiology and Philosophy of Epidemics," a volume declared at the time to be "fifty years in advance of the medical literature on its subject," and which was pronounced in the review of it by Sir James Johnston as "doing honor to American Medicine."

In 1826 he was appointed professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, as the successor of the illustrious Dr. David Hosack. Until 1866, the year of his death, thus covering a period of forty years, he uninterruptedly filled either this professorial chair, or the one on Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine. A Memorial Annual Prize in the college now bears his name. In 1829 he was appointed attending physician to the New York Hospital, a position which he held until his decease. In 1831 he married Henrietta M. Beare, daughter of Henry Martin Beare, of New York. She was a most accomplished lady, a descendant of the old New York colonial families of the Rutgers, Lispenards, and Marstons. In 1854 he was elected president of the New York Academy of Medicine. In 1864 he was appointed president of the Council of Hygiene of the Citizens' Association of New York, and it is chiefly due to the efforts of that body that an efficient board of health was established in the metropolis. He was one of the early promoters of the American Medical Association, and his masterly reports, as printed in the first, third, and thirteenth volumes of its Transactions, illustrate the logical arrangement of all his thoughts and the breadth and comprehensiveness of his inquiries. He was the author of numerous discourses and essays which were published; among these may be mentioned "Efficacy of Emetics in Spasmodic Diseases," 1817; "Epidemic Cholera Morbus of Europe and Asia," 1831, published by and at the request of the trustees of the college; "Public Duties of Medical Men," 1846; "Puerperal Fever, its Causes and Modes of Propagation," 1857; "Therapeutics of Albuminuria," 1862.

Dr. Smith was pre-eminently patriotic. He was a Christian gentleman of the old school. Grave, without formality; dignified, yet not haughty; affable, unassuming and universally beloved. He died in New York in 1866, leaving a widow, three sons, and two daughters. All three of his sons did honorable service during the civil war, one in a medical capacity and two in the Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G.

Dr. Wm. C. Roberts, in his eulogium upon Dr. Smith before the New York Academy of Medicine in 1867, in alluding to his writings, remarked: "The style of his written discourses is classical and elegant, exhibiting, without labored attempts at fine writing, depth and beauty of thought and expression, wealth of erudition, abundance and felicity of illustration, and accuracy of logic and syntax."

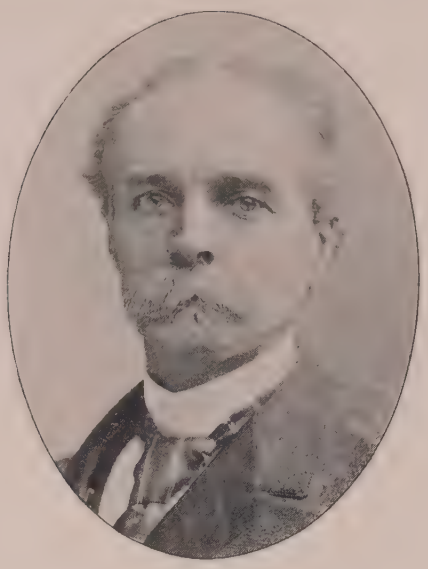
Dr. Elisha Harris closed his biography of Dr. Smith before the New York State Medical Society with these words (Trans., 1867): "Forty years a public teacher in medicine, forty-six years constantly concerned in the active charities of the profession in public hospitals, for more than thirty years a consulting physician whose practical advice and diagnostic aid were widely sought by his brethren, and to the end of his days a progressive and noble exemplar of the great qualities that exalt our profession, the beneficent influence of his life still lives. His memory is embalmed in our hearts, and will not be forgotten by the generations that follow us."

GOUVERNEUR M. SMITH, M.D.

Gouverneur M. Smith was born and resides in New York City, and is the son of the late Joseph Mather Smith, M. D., professor in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, a sketch of whose life appears on the opposite page. His grandfather, Dr. Matson Smith, was a distinguished physician of New Rochelle, New York, who married a daughter of Dr. Samuel Mather, of Lyme, Connecticut, a captain and surgeon in the army of the Revolution and a descendant of the Rev. Richard Mather, who came from England to America in 1635.

Dr. Gouverneur M. Smith, on the maternal side, is connected with such old New York families as the Lispenards, Rutgers, and Marstons, being a great-great-great-grandson of Colonel Leonard Lispenard, member of the first Colonial and first Provincial Congresses. He graduated from the New York University in the class of 1852, received the degree of A.M. in 1855, and belongs to the Delta Phi and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities. In 1855 he graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and in 1856 was appointed physician to the Demilt Dispensary. In 1858 he was one of the delegates from the New York Academy of Medicine to the meeting of the American Medical Association held at Washington, and subsequently represented the Academy in the Medical Society of New York State at Albany. During the civil war he served gratuitously as a medical officer on board the United States Sanitary Commission transport "Daniel Webster." In December, 1862, he was appointed acting assistant surgeon, United States army, and served until the close of the war. In 1864 he was appointed executive officer in charge of the United States Army General Hospital, at which he was stationed, during the absence of the surgeon in command of the post. His father died in 1866, and Dr. Smith was selected as his successor as one of the attending physicians of the New York Hospital, and since 1879 he has been one of its consulting physicians. He has also been one of the attending physicians of Bellevue Hospital, and one of the attending and consulting physicians of the Presbyterian Hospital. From 1875 to 1878 Dr. Smith was vice-president of the New York Academy of Medicine, and since then has been, for about fifteen years, one of its trustees. In 1887 and 1888 he was president of the New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men.

He has written many essays, which have been published in the "Transactions of the New York Academy of Medicine," *Medical Record*, the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, and elsewhere. Of these, his article, "Uses and Derangements of the Glycogenic Function of the Liver," was reviewed in London as being "admirable and suggestive." His essay, "The Epidemics of the Century, and the Lessons Derived from Them," was pronounced by the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, Philadelphia, to be a "scholarly production." His paper, "Wasted Sunbeams — Unused House-Tops," *Medical Record*, April 21, 1888, was quoted from and reprinted in various journals, and very favorably and widely noticed. He has, in a lighter vein, written a number of poems, both of a serious and humorous nature, which have appeared in various periodicals. Among the more notable of his humorous verses may be mentioned "Santa Claus's Mistake," published in *Harper's Monthly*, December, 1888; "An International Congress of Microbes at Berlin," which appeared in the *Medical Record*, January 10, 1891, and "Santa Claus and the Burglar," published in the *Mail and Express*, December 22, 1892. Dr. Smith is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, has been one of the board of managers of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, was one of the incorporators and is treasurer of the Society of the War of 1812, one of the consulting physicians of the St. Nicholas Society, and a member of the Century and Metropolitan Clubs. He is also one of the managers of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor and of the New York Institution for the Blind.



WHITELAW REID.

WHITELAW REID, notable in the newspaper world for his many years of connection with the *Tribune*, that great power in American journalism, was born October 27, 1837, near Xenia, Ohio, of which town his father, a strict Covenanter, was one of the founders. Mr. Reid was educated at the Miami University, where he graduated in 1855. He very early in his career entered into political and newspaper life, making speeches for the Republican party in the Frémont campaign, when not yet twenty years of age, and becoming editor of the Xenia *News*. He soon after became widely known as a ready and able writer by his brilliant letters to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, signed "Agate." He was thus engaged at the opening of the civil war, his letters attracting attention alike from their vigorous style and their trustworthy information. He took part in the war as a volunteer aide-de-camp to General Morris, and afterwards to General Rosecrans in the West Virginia campaign of 1861. Later he served as war correspondent with the Army of the Cumberland and the Army of the Potomac, and was present at the battles of Shiloh and Gettysburg.

In 1863 he accepted the position of Librarian of the House of Representatives at Washington, in which he remained until 1866, contributing meanwhile Washington correspondence to the Cincinnati *Gazette*. After the war he made a journey through the South, and for some time tried cotton-planting in Louisiana and Alabama. The results of his observations while thus engaged were embodied in a book entitled "After the War," which was published in 1866. On his return to Ohio he became one of the proprietors of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and for two years was engaged in writing a book entitled "Ohio in the War." This was published in 1868, and is esteemed as of much historical value.

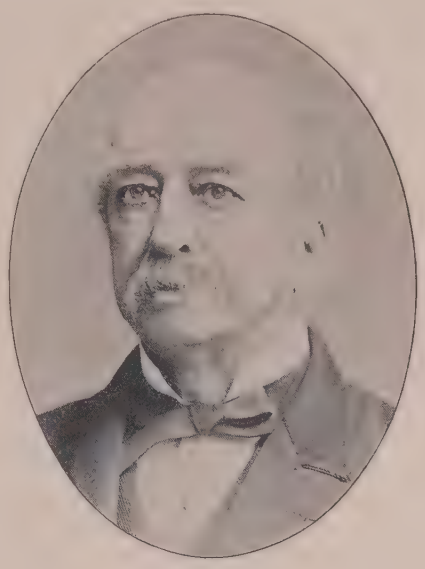
Mr. Reid's connection with the *Tribune* began in 1868, in which year he was invited by Horace Greeley to come to New York and accept an editorial position upon that paper. His ability in this field soon made itself so manifest that he was quickly advanced to the post of managing editor, in which he showed much skill and activity in gathering news, and came into such favor with Mr. Greeley that, when in 1872 he accepted the nomination for the Presidency, he put the whole control of the paper in Mr. Reid's hands. It has remained there since, through its various changes in proprietorship. On the death of Mr. Greeley, which took place immediately after the 1872 Presidential election, Mr. Reid succeeded him as editor-in-chief, while he became the principal owner of the paper. As such he has made the *Tribune* a leading exponent of the principles of the Republican party, and it has remained from that time to this one of the most vigorous and influential organs of the party. His "Memorial of Horace Greeley," an interesting biographical sketch of his late friend and chief, was published in 1873.

In 1872, Mr. Reid was chosen by the Legislature of the State regent for life of the University of New York. He was subsequently twice offered the post of minister to Germany,—by President Hayes and afterwards by President Garfield,—but in both instances the demands of business forced him to decline. Later, in President Harrison's administration, he accepted the French embassy, a post which he filled with honor and dignity, the public appreciation of his services abroad being expressed in dinners by the Chamber of Commerce, the Lotos Club, and other organizations on his return home. The Chamber of Commerce elected him an honorary member, a mark of respect which had been bestowed on only fifteen other men during the century of the Chamber's existence.

Shortly afterwards he was chosen as chairman of the Republican State convention, held to elect delegates to the Republican national convention of 1892. This convention, after nominating General Harrison as its candidate for the Presidency, asked the New York delegation to name a candidate for Vice-President. Mr. Reid was named, and was accepted by a unanimous vote of the convention. His letter of acceptance, and the several speeches which he afterwards made, were among the most effective contributions to the literature of the campaign.

In addition to the works named, Mr. Reid has published "The Schools of Journalism," "The Scholar in Politics," "Some Newspaper Tendencies," "Town Hall Suggestions," and numerous contributions to periodicals, all of a practical character and close adaptation to the trend of thought of the times.

WILLIAM H. APPLETON.



William Henry Appleton, for many years the head of the extensive New York publishing house founded in 1825 by Daniel Appleton, was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, January 27, 1814, being the eldest son of the distinguished publisher. His father, who had carried on the dry goods business at Haverhill, removed in 1825 to New York, starting the same business on Exchange Place in that city, and adding to it the importation of English books. His son, then but eleven years of age, was placed in charge of the book department, at that time a very small one. The store was soon removed to Clinton Hall, Beekman Street, and the sale of dry goods gradually abandoned, the book trade having grown so extensive as to absorb the attention of the proprietor. In 1835 William H. was sent to Europe in accordance with a promise made him by his father in his boyish days. He landed at Liverpool, and went to London, where, without letters of introduction and presenting his personal card only, he quickly made the acquaintance of the heads of the great publishing houses, including William Longmans and John Murray, and was so successful in his business arrangements with these publishers that his father gave him a three months' holiday for travel in Europe, advising him to study while there the conditions of the book trade in Germany.

A year later he made a second journey to London. He made no purchases on this occasion, in consequence of the panic conditions which at that time affected American business, but while there started a permanent agency in Little Britain, and published several books of religious extracts which had a fair sale. In 1838 his father admitted him to partnership, the firm removing to No. 200 Broadway and assuming the title of Daniel Appleton & Co. Ten years afterwards, in 1848, the father retired from business, requesting his son, on doing so, never to sign a check or note without the name of Daniel Appleton written out in full. This request has been faithfully complied with.

A new firm was now organized, composed of William H. Appleton as head, and his brothers John A., Daniel S., George S., and Samuel F. Appleton as subordinate partners. Of these five brothers the last two named have since died, while three grandsons of the originator of the house, William W., Daniel, and Edward D. Appleton, are now members of the firm. William W., the eldest son of the subject of our sketch, became a partner in 1868, and in 1880, on the partial withdrawal from active business of his father, was recognized as manager of the establishment. Yet William H. Appleton, though now advanced in years, has never ceased his close connection with the affairs of the firm, and is still energetic in such details of the business as he keeps in hand.

On the reorganization of the firm in 1848 the business was removed to the corner of Broadway and Leonard Street, and since then, with the growth of the city uptown, has made various removals. In 1881 the retail job and importing branch of the business was abandoned, the publishing department having grown so great that it was necessary to devote sole attention to this department. In 1853 a printing-office and bindery had been established in Franklin Street, but in consequence of the large increase in publishing, it was removed in 1868 to Brooklyn, where nearly a square in extent is occupied for this purpose.

The publications of the house are so numerous and varied that we can name but a few of the more important of them. Among its greatest ventures is the "New American Cyclopædia," the largest and most widely circulated work of its class ever published in this country. This appeared from 1857 to 1863, and a revised edition, greatly improved and increased, was issued from 1873 to 1876. In 1861 began the publication of an "Annual Cyclopædia," which is still published yearly. Among other important issues are the "Popular Science Monthly," the "Cyclopædia of American Biography," the "International Scientific Series," and many valuable art, medical, and educational works.

Soon after the civil war, Mr. Appleton suggested to Rev. J. W. Beckwith, then made Bishop of Georgia, that he would like to honor his promotion by founding an orphans' home in his diocese. This suggestion has culminated in a Church Home for Orphan Girls, daughters of Confederate soldiers, at Macon, Georgia. It is known as the "Appleton Church Home," the name being given in memory of his oldest daughter, who died in China. It is in charge of deaconesses of the Order of St. Katharine, the inmates being given a plain English education and taught all kinds of household work.

OSWALD OTTENDORFER.

Among the Americans of German birth who have achieved distinction in, and became prominent and useful citizens of, this country must be named Oswald Ottendorfer, who, like his friend Carl Schurz, and others of his countrymen who might be named, has won honor in the land of his adoption. He is a native of Austria, where he was born on February 28, 1826, at Zwittau, and educated in the University of Vienna. Graduating there, he was sent to Prague to study law. While he was thus engaged the revolution broke out, and the young student, burning with the spirit of liberty, joined those in revolt against the autocratic government, and fought bravely behind the barricades in the streets of Vienna.

The rebellion was put down with the aid of a Russian army, and with a slaughter like that of a great war. Young Ottendorfer was fortunate enough to escape, and made his way to Leipsic, and thence to Dresden, which was also in revolt against feudal despotism, and where he again took his place behind barricades as a soldier of liberty.

After the suppression of this outbreak he returned to Vienna in 1850, homesick for his native soil, and despite the fact that his life was in danger. He did not remain there long; his friends advised him to fly for safety; like many of the revolutionists he took passage for America, hoping to find in this western land a haven for that liberty of which he was denied the enjoyment at home. He landed in New York without a friend, without money, and quite ignorant of the language of his new home. His classical education was of no use to him here, and it proved no light or easy task to procure even the necessaries of life. His first regular work was in a factory in which all his fellow-workers were Irish, and where he, unable to speak the language, had anything but an agreeable time.

Yet the young emigrant was possessed of spirit and enterprise, and was determined to win his way. On his return home at night from his hard labor, he spent his hours in an earnest study of English, realizing that before he could hope for any success, even in factory work, he must make himself master of that. The record of his first years of life in this country was one of many mutations of fortune, which finally ended in his obtaining a clerkship in the *Staats Zeitung*, a German-American newspaper then struggling for a position among the journals of the metropolis. Here his advantages of education and of native ability came into play, and by dint of industry, integrity, and literary skill he gradually advanced in the office until he was promoted to the responsible position of chief editor.

At that time the *Staats Zeitung* had a circulation of but five thousand, and was maintaining a struggle for existence among its active competitors. Under his intelligent and energetic management the circulation grew with rapidity, and it now has a circulation of sixty thousand, has a magnificent dwelling-place in its publication building, and is undoubtedly the greatest German newspaper in this country, and among the greatest in the world, its influence being felt in Europe as well as in the United States.

In 1859, Mr. Ottendorfer married Mrs. Jacob Uhl, the widow of the late proprietor of the paper, and a woman of noble nature, excellent business traits, and advanced ideas, which rendered her capable of giving him very material assistance in the conduct of their joint venture. What the paper is to-day it owes in great part to her intelligence and cultivated foresight. She clung to it, when it was in straits and she a poor widow, and in its after-period of prosperity, used much of the money made in good works, spending more than half a million dollars in labors of charity, largely in connection with the German Hospital and in educational purposes. She died in 1884, leaving her devoted widower to complete her works of philanthropy.

In 1880, Mr. Ottendorfer, feeling that his health was giving way, made a journey to Europe and visited his native land, where he was received with an ovation of welcome.

He took an active part with his paper in aiding the election of President Cleveland in 1884, being attracted chiefly by Mr. Cleveland's reform sentiments. He is a close personal friend of the President. Reform, indeed, is his platform, and he fights against Tammany dictation to-day as strongly as he did against the Tweed control in 1872. Mr. Ottendorfer may be looked upon as one of our ablest journalists and most public-spirited citizens.

ROBERT HOE.

Robert Hoe, mechanical engineer and manufacturer of printing machinery, was born in New York, March 10, 1839. The American family descended from Robert Hoe, of the hamlet of Hoes, Leicester, England, who came to New York in 1803, and began there the manufacture of printing-presses, constructing and introducing into America the first iron and steel printing machines. Only wooden plates and screw-presses had before been in use. The family is of Saxon origin, Hoe being Anglo-Saxon for High or Hill. On his mother's side Mr. Hoe is of Puritan stock. The first great invention in printing machinery was made by Richard March Hoe, born in New York in 1812, to whose inventive powers we owe the celebrated Hoe's type-revolving press, which makes the impression on both sides of the sheet at the same time. In a single leap the productive power of the press advanced from four or five thousand to twenty thousand impressions per hour, and the Hoe machines were quickly introduced into the leading newspaper offices of the world.

Robert Hoe succeeded to the business built up by his predecessors in the family, and became identified with the progress of the printer's profession, sparing no effort or expense to meet the growing requirements of the printer in all the departments of the typographical art. The eight- and ten-cylinder presses seemed like a finality, yet it was not long before they were superseded in the larger offices by the web-perfecting press, which remarkably increased the productive power of the machine, while requiring less than half the labor formerly necessary. In all the large newspaper offices of to-day the rotary perfecting press is in use, delivering its complete eight-page papers at the extraordinary rate of seven hundred or more per minute.

When these presses had attained a speed of eight or ten thousand per hour, a difficulty arose in the seeming impossibility of delivering beyond a certain rate from the fly. This trouble was obviated in the Hoe establishment in 1877 by a contrivance by which six or eight sheets were laid one above another and then delivered from the fly at one motion. Machines for pasting, folding, and counting were added, and there are Hoe machines now in use which are capable of printing, pasting, counting, and folding ninety-six thousand four-page papers per hour.

This development in the powers of the press has caused an equal development in the business, and what were previously thought very extensive works have been greatly increased. The New York works of the firm occupy the space between Grand, Sheriff, Columbia, and Broome Streets, and possess a floor space equivalent to five acres of ground, which is furnished with a plant of the highest order of efficiency. The branch works in London occupy a block of ground, and are equally well equipped. The firm employs fifteen hundred hands, and has two hundred apprentices, for whose instruction it has provided day and night schools. The Hoe printing-presses are now in all the principal newspaper offices of the United States, Great Britain, Australia, etc., and the demand for them is steadily increasing.

Robert Hoe, the present head of the firm, has always resided in New York, where he takes an active interest in all matters relating to the progress of literature and art. He was one of the founders of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and of its connected industrial art schools. In addition to his city interests he possesses a model stock farm in Westchester County, on which is his summer residence, and where he keeps a choice herd of the best examples of thoroughbred dairy stock from England and the Channel Islands. In his city residence he is the possessor of what is considered the finest private library in New York, if not in America, and which contains numbers of costly treasures. His collection of mediæval, Oriental, and other illuminated manuscripts in vellum is unrivaled in this country, and among his prizes is an unique copy of the original black-letter "Romaunt de la Rose," which cost him over $6000. The library abounds in other costly examples of the typographical art.

LUTHER G. BILLINGS.

LUTHER G. BILLINGS was born in Remsen, Oneida County, New York, of sterling and patriotic New England parentage. Three of his ancestors gave up their lives in the cause of liberty at the battle of Groton Heights, and his father, the Hon. Andrew Billings, engaged as a youth in the War of 1812, taking part in the battle of Sackett's Harbor. He was afterwards for many years a prosperous merchant, became an influential member of the New York Legislature, and for twenty years served as postmaster, receiving his appointment from President Jackson.

The subject of our sketch was the youngest of a large family. At the breaking out of the civil war he, then a youth of nineteen, entered the United States navy as an acting assistant paymaster in the volunteer service. He served throughout the war with marked distinction, and upon more than one occasion received the commendation of his commanding officers for gallant and meritorious conduct.

In June, 1864, he was attached to the United States steamer "Water Witch," in Georgia waters. At night the vessel was attacked by a boarding-party of rebels. When the alarm was given, Mr. Billings jumped from his berth in his night-clothes, secured a pair of revolvers, and made his way to the deck. In a desperate hand-to-hand encounter he killed the Confederate commander and several of his men, and finally saved the life of his captain, who had been overpowered, by killing his assailant. He was himself severely wounded and taken prisoner. After his capture, he was taken to the hospital at Savannah, Georgia, where he remained until his wounds were but partially healed, when he was transferred to the stockade at Macon, and there suffered all the privations of prison life. Determining, if possible, to escape, he joined with some of his fellow-prisoners in digging an underground tunnel to freedom, but just as it was completed and the day had been set for the escape, they were betrayed by one of their own number.

While being transferred to Charleston, South Carolina, he escaped *en route* by jumping from the moving train at Pocotaligo, but, after three days in the swamps, weakened by hunger and fatigue, he was recaptured by the aid of a pack of bloodhounds, when just in sight of the masts of the blockading squadron. After remaining in the jail-yard at Charleston in the "shell" district for about two months, exposed to the fire of our own batteries that were then shelling the city, he was removed to Libby Prison at Richmond, Virginia.

During his prison life he suffered greatly for lack of food and clothing and from sickness consequent upon these deprivations. After several months of most severe prison experience he was at length exchanged on the James River, and on the 3d of March, 1865; was promoted to assistant paymaster. Subsequently, in reward for his gallantry in the fight on the "Water Witch," he was promoted fifteen numbers in his grade for "extraordinary heroism" under the act of Congress providing therefor. On May 4, 1866, he was promoted to the grade of paymaster.

In 1866 he was attached to the "Wateree" on the Pacific coast. While there, the terrible earthquake occurred that destroyed the town of Arica, Peru, the "Wateree" being carried three-quarters of a mile inland and totally destroyed by the great tidal wave that followed. Upon this occasion Mr. Billings received a highly commendatory letter from his commanding officer for the heroic manner in which he endeavored to save life and property.

In 1886 he was selected to organize a system to enable the government to complete the cruisers "Chicago" and "Boston," made necessary by the failure of the contractor. This he did most successfully. He subsequently served on a board appointed to reorganize the business methods and book-keeping of the Navy Department, and as assistant to the paymaster-general. This arduous task was satisfactorily accomplished, and the new method adopted remains in effect.

In 1889 Mr. Billings made a cruise to the west coast of Africa, and completed a three years' cruise as fleet paymaster of the North Atlantic Squadron, on board the flag-ships "Baltimore" and "Philadelphia." In January, 1893, he was appointed purchasing and disbursing officer at New York, and on January 9, 1895, received his final promotion to the grade of pay-director.

NORMAN L. MUNRO.

AMONG the weekly newspaper publishers of New York none have been more active or achieved greater success than Norman L. Munro, the subject of our present sketch. He was born in 1843, at Millbrook, Pictou County, Nova Scotia, being the descendant of a line of sturdy farmers in that agricultural country. This latest descendant of the family had no inclination to cramp his abilities on a farm. He was possessed of great energy and ambition and a strong native spirit of perseverance, and with these qualities, a good character, and a fine constitution, he made his way to New York at the age of twenty-five, with little capital beyond these useful mental and physical possessions.

He obtained his first employment in a publishing house in a minor capacity, but served his employers well, and took every pains to acquire a knowledge of the details of the business. He saw clearly that there was a fortune in the business if judiciously managed, and in those early days, when he had only the savings from a small salary as prospective capital, he resolved that he would one day be a publisher, though he wisely kept this purpose to himself, feeling that in his then position it would merely provoke derision. He worked steadily towards it, however, storing his mind with the practical details of the publishing business, saving what money he could by rigid economy, and in time gaining a sum which he decided was sufficient for his purpose, though it was a very small capital for such an enterprise. This time arrived, he informed his employers that he could serve them no more, as he was about to start a business of his own.

At that time New York possessed two prosperous weekly story papers, the New York *Ledger* and the New York *Weekly*. It was a paper of this kind that the newly-launched publisher had in view, and in September, 1873, the first number of his new enterprise, the *Family Story Paper*, was issued from a small office, No. 169 William Street, a desperately cramped locality as compared with the present palatial quarters of this journal.

The new paper came into existence at an inauspicious time. September, 1873, was the date of beginning of one of the worst panics the country has known; merchants and financiers soon after were failing in thousands, and Mr. Munro's business enterprise seemed to have poor chance of success. His prosperous rivals sneered at the paper as "an insignificant rural sheet," or treated it with silent contempt. But it continued to come, despite their scorn and the business convulsion, and the people began to buy it, seeing in it merit as a purveyor of popular fiction. Slowly at first, then more rapidly, it gained a circulation, reaching a paying basis before the capital of its publisher was exhausted, and continuing to grow until he was obliged to seek larger quarters at Nos. 28 and 30 Beekman Street. Here he was burned out in February, 1876.

This would have been enough to crush an ordinary man. The edition of the newspaper was printed, ready to supply to the trade, and was reduced to ashes. It looked like ruin, but it was not; within an hour after reaching the scene Mr. Munro had formed his plans, given his orders, the labor of replacing the burned sheets was begun, and the *Family Story Paper* and his other publications were on the stands in time. In March, 1893, another fire took place in the great building on Vandewater Street then occupied as the publishing house. Much damage was done and the loss greater than in 1876, but Mr. Munro was now a man of great wealth, and could afford to look on the loss with equanimity.

The circulation of the paper gradually grew until it reached four hundred thousand, and there were added to it several other weeklies in lighter vein. In addition to these Mr. Munro published large numbers of cheap editions of foreign novels and other works, the Munro "Libraries" distributing thousands of such works weekly, many of them of the best literature in the cheapest form.

In one year (1885) he printed and gave away to the subscribers of the *Family Story Paper* fifteen million six hundred thousand novels, or one for each copy issued during the year, many of these works of leading European novelists. In addition, each new story in the *Family Story Paper* is advertised by an eight-page sample copy, millions of which are distributed throughout the United States and Canada. Our sketch of Mr. Munro must end with that finale with which the story of every man's life eventually closes. Despite his fine physique, death came to him within a year of the date of the fire that made havoc in his large establishment. He died February 24, 1894.

ORSON DESAIX MUNN.

Orson Desaix Munn, the subject of this sketch, has been identified with the *Scientific American* publication and patent bureau for almost half a century.

He is a New Englander by birth, his native town bearing his ancestral name.

Mr. Munn was the son of Rice Munn, a successful farmer, and attended school at Monson Academy, that being his native town, until he was sixteen years of age, when he entered the book store of Colonel David P. King, at Springfield, Massachusetts, where he remained two years, and then he returned to Monson and became a salesman and book-keeper in a country store. Soon after reaching the age of twenty-one, at the instance of a former companion, Alfred E. Beach, who was at that time in the office of the New York *Sun*, then owned and conducted by his father, the late Moses Y. Beach, the two boys, Munn and Beach, purchased the *Scientific American* plant, founded a few months before by Rufus Porter, for a few hundred dollars. Mr. Porter was a quaint genius, pregnant with grand, impracticable schemes which never materialized to his profit. This was in the year 1846, and it was then when the firm of Munn & Co., now so widely known, came into existence. It is quite a remarkable coincidence in this changeable age for two men who became associated in business together when mere boys to continue the relationship without change for a period of almost fifty years, as have Mr. Munn and Mr. Beach. Soon after the establishment of the *Scientific American* on a sound financial basis, Munn & Co. added to their business as publishers an agency for procuring letters patents for new inventions, a profession at that time in its infancy. This department of their business increased with rapid strides, and a few years later it was not unusual for their concern to prepare the requisite papers for as many applications for patents in a single month as there were patents issued from the United States Patent Office during the entire twelve months of its first year's existence. Judge Charles Mason, conceded to have been the ablest and best Commissioner of Patents that had ever held the office, resigned that position in 1859, and was soon afterwards engaged by Munn & Co., with whom he remained a long time. Among the noted cases conducted by this firm away back in 1860 was the procuring of the extension for seven years of the Morse Telegraph patent, which was vigorously opposed by some of the most eminent lawyers of that period. Professor Morse, as well as the attorneys of record, always accorded it to Judge Mason's wise and persistent effort that the seven last and most profitable years of the Morse patent were obtained.

At the time of the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia of 1876, Munn & Co. began the publication of a new weekly paper, the *Scientific American Supplement*, which immediately obtained a wide circulation, which it still possesses. The firm also issues, monthly, an *Architects' and Builders' Edition*, and also an edition of the *Scientific American* in Spanish, which circulates largely in our Central American Spanish-reading countries. Munn & Co. also do a large business publishing and importing scientific and engineering books.

Mr. Munn has long been a prominent member of the Union and Union League Clubs, and has resided in the same house thirty-eight years, where he has a valuable collection of choice paintings by some of the most celebrated foreign artists; many of these pictures were obtained by him while residing abroad. Mr. Munn has a handsome summer home in Llewellyn Park, on Orange Mountain, New Jersey. In addition to his park estate he has a farm of one hundred and fifty acres a short distance from his summer home, which is principally stocked with Dutch Belted Cattle, natives of Holland, in which he takes great satisfaction and perhaps some pride.

Mr. Munn was married in 1849 to Julia Augusta Allen, only daughter of Mrs. Elvira Allen, of his native town. Mrs. Munn was attractive in person, gifted with rare intellectual qualities, and was a most devoted wife and mother. She died October 26, 1894, lamented by her family and a large circle of friends.

Mr. Munn has two sons, both of whom are associated with him in the publication and Patent Office Department of the *Scientific American*.

WILLIAM B. ASTOR.

WILLIAM B. ASTOR, son of the celebrated founder of the Astor family and fortune, and after his father the most munificent patron of the Astor Library, was born in New York, September 19, 1792. His early education was obtained in the public schools of New York, but at the age of sixteen his father sent him to Germany, that he might complete his studies at the celebrated University of Göttingen in that country. His residence abroad was during part of the stirring period of the Napoleonic wars, extending to 1812–1813, when Napoleon was organizing his grand army for the invasion of Russia, and to the time when that army came back a broken and disheartened fragment, and the Germans rose in a body to throw off the yoke of conquest which had so long lain upon their necks.

After graduating he returned to his native city, where, in 1818, he married Margaret B. Armstrong, daughter of General John Armstrong, author of the "Newburg Letters," and who had held the high governmental positions of United States Senator, Secretary of War, and minister to France. At the age of twenty-eight he entered his father's counting-house, then the centre of an enormous mercantile business, whose ventures reached to every quarter of the world. During the succeeding five years, however, his father reduced his ventures, and gradually replaced them by interests of a less hazardous character.

At that period New York was but the germ of the monster city which has grown up on its site to-day. It was comprised in a contracted locality in the vicinity of the Battery, and here Mr. Astor lived, while spending the summer season at his father's country residence near Hell Gate, in a locality long since absorbed by the city. In those days travel had not brought the ends of the world together, and a summer trip was a small affair compared with that of the present day. Mr. Astor was brought up in simple, methodical, and abstemious habits, and he lived the life of a plain and unostentatious business man, troubling himself little about social demands or the requirements of fashionable society. In early manhood, indeed, he was fond of sport, was an expert fencer, and enjoyed dancing and social pleasures, but with advancing age he withdrew from these recreations and lived a quiet, domestic, and somewhat austere life. He enjoyed horseback-riding, and employed it largely for out-door exercise, and was also an energetic walker, taking daily walks of miles in length, in rain or shine, until seventy-five years of age. He was, indeed, a man of rugged health and iron constitution, which he preserved by his simple life habits and daily out-door exercise.

Politics, which attract so many, had no charms for Mr. Astor, who regarded them with aversion, and kept sedulously aloof from any connection with party affairs. In his personal relations he was ever kind and courtly in manner, even to the humblest, and devoid of the least ostentation of wealth. Business, indeed, was the pursuit of his life. Not speculative business, however,—the Astors have always avoided that dangerous pursuit, and confined themselves to the safest and most conservative investments. When in 1848 he succeeded to his father's great estate, he was already wealthy in his own right, having been very successful in the fur trade, and occupying the position of president of the American Fur Company.

Mr. Astor's ruling passion was faithfully to perform the various duties which lay within his charge, and neither increase of responsibilities nor advance of age was permitted to withdraw him from a conscientious discharge of these obligations. Under his management the Astor estate was organized into a precise system, which has been since stringently maintained. After his wife's death, in 1872, he resided at his old home with his wife's nephew, Mr. John S. Ainslee, still devoted to business, his leisure being employed in reading the classics of French and English literature. He died November 24, 1875.

To the Astor Library he gave bequests amounting to $550,000, of which $200,000 were in books, his gifts greatly increasing the usefulness of that valuable institution. He left five children—two sons, John Jacob and William, and three daughters, Emily, Alida, and Laura.

BENJAMIN BRANDRETH.

One of the most important industries which is carried on in Sing Sing is the manufacture of Brandreth's Pills and Alcock's Porous Plasters. The factory in which these are made, established in 1837, has an annual yield of one million two hundred thousand boxes of the pills, and of the porous plasters the enormous total of five millions. Since 1864 the government has received from this establishment for proprietary stamps more than $1,000,000.

Benjamin Brandreth, the founder of this great industry, was born in England in 1809. His maternal grandfather was a skillful physician, who enjoyed a large and lucrative practice in a district near Liverpool, while his charitable disposition led him to much gratuitous work among the poor. In the latter field he availed himself of the services of his intelligent and industrious grandson, whom he employed in compounding pills, under his direction, for use in this charitable work. Gaining in this employment knowledge of the composition of the valuable remedies used by his grandfather, with whom he continued to work until he was past twenty-five years of age and had a wife and three children, Mr. Brandreth resolved in 1835 to seek a wider field for the exercise of his medical knowledge in America, his grandfather having died.

Landing in New York, he rented a house in Hudson Street, which he made at once his place of residence and his entire business establishment. The attic was his laboratory, and here he began that business which has since so greatly expanded, he preparing the pills, his eldest son, George, counting the number for each box,—a service for which he was just old enough,—while his wife performed her share of the duty by pasting the labels on the boxes. His cash capital was a modest one, there being but thirty dollars left after he had prepared his first batch of Brandreth's Pills, paid his rent, and met his early advertising expenses.

The pills, however, proved a success from the start. They were the outcome of the years of skill and experience of his grandfather's practice, and their value as a medicine was recognized by the public almost from the beginning. The result was a rapid growth in sales, which soon became so great that the manufacturing facilities of the attic were far overrun. It became necessary to rent the adjoining house, and to employ a considerable corps of assistants. The progress, indeed, was phenomenal, the sales in the second year reaching the high total of four hundred thousand boxes of pills. Dr. Brandreth, who was rapidly growing to be a capitalist, removed his business in 1837, two years after his reaching America, to Sing Sing, where he purchased a considerable tract of ground, and erected buildings on it at such a distance apart as to prevent their total destruction in the event of fire.

In 1848 he purchased an interest in Alcock's Porous Plasters, and in 1857 became the sole proprietor of this popular remedy, the manufacture of which he added to his already very extensive business. The great success which he attained, it must be admitted, was not due solely to the merit of the remedies. The most valuable article must be brought to the attention of the public to gain popularity, and in the art of advertising Dr. Brandreth proved himself an adept. He spent money with great but judicious freedom in this direction, his advertising bills during his business life reaching the grand total of over $3,000,000, while the variety of devices by which he brought his medicine to public attention was very great.

Dr. Brandreth's energy and business capacity quickly brought him into a position of prominence before the people, and in 1850 he was elected to the State Senate. He was again elected to that position in 1858, and served a second term. In 1854 he purchased land in New York and built the Brandreth House, at Broadway and Canal Street, now a property of very great value. He was twice married. His first wife, Harriet Smallpage, of whose useful aid we have spoken, died in 1836. His second wife was Virginia Graham, their family being ten children. For many years he served as president of the village of Sing Sing, and died there February 19, 1880, leaving his business to his six sons, of whom Henry represents the house in England and the others attend to the business in this country.

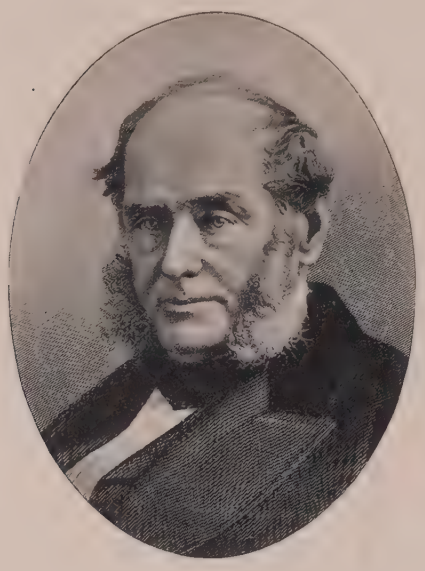
WILLIAM BRANDRETH.

William Brandreth, son of Dr. Benjamin Brandreth, of whose career a sketch has just been given, was born at Sing Sing, New York, October 22, 1842, being his father's oldest son by his second wife. His education was obtained at Mount Pleasant Academy, where he remained until sixteen years of age, when he went to New York City, studied the profession of pharmacy, of which he gained a thorough knowledge, and afterwards entered the wholesale drug establishment of Palanca & Escalante, a Spanish firm. When twenty-one years of ago he made a journey to South America, and traveled extensively in that continent. A considerable period was passed by him in Venezuela, and a year was afterwards spent in the British, Dutch, and Danish West Indies. Leaving these islands, he went to California by way of the Isthmus, and remained there for the succeeding four years, during a portion of which he was engaged in the introduction and sale of medicines, and afterwards in the life insurance business. In this he was highly successful, founding an extensive business.

In 1868 Mr. Brandreth returned to his native town, and became interested there in insurance and real estate operations, in which he was very successful. Two years afterwards he founded the firm of Howland & Brandreth, which for several years carried on a large and lucrative business. His interest in this firm was disposed of in 1876, and he removed to New York, where he opened an office for the purpose of dealing in mines and mineral lands. In this line of business he became familiar with the mineral resources of many portions of the country, and acquired a practical knowledge of metallurgy which stood him in good stead; for while thus engaged he made the acquaintance of W. W. Chipman, who had discovered a method of manufacturing steel directly from the ore, by the action of flame, and at a cost less than half of that of usual steel production. In this Mr. Brandreth grew strongly interested, and became a member of each of the two companies which were formed for the application of the process, the Graphite Steel and Iron Company and the Carbon Iron Company. He is also largely interested in mineral lands in North Carolina, containing mines, as yet undeveloped, of iron, copper, and mica. He is, in addition, one of the proprietors of the manufacturing business left by his father, at the village of Sing Sing, of whose extent we have elsewhere spoken. It may be said here that the firm produces about five million of porous plasters annually, while the yearly production of pills in all the factories of the firm amounts to the great total of two million boxes. Mr. Brandreth pays particular attention to the pill-making branch of the business, his brothers giving more of their time to the porous plaster production.

Few citizens of his native place have given more active attention than he to public improvements. Steam fire-engines and reservoirs for water-supply were introduced into Sing Sing largely through his efforts, and in every local movement of reform or improvement he is warmly interested. In whatever business he has been engaged, he makes it his object to gain a complete knowledge of its details; and in the accomplishment of this purpose no amount of necessary exertion or difficulty can divert him from his purpose or discourage him in its pursuit. It is this element of character which has given him such a grasp of every enterprise he has undertaken and gained for him the reputation of being a thorough-going man of business. His knowledge of the details of the insurance business, for example, is unsurpassed, and much the same may be said of his acquaintance with the other enterprises in which he has been engaged. No advice that can affect the interests of others is ever given by him except after careful and dispassionate examination, and his judgment upon any topic is valued accordingly.

Mr. Brandreth was married in 1868 to Sarah Louise Flint, and has three children, all daughters. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order, with which he has been connected for more than twenty years, and is a member of the St. George's Society in New York, in addition to his membership in his lodge at Sing Sing.



AMBROSE C. KINGSLAND.

Among those who have played an active and leading part in making the city of New York what it is to-day, few are deserving of more honor and credit than Ambrose C. Kingsland, who during his whole life was closely identified with the growth and progress of the metropolis. He was born in that city in 1804, his father, Cornelius Kingsland, being a native of Passaic, New Jersey. Early in life Mr. Kingsland lost his father by death, and at the age of seventeen he began the wholesale grocery business in partnership with his brother, under the firm-name of D. & A. Kingsland.

The two young men were very active and energetic, being possessed of excellent business judgment and a youthful spirit of enterprise, and their business rapidly prospered, in time becoming exceedingly lucrative. To their wholesale grocery line they added that of sperm-oil, then a class of goods for which there was an active demand, and in the fostering of this new branch of business were led to establish a line of ships to Liverpool, which was continued throughout the remainder of Mr. Kingsland's life.

His energies were not confined to the details of his extensive business interests. He had the enlightened foresight to perceive in advance the future development of the city, and the business judgment to take advantage of this prospective growth in the value of real estate. Large purchases of land within the city limits were made by him, in locations which insured their quick increase in value, and he soon grew rich through these investments, his judgment regarding the career of the metropolis being fully borne out by the event.

Mr. Kingsland was always deeply interested in political affairs, and in particular took an earnest part in municipal politics. In 1851 he became a member of the Old-Line Whig party, and in that year received the nomination of this political organization for mayor of New York, his opponent being Fernando Wood, at that time one of the most prominent men in New York politics. The confidence in the integrity and business wisdom of Mr. Kingsland felt by his fellow-citizens was shown in the result of the election, he being chosen mayor over his powerful opponent by a majority of four thousand votes. As mayor he justified the esteem and confidence of his constituents. Among the events of his administration was the visit to the city of the renowned political exile, Louis Kossuth. It devolved on Mr. Kingsland, as chief magistrate, to receive this illustrious friend of liberty, who during his stay in the city enjoyed the hospitality of the mayor at his home. Mr. Kingsland's public life brought him into intimate association with many other distinguished men, and he was in particular an ardent friend and admirer of Henry Clay.

He was married to Mary Lovett, and had a family of seven children, five of them being sons. He purchased the tract of land known as Beekman's Point, in the township of Mount Pleasant, north of the city, being a portion of the old Philipse estate, and embracing the old manor-house, a sturdy old brick residence which was of pre-Revolutionary age. On this Mr. Kingsland, having sold his former country-seat near Sunnyside, built in 1854 a handsome stone residence, on a peninsula which extends into the Hudson. This delightful place, surrounded by lofty trees, and affording from its piazza a broad outlook over the noble stream, became his favorite residence, which he made his home during the greater portion of the year, and where he died on October 13, 1878. This mansion is now the residence of his son, Albert A. Kingsland.

Mr. Kingsland's whole business career was one of excellent judgment and great success, and he left his children a large estate. In the exercise of his official duties he was earnestly faithful to the trusts under his care, and alike as private citizen and public official enjoyed the respect and confidence of all who knew him.

CORNELIUS K. GARRISON.

Cornelius Kingsland Garrison was born near West Point, New York, March 1, 1809. He is descended from old New York families, his ancestry on both sides being among the earliest settlers of New Amsterdam. His father, Oliver Garrison, had become reduced to poverty, and the boy had to begin the business of life at an early age, he being employed at thirteen in the Hudson River carrying trade in summer, while studying in winter. At the age of sixteen he began the study of architecture in New York City, spending three years in this employment. This was followed by five years of practical life in Canada, where he was engaged in erecting buildings and constructing steamers for lake traffic. In this work he showed great ability, and was so successful that he was made superintendent of the Upper Canada Company, a corporation extensively engaged in the development of the newer regions of the Dominion.

Border difficulties arising between the United States and Canada, Mr. Garrison soon gave up this position and returned to the States, where he became engaged in enterprises in the vicinity of New Orleans and elsewhere on the lower Mississippi. He was here when gold was found in California, and at once made his way to Panama, where he established a bank for the purpose of doing business with the tide of emigrants to the gold-diggings. The bank proved very successful, and in 1852 he went to New York, proposing to establish a branch bank there. This purpose, however, was abandoned in favor of an alluring offer made him, that of San Francisco agent of the Nicaragua Steamship Company, with a salary of $60,000 a year.

Mr. Garrison spent his next seven years in California, during the period of the phenomenal early growth of San Francisco. The company whose agency he had assumed was, on his taking charge of its affairs, almost on the verge of bankruptcy, but within a few months the tide of its affairs turned, under his skillful management, to a great prosperity. Indeed, so great was the confidence which was felt in his ability and integrity, that before he had been six months in San Francisco he was elected mayor of the city. This office he administered as he administered private business, with energy, honesty, and earnest public spirit, he being the first mayor to suppress the rampant spirit of immorality that prevailed and establish law and order in the new city. Public gambling and Sunday theatricals were vigorously rebuked in his first message, and reform in the finances and other municipal interests urgently demanded. And what he said he meant. He unceasingly waged war against these public evils, and during his term of service did much to purify the polluted atmosphere of the city of the Golden Gate.

He served as mayor gratuitously, his salary being distributed among the orphan asylums of the city. Among his reforms was the securing good educational facilities for San Francisco. The industrial development of the State was much aided by him, he being instrumental in the building of the first Pacific railroad, in the establishment of a steamship line to Australia and China, and in various other projects for the advancement of the interests of the Pacific region.

In 1859 Mr. Garrison returned to New York, where he became concerned in various successful financial enterprises, and particularly in steamship concerns, he becoming one of the leading proprietors of steamships in this country. To this he owed the familiar title of Commodore, by which he was afterwards generally known. During the civil war he was of great assistance to the government, Butler's Ship Island expedition in particular being fitted out by him almost entirely, and at his expense. At a later date he founded the New York and Brazil Steamship Line, at that time the only mail line on the Atlantic carrying the American flag. He also established a large South American trade in connection with his son, William R. Garrison, and was concerned in important business enterprises in San Francisco, Chicago, and St. Louis. He died May 1, 1885. He was a man of the greatest public spirit and of the warmest sentiment of benevolence, his charities being numerous but unostentatious.

EDWARDS PIERREPONT.

Judge Edwards Pierrepont, distinguished in the legal and judicial circles of New York, was born at North Haven, Connecticut, November 4, 1813. His ancestry extends far back in the history of his native State, one of his forefathers, Rev. James Pierrepont, having been one of the chief founders and promoters of Yale College. In England the family can be traced back to a companion of William the Conqueror, and includes dukes, marquesses, and earls in its line of descent.

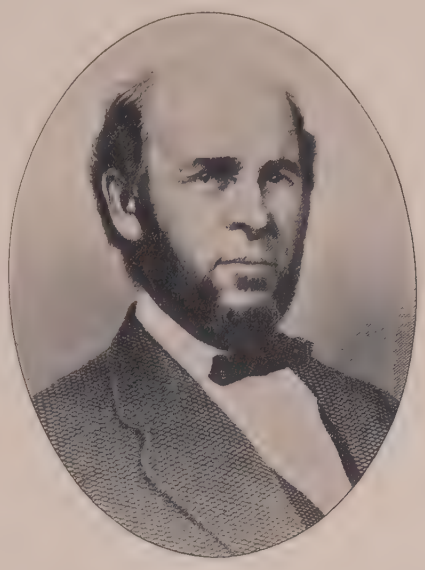
Mr. Pierrepont was educated at the Hopkins Grammar School, of New Haven, and afterwards at Yale, completing his studies at the New Haven Law School. In 1840, believing that the West was the true field for men of ambition, he went to Ohio, where, in partnership with the Hon. P. B. Wilcox, he practiced law till January, 1846, when he returned to the East and settled in the city of New York. Here he quickly gained a reputation as a lawyer of unusual ability, and became so highly considered among the profession that in 1857 he was elected judge of the Superior Court, to succeed Chief-Justice Oakley, then recently deceased. This judgeship was resigned by him in 1860, he returning to the practice of law.

Up to the civil war period Judge Pierrepont had been a strong Democrat. He had prophesied the coming struggle two years before it came, and on the rebellious uprising of the slave-power at once proclaimed himself a supporter of the Union and a sustainer of President Lincoln's administration, speaking to that effect on April 20, 1861, at a meeting of loyal Democrats convened for the same purpose. In association with prominent New Yorkers he formed the Union Defense Committee of New York City, an organization which collected for the government over one million dollars. He also, with Thurlow Weed and William M. Evarts, presented to President Lincoln a message of fidelity of the Empire City to the cause of the Union. In 1862 he and Major-General Dix were appointed as a commission to try prisoners confined in the prisons and forts of the United States on charges of disloyalty, treason, and rebellion. In 1865 he worked efficiently for the second election of Lincoln, as a leader of the loyal Democrats, was on the New York committee of citizens who attended the Martyr-President's funeral, and in 1867 was employed by the government to conduct the prosecution against John H. Surratt, indicted on the charge of aiding in the murder of President Lincoln. In the same year he served as a member of the New York State constitutional convention.

In the two campaigns of Grant for the Presidency (in 1868 and 1872) Judge Pierrepont strongly supported him. Many of his campaign speeches have been published, and are notable political documents. On the first election of President Grant he was appointed United States attorney for the southern district of New York. This position he resigned in 1870, on the occasion of the assault upon the Tweed Ring, that he might assist in the prosecutions brought by the "Committee of Seventy." In 1875 he became a member of Grant's cabinet as Attorney-General, a post of duty in which he tried many important government cases, among them the Union Pacific Railroad and the Arkansas Hot Springs suits. In May, 1876, he left the cabinet to become United States minister to England. He had before, in 1873, been offered, but declined, the post of minister to Russia.

Judge Pierrepont remained in England till 1878, showing "great tact and ability" in his handling of affairs, and gaining such popularity that the University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.C.L. It may be said here that in 1871 Columbian College, of Washington, and in 1873 Yale College, conferred on him the degree of LL.D. On his return from England he retired from political life and resumed his legal practice, handling, in the succeeding period, many important cases. He was one of the founders and governors of the Manhattan Club, but when the rebellion broke out he left that organization to join the Union Club. In the last three years of his life he was an invalid, suffering from nervous prostration, superinduced by the loss of his son. He died March 6, 1892.

WILLIAM HENRY WEBB.



WILLIAM HENRY WEBB, the famous ship-builder of the metropolis, was born in New York City on June 19, 1816, being descended on the father's side from some of the oldest of New England settlers, and on the mother's side from Huguenot parentage. The Webbs played an important part in colonial history, one of them being present with General Wolfe at the taking of Quebec, while several of them were soldiers in the Revolutionary War. Isaac Webb, Mr. Webb's father, was a great ship-builder in his day, and his son naturally took to the profession, though against his father's wish. He was educated in the Columbia College Grammar School, where he showed unusual mathematical ability. Yet as a boy he loved to play around his father's ship-yard, and at the age of twelve built a small skiff with his own hands. Before he was fifteen he had built other boats, one of them a small paddle-boat. Despite his father's disapproval, he persisted in studying naval architecture, and while still an apprentice began the building of five vessels under sub-contract with an older apprentice named Townsend. These included several oceanic packet-ships.

He was then only twenty-three, and had worked so hard and unremittingly as to feel the strain severely. He therefore felt it necessary to take a period of rest and change of scene, and was in Europe, spending his time in inspecting docks and ship-yards, when, in 1840, the news of his father's death reached him. He hastened home, found the business in a condition not much to his satisfaction, and at once formed a partnership with Mr. Allen, his father's partner. This lasted only till 1843, when the whole business fell into young Webb's hands, and from that time forward its success was phenomenal.

His first labor was in the building of ten vessels for new parties,—not former patrons of the yard,—and his business increased and widened till, by the time of his retirement from active work in 1869, he had built in all one hundred and fifty vessels, among them being packets in the London, Liverpool, and Havre trade, ocean steamships, and war-vessels of the greatest tonnage known to that time. The output of his yard was unequaled in tonnage by any other yard of the period either in this country or abroad, and on his retirement he was one of the largest ship-owners in the United States.

We cannot attempt to name the many great vessels constructed by Mr. Webb. The "California," the first steamer that entered the Golden Gate of San Francisco, was built by him, as well as nearly all the Pacific Mail Company's steamers. His first war-vessel, the "General-Admiral," was built for Russia. It was launched in 1858, and proved to be the swiftest war-vessel set afloat up to that time. Its model has since been widely copied, and has revolutionized the build of war-vessels of that description. The Russian government received her with enthusiasm, and presented Mr. Webb a gold box encircled with diamonds and adorned with other precious stones. Orders came from other countries in Europe, a large one from Spain,—which, however, was canceled on threat of a civil war,—and subsequently an order from Italy for two iron-clad screw frigates, the "Re d'Italia" and "Re di Partogallo." These were the first iron-clads built in this country that crossed the Atlantic, and were of unusual speed for that date. Victor Emmanuel was so pleased with them that in 1876 he conferred on Mr. Webb the Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus, one of the most coveted orders of knighthood in Europe.

Mr. Webb's next great achievement was the building of the iron-clad "Dunderberg" for the American government. The war was at an end, however, before its completion, and having received a magnificent offer for it from the French government, he succeeded in having his contract with this government canceled, and sold it to France. There it was christened the "Rochambeau," and remains to-day one of the most formidable war-vessels in the world.

Mr. Webb was one of the original and largest shareholders in the Panama Railroad Company, but sold out his interest in 1872 at a large advance. He was thrice offered nomination for mayor of New York, by different political parties, but in every case declined. His greatest public achievement was the overthrow of the Aqueduct Commission, by which millions of dollars were saved to New York. The last, and one of the best, act in his career was the founding of Webb's Academy and Home for Ship-builders, a noble institution for the teaching of ship-building to young men free of cost, in the establishment of which he expended more than $2,000,000.

JAMES RIDLEY TAYLOR, M.D.

Of Dr. James Ridley Taylor we have the unusual story to tell that he entered the medical profession after middle life, at the end of a long career passed in the pursuit of mechanical science, and marked by the production of various useful inventions. He was a native of Scotland, his father having been a teacher in the Ayr Academy, in which well-known institution the careers of several eminent men had their source, among them the late President McCosh, of Princeton College, New Jersey. Skill in mechanics is hereditary in the Taylor family, Dr. Taylor's uncle, John Taylor, of Dalswinton, Dumfriesshire, having, in connection with the inventor Symington, constructed a marine engine and conducted successful experiments in steam navigation on Dalswinton Lake as early as 1785, years before Fulton devoted his attention to the same object.

Dr. Taylor's father was poor, and was the father of nine children. He had it in view that his son James should enter the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, but the enterprising youth, not wishing to be an expense to his parent, determined to seek his own fortune, and, just fifty-five years ago, landed as a young man in Canada with this purpose in view. He had no trade, and worked for some time as an untrained laborer, but with an energy and ability that quickly gained the confidence and good-will of his employers, while his mechanical talent quickly indicated itself.

The young adventurer was too ambitious, and too well aware of his own powers, to remain long in so subordinate a position, and before long hung out a sign for himself as mechanical engineer, despite the fact that he was largely destitute of technical knowledge of or experience in mechanics. Orders soon came to him, however, and he began to make money. It was not long before his marked faculty for invention displayed itself, and his business developed until, a few years before the outbreak of the civil war, he found himself at the head of the Marine Iron Works, in Goereck Street, New York City. Here he was on the high-road to fortune. As president of the Board of Iron Founders of New York he became known throughout the whole country, while his fine ability as an engineer was everywhere acknowledged, and his opinions on difficult mechanical problems were eagerly sought by ship-builders and engineers. Among the improvements in mechanical appliances made by Dr. Taylor may be mentioned those in connection with the petroleum industry, for the clarifying and preparing for market this valuable natural product. His works for this purpose were at Seventeenth Street and the East River. They were not run long. Fire swept them away, and they were not rebuilt.

Dr. Taylor, however, is best known in the world of mechanics for his valuable improvements in machinery in connection with ships' anchors. These were originated, indeed, by Thomas Brown, a captain in the British navy, who came to this country in 1853. Dr. Taylor purchased the patents and doubled their value by his improvements. They were early adopted in the British navy, and in the American navy in 1856, and there is now no naval vessel or large steamer which is not equipped with Taylor's devices for raising and lowering anchors.

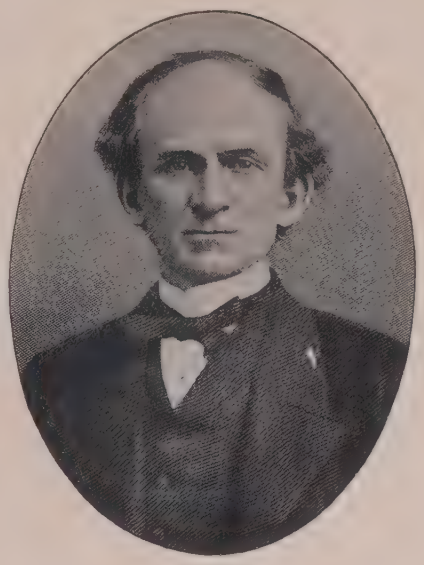
Dr. Taylor retired from business with a fortune in 1866. In 1867, after a journey to Europe, he organized the East River Improvement Association for the removal of the rocks at Hell Gate. This, as is known, has been accomplished. But the most interesting part of his career is his study of medicine. He became interested in this science in 1870, when his son, now Dr. Robert Taylor, was attending lectures at Bellevue College. The father at once entered the college, where he studied especially orthopedic surgery, a field of practice in harmony with his mechanical turn of mind. He graduated in 1874, and afterwards studied at Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, where he also graduated. From that time forward he was actively engaged in surgery, becoming assistant to the chair of clinical and operative surgery in Bellevue Hospital, and surgeon to its bureau of medical and surgical relief to the outdoor poor. He was a member of the American Medical Association, of the New York County Medical Society, and the East River Medical Association, and Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine. He did not seek private practice, but devoted himself to philanthropic service. He was a popular member of the Lotos Club, and was skilled in the use of the artist's pencil. In addition, he contributed valuable papers to the medical journals, including "Fractures of the Long Bones and their Treatment" and others. He died March, 1895.

ETHAN FLAGG.

ETHAN FLAGG, for years one of the most prominent citizens of Yonkers, New York, was born in West Hartford, Connecticut, July 20, 1820, his mother, Lydia Wells Flagg, being a niece of Lemuel Wells, the last proprietor of the old manorial estate of Frederick Philipse. After his period of education, Mr. Flagg became connected with a mercantile house in Boston, with which he remained for two years, gaining there a satisfactory knowledge of business affairs. Thence he removed to Yonkers, of which he remained a citizen during the remainder of his life. At that time this place was but a village settlement, at the mouth of the Nepperham, but Mr. Flagg was convinced from the beginning of his residence there that it presented excellent opportunities for development, and he saw in its promise of progress a good field for his own business career.

Judicious purchases in the vicinity brought him in time into the possession of a considerable portion of the old Philipse manor above mentioned, formerly belonging to his grand-uncle; and, largely through his suggestion and personal activity, the city of Yonkers of to-day was laid out and its growth stimulated. While thus engaged in the advantageous development of his estate and of the city with whose progress his own career was identified, he was equally solicitous for the progress of the place in its mental and moral aspects. Every institution that seemed likely to inure to the advantage of Yonkers in this direction was liberally and actively supported by him, he giving both personal service and financial support to every public-spirited enterprise.

From time to time he was chosen by his fellow-citizens, who held him in high respect and esteem, to fill the principal positions connected with the government of the village and the subsequent city. Among the offices thus held by him were those of membership in the original board of trustees of the village, of alderman and member of the common council of the city, of member and subsequently president of the board of water commissioners, and on several occasions of membership in the board of supervisors of Westchester County. In political opinion he was an earnest supporter of the Republican party, though by no means a partisan when any question of patriotism and public duty arose. During the civil war no man gave more hearty support to the government than he, particularly in regard to the steps taken towards a mitigation of the horrors of warfare.



In the business affairs of Yonkers he played an active part, being, while never rash, never so cautious as to endanger success. The First National Bank of the city was fostered by him, he being a member of its board of directors from its origin. The same may be said of the Yonkers Savings Bank, which he served as president from its inception till the time of his death. In his business relations he was distinguished alike for sound judgment in the management of affairs and for acute discrimination concerning the characters of the men with whom he was brought into contact. Natively honorable in all his doings, he looked for and honored integrity in others, while not exposing himself to being victimized by those of untrustworthy character.

Mr. Flagg, shortly after his arrival at Yonkers, took part in the efforts making to found a church of the Dutch Reformed religious society at that place. A few years later he became as actively interested in the building of the First Presbyterian Church, to which he gave liberally, and aided it by his advice and personal efforts. The valuable plot of ground on which it stands was his exclusive gift, while he contributed largely in money to its erection and subsequent support. He delighted in works of practical benevolence, and one of the most prominent traits in his character was the desire to help men who proved willing to help themselves. Many of the more prosperous citizens of the place have him to thank for their first start in life. Mr. Flagg died in Yonkers, October 11, 1884.

JOHN DAVID WOLFE.

John David Wolfe, merchant and philanthropist, was born in New York City, July 24, 1792, being the grandson of John David Wolfe, who emigrated from Saxony to America early in the past century. His father, David Wolfe, served, with his brother Christopher, through the Revolutionary War, a portion of the time as quartermaster in Washington's army. Afterwards he became a hardware merchant, at the corner of Maiden Lane and Gold Street, New York. This business his son inherited, and conducted at first in partnership with his cousin Christopher, and afterwards with Mr. Bishop, under the firm-name of Wolfe & Bishop.

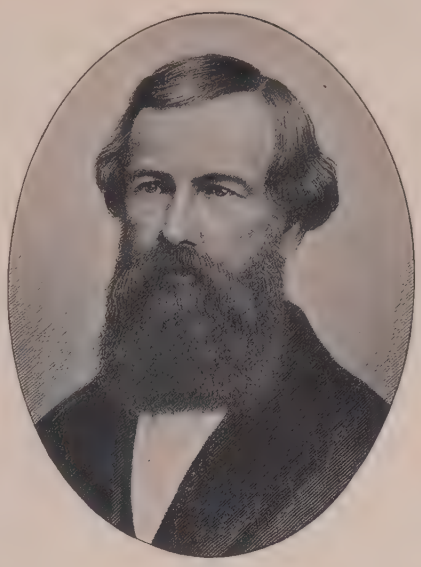
As a business man Mr. Wolfe proved highly successful, while the real estate in which he invested his savings was so judiciously chosen as rapidly to increase his wealth. The result was that at the age of fifty he was enabled to retire from business with an ample fortune. He continued to live for thirty years longer, devoting himself with warm-heated benevolence to the works of charity in which he had indulged from his earliest business life.

Mr. Wolfe's benefactions were open-hearted and generous, every worthy cause receiving aid from his hands; but they were made wisely and with discrimination. He considered fully the needs of institutions and how they could best be met, gaining a satisfactory knowledge of the purposes, conditions, and management of every charity which he proposed to aid financially. He was particularly interested in the relief of aged people and orphans, and in the amelioration of the condition of the inmates of prisons; and was also earnestly interested in the causes of religion and education. Of the work done by him in this direction may be mentioned his founding of a high school for girls and "Wolfe's Hall," at Denver, Colorado, a diocesan school for girls at Topeka, Kansas, and donations to Kenyon College and other educational institutions. He built a house for crippled and destitute children and for impoverished Christian men in Suffolk County, New York, and, with Mrs. Peter Cooper, founded the Sheltering Arms Charity, in New York City. He was president of the Working-women's Protective Union, vice-president of the New York Hospital, and officially connected with many other charitable institutions.

In religious faith Mr. Wolfe was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was for a long time a vestryman of Trinity, after which he became senior warden of Grace Church. He prepared and distributed at his own expense a "Mission Service" composed of extracts from the Book of Common Prayer, which was highly commended and translated into several European languages. In all more than one hundred and thirty thousand copies were circulated. His gifts to the Church were large, particularly to the dioceses of Nebraska, Colorado, and several other Western States, in some of which he supplied almost the entire educational structure of the diocese. This work was done so unostentatiously that few were aware of it. We have not space to mention in detail all the benevolent and public-spirited labors of Mr. Wolfe, and may conclude by saying that he was president of the American Museum of Natural History, and was the most enthusiastic and efficient promoter of its objects.

Mr. Wolfe was married to Dorothea A. Lorillard, daughter of the second Peter Lorillard. They had two daughters, of whom only one, Catharine Lorillard, survived to aid and encourage her father in his benevolent purposes, and after his success to continue his benefactions with a freedom and wisdom not surpassed by those of her father. Mr. Wolfe personally was a man of the most amiable and lovable qualities. At home he was quiet, kindly, and considerate, unruffled by domestic annoyances, and possessed a genial temperament which nothing seemed capable of disturbing. In these qualities his daughter, who was like him in attributes, sustained and encouraged him, being the comfort and help of his declining days. He died May 17, 1872, in his eightieth year.

ELISHA G. OTIS.



Elisha G. Otis, the well-known inventor of the Otis Elevator, and the descendant of a family which has played a highly important part in the history of this country, was born in Vermont, August 3, 1811, his father, Hon. Stephen Otis, being a member of the Legislature of that State, and a man of distinguished ability. His business was that of a farmer, and his son worked diligently on the farm until his nineteenth year of age, when he first began to turn his attention towards mechanical pursuits.

About this time he left his home at Halifax, Vermont, and made his way to Troy, New York, in which city he was engaged during the succeeding five years in building operations. While here, in June, 1834, he married Miss Susan A. Houghton, of Halifax, Vermont. Four years afterwards he returned to Vermont, and there engaged in the manufacture of wagons and carriages, a line of business in which he continued till 1845. His wife died during this interval (in 1842), leaving two sons, Charles R. and Norton P. Otis. In August, 1846, Mr. Otis married again, his second wife being Mrs. Betsy A. Boyd.

Shortly afterwards Mr. Otis removed to Albany, New York, and there took a position in a large manufactory, in which he had charge of the construction of machinery. He continued thus engaged for four years, when he started a factory of his own. This undertaking proved unsuccessful, and he found himself obliged to give it up and accept a position offered him at Hudson City, as superintendent of a machinery works at that place. In 1852, the year after his entering this establishment, its business was removed to Yonkers. Mr. Otis went with it, and here took entire charge of the machinery department of what was then called the "Bedstead Factory." He was also overseer of the erection of some of the buildings needed for the operations of the firm.

While thus engaged, his inventive powers became usefully tasked. In the equipment of the factory it was found necessary to construct an elevator, and the building of this Mr. Otis took in hand, developing some useful devices, of which the most important was one to prevent the fall of the platform in case the lifting rope should break. This idea, now recognized as indispensable to the safety of elevators, was then so novel as to enlist the favorable attention of some New York manufacturers, and Mr. Otis soon received an order for several of these machines for use in that city. In this modest way began that elevator business which has now assumed gigantic proportions.

For a number of years afterwards Mr. Otis continued connected with the Bedstead Manufacturing Company, while building elevators as orders came in, and engaging in numerous other branches of mechanical industry. Eventually he left the service of the company, and leased a part of their building, in which he began a general manufacturing business of his own. On the occasion of the World's Fair in New York he placed on exhibition a small elevator, containing the improvements he had made to that time. Here he attracted much attention by getting on the platform, running it up to some distance, and then cutting the supporting rope, demonstrating in this way that it did not depend on the rope for safety. In this way the invention was brought strongly to public attention, orders began to come in more rapidly, and the demand increased until, at the time of the death of Mr. Otis, which took place in April, 1861, it had become the principal branch of his manufacturing enterprise, and the Otis Elevator had won a wide-spread reputation. Its later history will be given in the biographical sketches of his sons.

Mr. Otis was a man of high mechanical and inventive ability, and of great energy and enterprise. Business was to him rather recreation than labor, and many of his most original ideas were worked out during his hours of leisure. His inventions were numerous, and several of them very ingenious and useful. Among these were an automatic steam plow, a rotary oven, and a bridge for carrying railroad trains across a river without a draw, yet without impeding navigation. From youth he entertained ardent temperance and anti-slavery views, and was an earnest member of the Methodist Church.

FRANK LESLIE.

THE great New York publishing house of Frank Leslie owes its inception to the enterprise and intelligence of a young Englishman, who had the quick judgment to perceive the wide field for illustrated journalism which lay open in this country forty years ago, and the energy to seize upon and improve the opportunity. Frank Leslie —or Henry Carter, to give him his original name—was born in Ipswick, County of Suffolk, England, March 29, 1821, the son of Joseph Carter, a prosperous glove manufacturer. The father intended young Henry for a commercial life like his own, and, after giving him a good English education in his native town, made a place for him in his glove factory.

This occupation proved repugnant to the ambitious youth, whose native inclination was for the life of an artist, and who, while still a boy, developed unusual talent in this his predestined occupation, in which he did some highly creditable work while still at school.

His father, however, opposed this predilection, which to his mind meant failure, and sent the boy, when seventeen, to London, to enter a large dry-goods establishment kept by his uncle. He could not have taken a more injudicious step for the accomplishment of his purpose. The young artist was not long in London before he began to send sketches to the *Illustrated London News*, then just started, and the pioneer among illustrated journals. These sketches were promptly accepted by the paper, and he soon became a regular contributor, his work bearing favorable comparison with that of such men as Linton and Landells. His sketches were signed "Frank Leslie," a *nom de crayon* taken by him from a favorite novel. Before he was of age he had quite cut loose from mercantile pursuits, and at the age of twenty was placed in charge of the engraving department of the *News*. Here he had an admirable opportunity to improve himself in his chosen profession, and to gain a practical acquaintance with all the details involved in the publication of an illustrated newspaper.

The young artist, after remaining for some years in his position on the *News*, developed an ambition to start an illustrated paper of his own, and with this purpose in view he crossed the ocean, in 1848, to New York, which he had selected as the best field for his projected venture. Here he found that the fame of "Frank Leslie" had preceded him, but nobody had heard of Henry Carter. This fact seriously interfered with his new purpose, and he finally found it desirable to adopt his *nom de plume* as his legal name, and became Frank Leslie by act of Legislature. This name he ever afterwards bore.

Lacking capital, his early experience in the New World was as an artist on the rather rude "picture papers" which then existed, including *Gleason's Pictorial* and the *Illustrated News*. Having vainly sought a partner with money, he at length decided to start with no capital but his artistic skill, and on December 14, 1855, issued the first number of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*. He found himself at once in the midst of difficulties, chief among them the lack of capital. But the tide soon turned in his favor. The paper was ably conducted, its illustrations were of a superior character, and its editor and proprietor was enterprising in presenting to the public pictures of the most interesting passing events. By the end of the civil war it was firmly established, and Mr. Leslie added to it from time to time other journals, including the *Chimney Corner*, the *Boys' and Girls' Weekly*, *Pleasant Hours*, *Lady's Journal*, *Popular Monthly*, *Sunday Magazine*, and *Budget*, all still flourishing. To these he added the *Illustrirte Zeitung*, a German pictorial paper, and three illustrated annuals.

Frank Leslie deserves to be entitled the founder of illustrated journalism in America. In addition to his rare merit as an artist and engraver, he had excellent literary ideas, and knew just how to cater for the public. He was master of the whole establishment, and understood its every detail. Nothing could go wrong in any department but he was able to straighten it out at once.

In 1877 a temporary embarrassment forced him to make an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. In 1879 a tumor appeared in his neck, which could not be removed without severing the jugular vein, and he died on the 10th of January, 1880, almost his last words being a request to his wife to "Go to my office, sit in my place, and do my work until my debts are paid." It need scarcely be said that Mrs. Frank Leslie has fully carried out this wish of her dying husband, after a long succession of obstacles, and has, by her subsequent success in business, fully demonstrated the ability of a woman to manage successfully great business interests.

COMMANDER JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT.

Commander Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright was born in the city of New York in July, 1821, and was killed in battle at Galveston Bay on January 1, 1863. He was a son of the well-known prelate of the same name, so long the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York.

Commander Wainwright entered the navy as a midshipman in June, 1837, and performed the usual sea-duty of his grade until, in 1842, he was ordered to the Naval School, then at Philadelphia. He became a passed midshipman in 1843, in 1849 an acting master, and was commissioned as lieutenant in September, 1850. His service in the "Lexington," "San Jacinto," "Saratoga," "Dolphin," and other vessels did not differ from that of most junior lieutenants. Never very robust, he managed always to do his duty well, and was a great favorite with his messmates and shipmates on account of his pleasant manners and officer-like conduct. The outbreak of the civil war found him engaged in special duty at Washington. He was ordered to the command of the "Harriet Lane," the well-known revenue-steamer which had been transferred to the navy. She became the flag-ship of Commander (afterwards Admiral) Porter, of the Mortar Flotilla, during the operations against the forts below New Orleans, and the capture of that city and the mouths of the Mississippi. He also, in the same vessel, took part in the first operations against Vicksburg. In October, 1862, the "Harriet Lane" took part in the capture of Galveston, as a part of Commander Renshaw's little squadron. Their tenure was not long, for on New Year's Day, 1863, the small squadron, some of which were ashore at low tide, was attacked by a Confederate force, which soon resumed control of the town and the bay. General Magruder had, for the water attack, fitted out three steamers with cotton-bale defences, and placed on board as many riflemen as could find room to act. They came down the bay at 4 A.M., and, as the "Harriet Lane" was the highest up, she was first attacked. Boarded by these vessels, swarming with sharp-shooters, the decks were swept by a shower of balls. Wainwright fell almost immediately, at the head of his men, endeavoring to repel boarders. The executive-officer, Lea, was mortally wounded, and the next officer severely so. Half of those on deck were shot down, and in ten minutes the vessel was in the enemy's possession. A curious incident of the fight was, that young Lea's father was an officer on the Confederate side, and found his son in a dying condition after possession was taken.

To complete the tragedy, Commander Renshaw, of the "Westfield," and the senior officer present, was summoned to surrender under favorable conditions, which he might have done, as his vessel was unmanageable from the state of water at that time. This he refused, sending most of his crew on board an army transport which was afloat, and remaining, with a few people, to destroy the "Westfield." Unfortunately, the flames spread so fast that she blew up just as they got into the boat, and Renshaw, his first lieutenant, Zimmerman, Chief Engineer Green, and about a dozen men, lost their lives.

Commander Wainwright had a son, also named Jonathan Mayhew, who was appointed a midshipman the year his father was killed, and who graduated from the Naval Academy in 1867. This young officer also lost his life by a rifle-shot only three years after graduation. He had attained the rank of master, and was attached to the Pacific Squadron. In command of a boat expedition against the piratical steamer "Forward," in the lagoon at San Blas, he was shot in leading the boarders at her capture, and died the next day. The attack was successful, and the vessel was captured and burnt.

GEORGE W. QUINTARD.

GEORGE W. QUINTARD, a prominent and successful member of the business community of New York City, was born at Stamford, Connecticut, April 22, 1822. For several generations preceding him his ancestors had resided in that town, and were among its most esteemed citizens, being notable alike for probity and intelligence. He received his education in the public schools of his native town, and at the age of fifteen, being anxious to engage in a business life, he made his way, in quest of employment, to New York. Here he was quickly successful, obtaining a position in a leading grocery house of that city. He remained in this establishment during the succeeding five or six years, working industriously and faithfully in the interest of his employers, and saving what capital he could towards a business venture which he ambitiously designed for himself.

On reaching the age of manhood he left his employers and started on his own account, continuing for four years in trade with satisfactory success. At the end of that time, in 1847, when but twenty-five years of age, he was admitted to partnership in the manufacturing firm of T. F. Secor & Co., the proprietors of the Morgan Iron Works, of New York. This rapid advance was a just reward for his business ability and enterprise, and was followed three years later by his becoming, with Charles Morgan, sole proprietors of that large establishment. He married the daughter of Mr. Morgan, who was then and continued one of the most opulent merchants and ship-owners of the metropolis.

The control of the Morgan Iron Works fell into Mr. Quintard's hands in 1852, and during the succeeding five years he was for most of the time sole manager of this, one of the largest manufacturing concerns in the country. During the period of the civil war he was in the highest confidence of the government at Washington, was often consulted by the naval officials concerning the building of war-vessels, and built for the United States the largest number of men-of-war that was turned out in any single establishment in the country. Such was his reputation as a marine builder, that in 1863 the Italian government intrusted to him the construction of the engines for the "Re d'Italia," one of the two great war-vessels which were ordered in New York.

From 1861 to 1864 he constructed numerous marine engines for United States war-vessels, and a large number for ships engaged in the merchant service. He also built engines for four large lake steamers, the largest on the lakes up to that time. His connection with the Morgan Iron Works ceased in 1867, when he sold his interest to John Roach. He shortly afterwards became president of the New York and Charleston Steamship Company, the principal interest in which he had purchased. He is still at the head of that corporation.

In 1869 he engaged again in the iron business, becoming interested in the Quintard Iron Works, a large establishment for the manufacture of machinery and steam-engines. In this enterprise he was associated with James Murphy, a very successful man in that branch of industry. Mr. Murphy's son also became a member of the firm. This business is now owned and managed by Mr. N. F. Palmer.

Besides the large business interests mentioned, Mr. Quintard has been associated in various other concerns. He is president of the New England and Nova Scotia Steamship Company, vice-president of the Eleventh Ward Bank, trustee of the Eastern Dispensary, and director of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, and of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank. To each of these corporations he gives much attention.

Few men have taken a more active interest than he in institutions of practical benevolence, while in the handling of the large and various business affairs which have come under his control his management has been beyond reproach and his integrity throughout his career unquestioned. Few men have been more enterprising than he, and few more successful.

JOHN A. STEWART.

JOHN AIKMAN STEWART, formerly Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, and for many years president of the United States Trust Company of that city, was born in New York, August 22, 1822. His father was of Scottish birth, emigrating to this country while quite young and settling in New York, where he was for many years a ward assessor and afterwards receiver of taxes.

Mr. Stewart was educated at first in a public school of New York, and afterwards entered Columbia College, where he graduated in 1840, having taken the literary and scientific course of study in that institution. In 1842, being then twenty years of age, he was appointed clerk of the Board of Education, a position which he retained till 1850, when he became actuary of the United States Life Insurance Company. In 1853, the United States Trust Company of New York was chartered by the State Legislature, mainly in consequence of his efforts, and he resigned his former position to accept that of secretary of this new financial institution.

He remained in this position until 1864, gaining such confidence and respect for his ability in finance, that in June of the latter year a pressing request was tendered him by President Lincoln and Mr. Fessenden, Secretary of the Treasury, to accept the post of Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York. This office had previously been tendered him by Secretary Chase, and declined. But, now that the war was at its height and the national finances in a state of jeopardy, while public confidence was wavering, he accepted, though at much personal sacrifice, and continued to discharge the onerous and responsible duties of the position with much satisfaction to the government until the end of the war. At this period Mr. Lawrence, president of the United States Trust Company, resigned his position, and Mr. Stewart was unanimously elected to succeed him. He accordingly withdrew from the Assistant Treasurership, which no longer so strongly needed his services, and accepted the presidency offered him.

During the many years which have elapsed since that date Mr. Stewart has continued to discharge the duties of his responsible position in a manner which has proved highly profitable to the company and acceptable to its board of directors. Under his control the company has become the largest of its kind in America and possesses the greatest value in assets. A trust company with a capital of $2,000,000, a surplus of $9,000,000, deposits of $40,000,000, and in gross assets of $50,000,000, has certainly attained a foremost position among the moneyed institutions not only of this country but of the world. Its building, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, is built of massive granite in the Romanesque style of architecture, and is of grand and highly attractive proportions.

Mr. Stewart's marked success in business is due no less to his activity and energy than to his integrity and frankness in all business dealings. No man in America has a higher record than he in these essentials of success. Persistent effort, tact and ability, unfaltering honesty in all dealings, and respect for obligations are qualities which can scarcely fail to command success; and it is to these that Mr. Stewart owes at once his financial position in the community and the confidence and respect of all with whom he has business relations.

He is prominently identified with many institutions of the city, being a director in the Merchants' National Bank, the Bank of New Amsterdam, the Greenwich Savings Bank, the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and the Liverpool and London Globe Insurance Company. He is also a director in the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, a trustee of the John F. Slater Fund, and an active trustee of Princeton College, which position he has held for many years. He belongs to the Metropolitan and the Union League Clubs, his membership in the latter indicating his political affiliation with the Republicans. Originally he was Democratic in views, but during the civil war he warmly supported President Lincoln's administration, and has since, though not an extreme high-tariff man, remained a believer in the leading principles of the Republican party. He married, in 1845, Miss Sarah Y. Johnson, of New York, who died in 1886. In 1890 he married Mary O. Capron, of Baltimore.

ORLANDO B. POTTER.

Orlando Bronson Potter was born at Charlemont, Massachusetts, March 10, 1823, being descended through both parents from early Puritan ancestors. He worked on his father's farm at Charlemont till sixteen years of age, having largely the management of the farm during the last six years, his father being frequently absent through attention to public business. Between the ages of sixteen and eighteen he prepared himself for college, working on the farm meanwhile during the busy season. In 1841 he entered Williams College, where he stood high in his classes, but was forced, through ill health and lack of funds, to leave without graduating. He afterwards taught school for a time, and, having resolved to study law, he obtained the necessary funds by teaching a class of young ladies and by diligently cultivating several acres of ground. With the money thus earned he entered the Harvard Law School in 1845, and continued to study till 1848, teaching school at intervals and living with the greatest economy till his graduation. He was admitted to the bar in 1848.

Mr. Potter at once opened two offices, one in Boston and one in South Reading, ten miles out, attending the former during the day and the latter in the evenings. He was successful from the start, and soon had a paying practice. In 1852 he defended William O. Grover and William E. Baker, two young men engaged in the sewing-machine business, against an unjust claim, and soon after became a member of the firm of Grover, Baker & Co., whose financial and legal management fell into his hands. In these directions he was so successful as to make the business of the firm the most profitable in that branch of manufacture at the time.

In 1853 he removed to New York to establish the business there, and in 1854 obtained a charter for the Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine Company, of which he became and continued the president until the close of the active business of the company in 1876, after which time he ceased all connection with manufacturing or commercial business.

During his whole period of residence in New York, Mr. Potter was actively interested in the growth of the city, constructing under his personal superintendence many large stores and warehouses, while he was equally active in financial affairs. In the latter direction the credit belongs to him of originating our existing national banking system. Immediately after the battle of Bull Run, Mr. Potter, realizing the unsatisfactory condition of the State banking system then in existence and its inability to support the government finances during the war, wrote an exhaustive letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, in which he strongly advocated a national system of banking, and outlined a plan under which it could be conducted. This plan, after careful consideration and discussion, was made the basis of the National Banking Act, passed by Congress in February, 1863.

Mr. Potter was a Whig before the war, but became identified with the Democratic party in 1861. In 1878 he ran for Congress for the tenth congressional district of New York, but was defeated. In 1882 he was elected for the eleventh district, and served in Congress till 1884, doing duty on a number of important committees, and among other measures strongly supporting the adequate pay of American consuls, the acquisition by this government of the Nicaragua Canal route, and the carrying of the foreign mail from and to this country in American ships. He declined renomination for Congress in 1884.

In 1886 there was a movement in New York for the election of a mayor who should be independent of party politics. The nomination was offered by a unanimous vote of the committee to Mr. Potter, but he declined; and on the subsequent nomination of A. S. Hewitt gave him his hearty support. In 1889 he was chairman of the Committee on Transportation of the Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of Washington. In 1889, Williams College conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D.

He was married in 1850 to Martha G. Wiley, and after the death of his wife was married to Mary K. Linsly, of New York. He was affiliated with many New York societies, including the Democratic, Reform, and Patria Clubs, the Civil Service Reform Association, and the Bar Association. In 1870 he purchased a farm on the Hudson, above Sing Sing, where he made his summer home, and interested himself actively in agricultural matters. Much of the milk and other products of the farm made their way to the sick and poor of New York, while each summer he brought poor children from the city for a period of recreation on the farm. He died suddenly on January 2, 1894.

HALCYON SKINNER.

HALCYON SKINNER, noted for his career as an inventor, was born at Mantua, Ohio, March 6, 1824, being the son of Joseph Skinner, formerly of Springfield, Massachusetts, a man of great mechanical ability and inventive talent, and the deviser of a set of machines of the greatest utility in the construction of violins. These were adapted to form with speed and accuracy the parts of these instruments, one of them being a mechanical device for cutting wood into thin strips for the sides of violins. This was so successful that he adapted the principle in a machine for cutting veneers for general use.

While the father was thus engaged in inventive work, the son was attending school in winter, and employing his summers in farm-work and mechanical labor. In 1838 the father removed to Westchester County, New York, where he entered upon the making of violins successfully until 1845, when a fire destroyed his factory, with all its machines and stock.

The son now went to work as a carpenter, and continued thus engaged until 1849, when he met a carpet manufacturer named Alexander Smith, who was at that time experimenting in dying parti-colored yarns to be used in ingrain-carpet weaving. The purpose was to dye the skeins in several colors in such a manner that in weaving each color should come into its proper place, so as to avoid the defective coloring of carpets of this character. The difficulty lay in the dying apparatus, and as Mr. Skinner was known to be a skillful mechanic, Mr. Smith engaged him to construct machinery suitable to the purpose intended.

The task was not an easy one, and much planning became necessary, but by the spring of 1850 Mr. Skinner had overcome the difficulty of the work intrusted to him, and it became possible to dye the yarns satisfactorily. The new carpets woven from these yarns met with quick favor, and Mr. Smith's business rapidly increased. In 1855, Mr. Skinner was asked to invent some process by which Axminster or tufted carpets could be woven on a power-loom. In this he was measurably successful, and in 1856 a patent was taken out for a loom which, though imperfect, was highly promising. He continued to improve it till 1860, by which time he had quite overcome all its defects, and in the succeeding year built one of these new looms for exhibition at the London World's Fair of 1862.

In January, 1862, the works were destroyed by fire, the new loom alone escaping. This Mr. Skinner took to the fair, where it attracted much attention from the trade. On his return to America he devoted himself to the invention of a power-loom for weaving ingrain carpets. In 1864 the factory was once more destroyed by fire, but fortunately the building containing the new looms was again saved. The business was now removed to Yonkers, and a building erected for the manufacture of tapestry carpets. Looms were obtained from Massachusetts, and others imported from England, but they were so clumsy and imperfect that Mr. Skinner's ingenuity was again enlisted in the attempt to make them suitable for the work. He was quite successful in this, and followed it by the production of a loom for weaving moquette carpets, which, while nearly equal to Axminster, could thus be produced at considerably less cost. He was equally successful in this with his former inventive labors.

A large building was now erected for this branch of manufacture, and in 1878 the new looms were introduced into England and France, Mr. Skinner spending some time there in putting them into operation. On his return new patents were obtained, and by the end of 1882 the factory contained two hundred tapestry, one hundred and six moquette, and about thirty Axminster looms. Since then the business has been steadily extended, new buildings erected, and the number of looms greatly augmented. The business, which is known as the Smith & Louis Carpet Company, is now the most extensive concern in Yonkers. It owes its existence to Mr. Skinner, whose inventions have given him a high rank among American mechanics. He is still closely identified with the business, which employs three thousand five hundred operatives, and turns out many million yards of carpets annually.

S. M. PETTENGILL.

S. M. PETTENGILL, one of the leading advertising agents of this country, began his business career in Boston in January, 1848, as a checking clerk and solicitor of advertisements for Volney B. Palmer, the first advertising agent in this country. At the end of that year he left Mr. Palmer's employment and accepted a partnership with his brother in the Bridgeport *Standard* job office, being succeeded at Mr. Palmer's by the late S. R. Niles, advertising agent in Boston. Mr. Pettengill's partnership soon ended, and in February, 1849, he started business for himself as a general advertising agent, at No. 10 State Street, Boston. For the succeeding thirty years he conducted one of the most successful advertising agencies in the country.

In 1851 he began the publication of a monthly newspaper called *Pettengill's Reporter*, devoted to the interests of publishers and advertisers in general, and containing, among its items of interest, a list of all the newspapers published in the United States and Canada at that time so far as it could be obtained. It was sent to most of the newspapers throughout the country. In May, 1852, he opened a branch office in New York, being induced to do so by the solicitation of Mr. Leland,—who was then building the Metropolitan Hotel and proposed to advertise it extensively before opening,—and by similar inducements held out to him by other advertisers. He retained his interest in the Boston house, however, until 1883, when he sold out to Albert K. Pettengill, a gentleman distantly related to him. The firm-name there still remains Pettengill & Co.

Shortly after Mr. Pettengill came to New York he received a handsomely engrossed written testimonial, signed by about thirty of the leading business firms of Boston, expressing their confidence in him as a man and their satisfaction with his management of their advertising business, and recommending him to the support of the merchants of New York. This greatly encouraged and assisted him in his New York enterprise. It was framed and hung in a prominent place in his office, where it remained till January 31, 1882, when Park Row was swept by fire and Mr. Pettengill's office was burned out.

He began business in New York at No. 122 Nassau Street, whence he removed in 1854 to No. 119, and subsequently into the Park Row office above mentioned. Here he became not only the leading advertising agent of the country, but from 1860 to 1880 was almost without a rival, and numbered among his customers all the prominent advertisers of the country. Among his most enterprising customers was Mr. Robert Bonner, a young printer who had been at work on the *Herald* and the *Mirror*, and who purchased, shortly after Mr. Pettengill came to New York, an advertising commercial newspaper called the *Merchants' Ledger*. This, in the fall of 1854, he changed into the famous New York *Ledger*, converting it into a family story paper, and engaging the best known writers of the land as contributors. He at once began a very active advertising effort, selecting Mr. Pettengill as his agent, and during many years afterwards gave annually a very large amount of advertising patronage to this house.

The esteem in which Mr. Pettengill was held by his patrons and friends was well deserved. He was a man of engaging personality and the strictest commercial honor. For many years he was a devout member of Plymouth Church, and one of the men on whom Mr. Beecher most relied. He married Miss Georgiana H. Bacon, of Brooklyn, in which city he long resided, and where he died in April, 1891, leaving a large estate to his widow,—he had no children. Mrs. Pettengill still makes her home in Brooklyn.

CORNELIUS NEVIUS HOAGLAND.

CORNELIUS NEVIUS HOAGLAND was born in Hillsborough Town, Somerset County, New Jersey, November 23, 1828; eldest son of Andrew, and a descendant in the seventh generation from Christoffel Hoagland. This sturdy pioneer of the family was born in Holland in 1634, and his name first appears on the records of the Burgomaster and Schepens Court in 1655, his first name being shortened to "Stoffel." In 1661 he married Catrina Creiger, daughter of Captain Creiger, a noted officer under Keift and Stuyvesant.

In 1837 Andrew emigrated to Miami County, Ohio, and Cornelius, the subject of this sketch, began the study of medicine in 1845, when seventeen years of age. During the winter of 1848–49 he attended his first course of lectures at Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, and graduated from the Medical Department of the Western Reserve University, at Cleveland, Ohio, in the spring of 1852.

In 1854 he was elected county auditor, and re-elected in 1856. At this date he was a private in a militia company, the "Lafayette Blues" of Troy, Ohio, and at the outbreak of the war volunteered in a company from that place, which company became Company H in the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. On the organization of the company he was elected first lieutenant. On the expiration of the three months for which the troops were called, he re-entered the service for three years.

Soon afterwards he was detailed as acting assistant commissary of subsistence at Camp Dennison, Ohio.

In October, 1861, he was commissioned surgeon of the Seventy-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, then being recruited at Camp Tod, Troy, Ohio. He accompanied his regiment to Paducah, Kentucky, in the spring of 1862, participated in the battle of Pittsburg Landing in April, after which he served with a detachment of his regiment in garrison at Clarksville, Tennessee, and later at Gallatin. At this latter place his health gave way, and his resignation was tendered and accepted. In appreciation of Dr. Hoagland's character and services, the officers of the regiment at this time presented him with a sword, which he preserves with great pride. Upon the return of his health, at the request of the officers of the Seventy-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, he was reappointed surgeon, and continued as such to the close of the war.

Soon after rejoining his regiment he was appointed surgeon in charge of the hospital at Gallatin, Tennessee. Some months later, upon his request, he was relieved from this duty and joined his regiment at Decherd, Tennessee.

In the fall of 1864 his regiment was ordered to the front at Atlanta, becoming part of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Corps. Shortly afterwards Dr. Hoagland was appointed chief surgeon of the brigade, on the staff of Colonel P. Sidney Post, which position he occupied during the remainder of his services. At the battle of Nashville, on the 16th of December, 1864, he was seriously injured by a Minié-ball in the breast.

After this battle the brigade followed Hood's forces out of the State, and went into winter-quarters at Huntsville, Alabama. Early in the spring they went to East Tennessee, and were at Greenville, the home of Andrew Johnson, when Abraham Lincoln was shot. In July, 1865, the Fourth Corps, with others, was sent to Texas *via* river steamer to New Orleans, thence by steamer across the Gulf, landing at Indianola, and by march to San Antonio. In November they were mustered for discharge, and ordered to Columbus, Ohio, where they were discharged in the first week of January, 1866. Soon after the close of the war Dr. Hoagland engaged in the manufacture of baking-powder, and is now the president of the Cleveland Baking-Powder Company, of New York.

In 1887 he founded in Brooklyn the "Hoagland Laboratory," instituted for the pursuit of original research in the higher branches of medical science, bacteriology, pathology, and physiology being the principal departments. The cost of this institution, with equipments, exceeded one hundred thousand dollars, to which he subsequently added fifty thousand dollars as an endowment fund.

Dr. Hoagland is a fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society of London, life fellow of the American Geographical Society of New York, the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, and the Long Island Historical Society. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, a regent of the Long Island College Hospital, and trustee and director of numerous financial and benevolent institutions.

WILLIAM ASTOR.

William Astor, son of William B. and grandson of John Jacob Astor, was born in New York City, July 12, 1829. He received a collegiate education at Columbia College, being distinguished at this institution for application and scholarship. He was usually at the head of his class, and graduated second, in the spring of 1849. Subsequently he spent a period in foreign travel, in which he became particularly interested in Egyptian and Oriental scenery and antiquities. He ascended the Nile higher than was usual with tourists of that date, and became much interested in the scenery and associations of Palestine, Turkey, and Greece.

When the civil war threatened the dissolution of the Union, Mr. Astor became an ardent supporter of the government, warmly favoring the emancipation of the slaves, and manifesting an eager desire to enter the army, from which he only desisted at the earnest and anxious entreaties of his father. He organized a regiment at Rondout and a gun squad at Rhinebeck, the command of both of which organizations was offered him, and declined much against his own will, and in response to his father's solicitations.

His strong Union proclivities naturally drew him into the Republican party, the special support of the administration, and he continued to act with this party till his death, being particularly interested, after the war, in its labors in the cause of reconstruction. As a citizen he was always careful to exercise the duty of voting, but had no desire for public honors or official duties, his disposition being quiet and retiring.

In 1873 Mr. Astor visited Florida, where he made a prolonged excursion in the "Ambassadress," the largest sailing yacht ever built, and explored the coast region of that State, entering its bays, inlets, and rivers, and gaining a broad acquaintance with its resources.

This visit aroused in him a strong interest in the development and fortunes of the State, and he took an active part in the operations against the Indians in the Everglades. He was appointed by the governor an aide on his staff, and organized a gun squad for operations against these unquiet wards of the government. He afterwards built a railroad from St. Augustine to Palatka, on the St. John's River, and invested in a large property in Jacksonville, erecting here a handsome block of buildings, which is still considered the finest in the city. In recognition of these substantial services he received from the Legislature a grant of a large tract of land, and by way of honorary reward his name was given to the town of Astor on the St. John's, Lake Schermerhorn was named after his wife's family, and Armstrong after his cousin, the manager of his beautiful estate of "Ferncliff," at Rhinebeck on the Hudson. An election as United States Senator from Florida was offered him, but declined.

Mr. Astor was, when in New York City, a regular attendant at Trinity Church, and contributed largely to church purposes, while his private charities were numerous, but so unostentatious that none were aware of their extent. He was not particularly given to club life, though a member of several clubs and of the Masonic fraternity. His special enjoyment, indeed, was found in travel, yachting, and field sports, he being an enthusiastic devotee of the rod and gun. His country-seat, "Ferncliff," included both park and farm, and here he gave much time and attention to farming and stock breeding, becoming the owner of famous breeding stables. His career as a patron of the turf, however, was not long continued. The greater part of his life, indeed, was spent in travel, his business interests and estate being left to the care of his very competent manager Philip Kissam, who has been a trusted guardian of an Astor estate for three generations.

Mr. Astor was happily married to Caroline W. Schermerhorn, a descendant of one of the oldest Knickerbocker families. He left five children, only one, John Jacob Astor, being a son. He died of pneumonia, April 25, 1892.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
FOURTH.

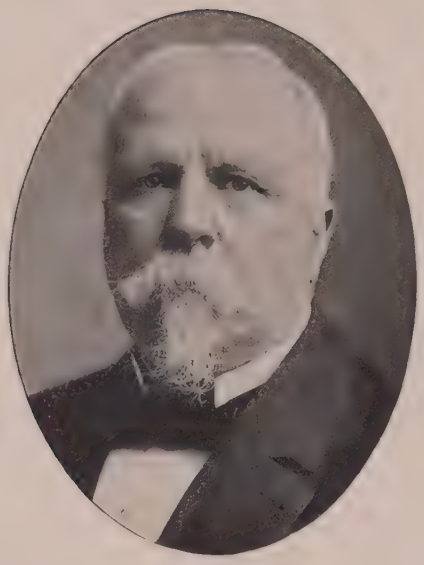
John Jacob Astor, the fourth to bear that name, was born July 13, 1864, the son of William Astor and great-grandson of the founder of the family. He received his preliminary education at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and was subsequently entered at Harvard, of whose Delta Phi society he is still a member. After his graduation he followed the example of his father in making an extended European tour, like him spending a considerable time in Greece and Turkey. Walking tours, with Athens as his head-quarters, made him familiar with many a classic locality. He also visited the North Cape, Norway, where he made an extended sojourn. On his return to the United States he entered upon a course of American travel, visiting Cuba and Mexico, where he studied the manners and customs of the inhabitants, and making several expeditions for hunting purposes to the Rocky Mountain region, along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, then in process of building.

Mr. Astor's love of sport was no doubt inherited from his father, and in pursuance of it he has become a member of several societies devoted to out-door amusements. Among these are the Riding, the Racquet and Tennis, the Country, the Tuxedo, and the New York Yacht Clubs. Of the various forms of enjoyment, he is particularly addicted to yachting, his large steam yacht, the "Nourmahal" (which had been a favorite with his father before him), being kept actively cruising from port to port during the summer months, under his personal direction.

The breeding-stables at "Ferncliff," established by his father, are kept up by him, but instead of racers, hackney and carriage horses are now raised there. The celebrated stallion "Confident Shot" is one of the treasures of his stables. His time, however, is not solely given to those employments, he attending daily to the interests of his great inherited estate when in New York City, while he is a director in numerous banks and trust companies. Like his ancestors he is modest and unassuming, but always ready to perform his full duty as a citizen.

In one direction Mr. Astor has shown a power not previously manifested in his family, that of invention, several useful devices having been patented by him. One of these, which was shown at the Chicago Exhibition, is a machine to remove the worn-out material from roads before the new stone is laid down. It acts by means of an air-blast, which blows off the pulverized stone after being crushed. This is likely to prove of great utility in the macadamizing of country roads, and has been highly commended by the *Scientific American*. Another invention, more ambitious but of more doubtful utility, is one for the inducing of rain. Its purpose is to move large volumes of surface air, by any suitable machinery, and convey this air to the upper atmosphere through a conduit. It is the conception rather than the mode of operation to which he has so far confined himself, he proposing to convey a volume of warm moist air to the colder and drier upper regions, and prevent it mingling with the atmosphere while ascending, with the belief that it will then discharge its moisture as rain. In addition to these mechanical conceptions Mr. Astor has recently entered the field of authorship, having published a novel entitled "A Journey in Other Worlds: A Romance of the Future," and which is devoted to an ideal conception of the inhabitants of the planets Jupiter and Saturn. The work is curious and interesting, its plot being handled in a very original manner.

Mr. Astor was married in 1891 to Miss Ava L. Willing, of Philadelphia, a descendant of a prominent family of the Quaker City whose ancestors came to this country with William Penn, and who still hold much of the original family property. By this marriage two of the leading Knickerbocker and Quaker family stocks are united, Mr. Astor's mother being of the best blood of old Dutch New York. It may be said in conclusion that Mr. Astor is a member of many New York social clubs, including the Knickerbocker, the Union, the Metropolitan, and others, and the Society of the Colonial Wars.



MURAT HALSTEAD.

MURAT HALSTEAD, one of the best known of American journalists, is a native of Ohio, where he was born at Paddy's Run, Butler County, September 2, 1829. His father's family came from North Carolina, his grandfather, John Halstead, being a resident of Currituck, in that State, where his father, Griffin Halstead, was born. The family subsequently emigrated to southwestern Ohio. His maternal grandfather, James Willits, was born near York, Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Ohio, where his mother was born on the site of the present town of Tarleton. His parents were married November 1, 1827, near New Haven, Hamilton County, Ohio, where his mother's family resided.

Mr. Halstead was educated at Farmers' College, Ohio, where he graduated in 1851. He had previously done some literary work, and now became connected with the Cincinnati *Atlas*, then with the *Enquirer*. Afterwards he attempted a Sunday newspaper, and in 1852–53 worked on the *Columbian and Great West*. He began his connection with the Cincinnati *Commercial* in 1853, first as local reporter, but soon as news editor. From his start in this field of labor he displayed the powers which have since made him famous among the knights of the pen. The opportunities for the display of genius in journalism were more plentiful before the war than they are to-day. In those days the editor made the paper, as Greeley the *Tribune*, Raymond the *Times*, Watterson the *Courier-Journal*, and Halstead the *Commercial*, this paper never having been heard of beyond the hills of Cincinnati until vitalized by his trenchant editorials. It is still widely known as "Halstead's paper," despite the fact that it has changed hands, and is no longer occupied by articles from his able pen. He purchased a part interest in the *Commercial* in 1854, and in 1867 gained complete control of the paper. For a time he managed it as an Independent sheet, but afterwards made it a Republican organ. In 1883 it became combined with the *Gazette* under a company of which he was president.

During the war Mr. Halstead became a power in the land. His criticisms of the conduct of the armies were so vigorous and just that they gained him the title of "Field-Marshal," a sobriquet which clings to him still. His keen military dissections did not escape without bitter comment, but they always commanded respect, and were certainly not without their influence upon the management of the forces in the field. For many years he was the leader of Republican journalism in the West, the two journalists most frequently quoted and described in that quarter in those days being "Field-Marshal" Halstead and "Henri" Watterson. Mr. Halstead was likened to a man who uses a bludgeon in attacking his foes, while Mr. Watterson was credited with using the rapier. Mr. Halstead, in truth, never played with words when he wished to make a point, and a point once made by him was driven home to stay.

Mr. Halstead was married in 1857 to Miss Mary Banks, of Cincinnati. They have had a family of twelve children, nine sons and three daughters, of whom all are living with the exception of two sons. Among the events of his life may be named his presence with the German army during the Franco-Prussian War, in which he in company with Bismarck and King William was at the battle of Gravelotte. His acquaintance with Prussian affairs led to his nomination by President Harrison in 1889 to the important diplomatic post of minister to Berlin. His honest and trenchant editorship had, however, made him enemies among the members of his own party in the Senate, and the Democratic vote with two exceptions, and six Republican Senators defeated his confirmation.

Five years ago Mr. Halstead came to Brooklyn and took editorial charge of *The Standard Union*, a post which he still holds. For many months afterwards he continued to furnish editorial matter to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, but recently this paper has changed hands and his contributions to it have been discontinued. Mr. Halstead's style is as forceful as it ever was, and his new journal has gained a high standing under his masterful leadership. Personally, he is amiable and courteous in manner, gracious to his younger colleagues, and respected by all the profession.

LYMAN D. MORSE.

THE subject of this sketch, Mr. Lyman D. Morse, is a worthy member of a family which has given to the United States citizens active in science and invention, and prominent in law, the ministry, journalism, and statesmanship; and his own career gives evidence of inherited characteristics derived from the line of Samuel Morse, who left England in 1635 and became a prominent leader among the early Puritan fathers in America.

Mr. Morse is a native of Maine, his birthplace being the town of Paris, in that State. His boyhood was spent and his education obtained in Paris, his final course of study being in the Oxford Normal Institute of that town. Shortly after graduating from this institution he removed to Boston, Massachusetts, where he became connected with the eminent firm of Joseph Burnett & Co. It was during his fourteen years' experience with this firm, during which he traveled widely over the United States, that he gradually acquired the basis of the intimate knowledge of and acquaintanceship with the newspapers and periodicals of this country which now characterizes him as the foremost specialist in his line of business. In addition to this, a faculty he has of making friends quickly and impressing his individuality strongly on those whom he meets, caused him to make a most extended and valuable acquaintance with merchants and business men in all parts of the country.

In 1872 Mr. Morse married a Brooklyn lady, and shortly afterwards went to London, England, where he resided for three years, establishing his business headquarters there, and advertising and introducing American products in Europe. His natural talent in the direction of his present avocation, which had developed largely during his wide experience, combined with his intuitive grasping of all the circumstances which serve to make a publication of value, or otherwise, for advertising purposes, singled him out as pre-eminently fitted for the business with which he has become so prominently connected; and on his return to this country after his European experiences, the value of which proved great in his after-career, he connected himself with Mr. J. H. Bates, then proprietor of the advertising agency which bore his name.

The many years of association with Mr. Bates eventuated in Mr. Morse becoming the manager of the business, in which capacity he found full scope for his energy and abilities. Little by little Mr. Bates withdrew from active labor, realizing that in his new manager he had one whose integrity and experience were such that the vast interests which were intrusted to his hands would be judiciously taken care of and augmented. And when afterwards Mr. Bates solidified his interests by taking Mr. Morse into partnership, the latter found himself the executive head of a business whose name had become a synonym for integrity, honesty of dealing, straightforwardness, and good business methods. Some of the largest firms at home and abroad, who expend their millions to make the names of their goods household words, placed their confidential interests in his watchful care, and Mr. Morse directed this enormous stream of money, seeing to it that none ran to waste, but that every penny was spent in a painstaking, judicious, and profitable manner.

The agency in Mr. Morse's hands maintained the excellent reputation of the firm, and the next important step taken by the partners was the permanent retirement of Mr. Bates, leaving Mr. Morse the sole owner of the establishment, which is now known as the Lyman D. Morse Advertising Agency, and one of the leading concerns of its kind on either side of the Atlantic.

Mr. Morse is shrewd, quick-witted, with remarkable thoroughness of purpose, and has the faculty of instant decision, an important business instinct where large interests must be decided in a moment. This faculty alone is sufficient to raise a man above his fellows, and no doubt to its possession is due a large portion of Mr. Morse's success in life. He combines the mature judgment of middle age with the vigor more properly belonging to a man of fewer years.

He is very genial and warm-hearted, a fact to be testified to by many a less fortunate "brother," as well as by those who know him in his domestic relation in his handsome Brooklyn home or at his delightful country residence at Twilight Park. At his clubs—the Union League and Lincoln of Brooklyn, and the Press Club or the Hardware of New York—he is known as a whole-souled clubable man who occasionally exhibits to a few privileged intimates his talent as a *raconteur* and brilliant conversationalist.

GEORGE A. SCOTT.

The late George A. Scott was born at Lansingburg, Rensselaer County, New York, in 1842, the son of George Scott, a prominent brush manufacturer of that place. When but seventeen years of age he conceived the idea of a brush whose bristles should not be doubled in the back of the brush and secured with wire or thread, and at this he worked at intervals for years, finally achieving success.

The war with the South broke out when he was nineteen years of age. Young Scott burned with martial ardor, particularly when he saw his friends and companions donning the blue and marching away to the front. His parents, however, who feared for their son's life, steadily refused to permit him to enroll himself in any of the regiments being raised in the town. The youthful patriot ended the contest by running away from home and making his way to Virginia, where he sought the regiment containing his friends, and enlisted in a company whose captain had formerly been in his father's employ. It was a "two years' regiment," and was mustered out at the end of that period. Feeling that he had done his share of duty to his country, and weary of the hardships of soldiering, he returned to civil life.

On the perfection of his device and the taking out of a patent, he took the necessary steps to push it, bringing it to the attention of certain capitalists in Massachusetts, with whom he entered into business relations. A company was organized called the Florence Manufacturing Company, with a large capital.

The young inventor was venturesome and proved fortunate. Ten years were spent abroad, during which time a company—the Lionite Manufacturing Company, limited—was organized in London, and the brushes placed upon the market, he being made the managing director. He was also engaged in other enterprises, and became a director in several other companies, while also diligently engaged in working out a new idea, the application of electro-magnetism to his patent hair-brush and to other articles. He became convinced that by inserting a magnet in a hair-brush he could produce an article of daily use which would prove an important agent in the relief of headache and neuralgic pains.

The magnetic brush was brought out in 1878 in London, and advertised with a liberality to which Britannic conservatism was not accustomed, and which gave the new article a decided start. The business being established in London, Mr. Scott made his way to Paris, whose journals were quickly filled with illustrations of his brush, on whose back appeared a hand brandishing a cluster of lightning darts. This seemed to take the Parisian fancy, and orders poured in for the magnetic brush.

In the following year, 1879, Mr. Scott returned to New York, where he began advertising in the same liberal manner as he had done abroad, and at once became known as one of the largest advertisers in the world; and for years his advertising expenses in England were about $100,000, and in this country about $150,000, annually.

Mr. Scott's inventive activity did not cease with the production of the hair-brush. He followed this with experiments towards the production of an electric flesh-brush, and successively applied his magnetic idea to other articles, producing a magnetic belt, corset, and tooth-brush, all of which articles have a large annual sale. Into his three agencies—New York, London, and Paris—orders come from all parts of the world, such as Central and South America, Australia, Hong-Kong, the Holy Land, and other remote points, and the business is still actively pushed.

Dr. Scott resided in New York, and was an American physically as well as mentally. Tall and lithe, with regular features, keen gray eyes, an evident sense of humor lurking in their depths, and quick, decisive manner, he bore the mark of the enterprising man of business in his whole vital personality. He died February 11, 1890, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, leaving a widow and son and daughter.

CAPTAIN HENRY ROMEYN.

Captain Henry Romeyn (Fifth Infantry) was born in New York June 1, 1833. His first military service began at the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, and was in the grades of private, corporal, and sergeant of Company G, One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Volunteers, serving in the field to November 15, 1863, at which time he was appointed a captain of the Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry.

He served as chief of scouts at Gallatin, Tennessee, from January to June, 1863, and then was occupied in recruiting the Forty-second and Forty-fourth U. S. Colored Troops until April, 1864, after which he was detailed as provost-marshal at Knoxville, Tennessee, which position he occupied to December, 1865.

He was brevetted major of volunteers for "gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Nashville;" was honorably mustered out of volunteer service March 26, 1866.

During the War of the Rebellion Captain Romeyn was engaged at the action of Frankfort, Kentucky; engaged at the action of Dalton; defence of Decatur; action of Shoal Creek, Alabama; battle of Nashville, and action of Decatur, Alabama.

Captain Romeyn entered the regular service as first lieutenant of the Thirty-seventh Infantry January 22, 1867, and subsequently assigned to the Fifth Infantry August 14, 1869. Upon his entrance into the regular army he was brevetted a captain for "gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Nashville, Tennessee." He joined his regiment and was with it on frontier duty at Fort Larned, Kansas, May to September, 1867; Fort Garland, Colorado Territory, October, 1867, to November, 1868; Fort Union, New Mexico, and Cimarron Agency, New Mexico, November, 1868, to April, 1869; at Fort Wallace, Kansas, September, 1869, to October, 1871. He was then ordered in field against hostile Indians, where he remained from August to November, 1874; at Fort Gibson, May, 1875, to June, 1876; in field, Sioux campaign, Montana Territory, July to November, 1876; also May, July, and August, 1877; cantonment, Tongue River (Fort Keogh), June and July, 1877; escort duty, September, 1877; in campaign against Nez Perces, September, 1877. He was then granted a sick-leave on account of wound to March, 1878; on leave (surgical certificate) to April, 1882; at Fort Keogh, Montana Territory, April to October, 1882; at Fort Brown, Texas, December, 1882, to November, 1883; at Fort Keogh, Montana, from February, 1884, to June, 1888; at Fort Ringgold, Texas, from June, 1888, to May, 1891; Mount Vernon Barracks, Alabama, from that date to present time. He was promoted to a captaincy in the Fifth Infantry July 10, 1885. He filled the position of post adjutant, acting assistant quartermaster, and assistant commissary of subsistence at Fort Larned, Kansas, May to September, 1876; post adjutant, acting assistant quartermaster, and assistant commissary of subsistence at Fort Wallace, Kansas, September, 1869, to October, 1871; post adjutant, acting assistant quartermaster, and assistant commissary of subsistence, post Southeast Kansas (Fort Scott, Kansas), to May, 1873; acting assistant quartermaster and assistant commissary of subsistence, Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, May, 1873, to July, 1874; post adjutant, cantonment Tongue River, June and July, 1877. Captain Romeyn participated in action against Cheyennes, Cheyenne Agency, Indian Territory, April 6, 1875; in action with Nez Perces Indians September 30, 1877, and was shot through the lungs, the wound thought at the time to be mortal.

He was then detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Hampton Institute, Virginia, from March, 1878, to November, 1881. Joining his regiment at Fort Keogh, Montana, he remained until September, 1882, when he was ordered to Fort Brown, Texas, where he remained to December, 1883; then rejoining at Fort Keogh, accompanied his regiment to Texas in 1888.

The first of the name of Romeyn in this country (1661) had been an officer in the army of Prince Maurice, of Holland, and in the Brazils.

One of Captain Romeyn's great-grandfathers, John Moore, of New York, was a member of the first Provincial Congress of that colony, and of the "Council of Safety" of Tryon County. His maternal great-grandfather, Captain Henry Shoemaker, of Pennsylvania, was a prisoner on board the old hulks in New York harbor, from which he escaped in irons by dropping from a port and floating out with the tide at night. His paternal grandfather served against the Indians in the Mohawk Valley on different occasions. Several of the name served during the War of 1812, and one was killed at the storming of the gates of the City of Mexico, while thirty-seven participated in the War of the Rebellion.

JAMES B. COLGATE.

James Boorman Colgate, well known in New York for his philanthropic services, was born in that city March 4, 1818, being descended from an English family which can be traced back among the sturdy yeomanry of Kent to the beginning of the fifteenth century. Robert Colgate, in the days of the American Revolution, was bold in his advocacy of the rights of the colonists, and at a later date was in danger of arrest for his sympathy with some of the principles of the French Revolution, and his support of the demand for reform in England. In consequence, on the advice of Pitt, whom he had known since boyhood, he emigrated in 1795 to the United States, making his home for some time in Maryland, and afterwards in Delaware County, New York.

William Colgate, his eldest son, built up in New York the well-known house of Colgate & Co., and died in 1857, leaving three sons, Samuel, who is head of the old firm, Robert, now engaged in the white-lead business, and James B., with whom we are here particularly concerned. James B. Colgate received his early education in Connecticut, and later in New York. He was ready to enter college at the age of sixteen, but preferred to devote his attention to business, and spent seven years in mercantile life, the last four in the commission house of Boorman, Johnson & Co. During the year 1841 most of his time was passed in Europe, his health having failed. On his return to New York he engaged in the wholesale dry-goods business, in which he continued for a number of years, leaving it in 1852 to enter the stock business in Wall Street with Mr. John B. Trevor, the firm-name being Trevor & Colgate.

The business of the new firm proved successful, and in 1857 they added a bullion department, establishing themselves now at No. 47 Wall Street. Here they prospered greatly, and their house came to be, and still is, considered the leading bullion house of this country. Mr. Colgate directed his attention particularly to this branch of the business, and during the civil war took an early and active part in the formation of the New York Gold Exchange, of which for many years he was president. He strongly advocated the remonetization of silver, in which at one time he stood almost alone, though now his views have gained many supporters. His papers on this subject have been widely read, and evince great clearness of thought and independence of judgment.

Mr. Colgate's private life has been one of philanthropic effort of the most generous and self-sacrificing kind. From early life he has been a member of the Baptist Church, and during his whole business career has devoted a percentage of his income to the promotion of Christian work in all its departments. Fortunately, Mr. Trevor has warmly sympathized with him in these benevolent views. The Baptist Church in Yonkers, New York, was built by them in conjunction, at a cost of one hundred and ninety thousand dollars, and they have given fifty thousand dollars to the Baptist Church Extension Fund, besides fostering many other religious and educational interests.

In educational advancement he has been as strongly interested as in religious work, particularly in connection with Madison University, of which his father was one of the leading incorporators. In 1873, the Colgate Academy adjunct to the university was erected at his expense, and forty-two thousand dollars given by him towards endowing the principalship. In 1861 he became a member of the board of trustees of this educational institution, and in 1864 its president, which position he still retains. Since 1864 he has contributed to the endowment of the Madison University no less than two hundred and forty-seven thousand dollars, in addition to the sixty thousand spent on the Colgate Academy building.

Mr. Colgate has not confined his gifts to this institution, but has given liberally to other educational enterprises, including the Rochester University, the Colgate Academy at New London, New Hampshire, the Columbian College at Washington, D. C., and various others, besides many gifts to churches and benevolent societies. He is indeed a man of the noblest and most admirable character, and ranks high among the princes of charity of our times.

REV. HENRY C. POTTER D.D.

Rev. Henry Codman Potter, the seventh Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of New York, was born at Schenectady, New York, on May 25, 1825, being the son of the Rev. Alonzo Potter, consecrated bishop of Pennsylvania in 1845, and nephew of Rev. Horatio Potter, who became bishop of New York in 1861. Mr. Potter received his early education in the Philadelphia Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and thence entered the Theological Seminary near Alexandria, Virginia, from which he graduated in 1857. He was immediately made deacon, and one year later was ordained to the priesthood. From his entry on the deaconate until May 15, 1859, he was in charge of Christ Church, at Greensburg, Pennsylvania, in which he showed from the first that marked zeal and devotion to the duties of a clerical life which befitted one who was the son and nephew of bishops, and which has been throughout his life his leading characteristic.

The youthful rector was subsequently transferred to St. John's Church, of Troy, New York, in charge of which parish he remained for seven years. At the end of this period he was installed as assistant rector at the famous Trinity Church, of Boston, where he served for two years with much devotion to duty and satisfaction to the members of the congregation. His next field of duty was as rector of an equally well-known and aristocratic Church, Grace Church, New York City, of which he assumed pastoral charge in May, 1868, a post of duty which he continued to occupy for the succeeding sixteen years.

During this period several flattering recognitions of his ability came to him. In 1863 he was chosen president of Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, by an enthusiastic vote of its board of trustees. This position he declined, and at a later date (1875) declined another offer more in the line of his chosen profession, that of Bishop of Iowa.

His uncle, Bishop Horatio Potter, of the diocese of New York, feeling, in 1883, unfitted to perform all the duties devolving upon him, proffered a request for an assistant bishop to the general council of the Protestant Episcopal Church then in session in Philadelphia. This request of the aged bishop was immediately complied with by the election of his nephew as assistant bishop.

The consecration of the newly elected bishop took place on October 20, 1883, in the presence of forty-three bishops and nearly three hundred clergymen, who were assembled at the general convention. Mr. Potter's long connection as rector with Grace Church ceased in January, 1884, though he was still to remain related to his old parish in his new capacity as bishop, which office he immediately assumed. For a short time his uncle continued to perform a part of the duties of the office, but his disabilities increasing, he was soon obliged to retire from active labor in the diocese, all of whose duties now fell to the care of his assistant. On January 2, 1887, the aged bishop died. His nephew now became the head of the see, a position which he has since that date continued to fill. The diocese over which he has episcopal control is the largest in population of any in the United States. Its population is over two millions, and within its boundaries are more than two hundred parishes and churches, and over three hundred and fifty clergy, while the number of communicants are in excess of fifty-four thousand. The annual contributions of the diocese amount to nearly $3,000,000.

In 1866, Bishop Potter was appointed secretary of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and continued to perform the duties of that office until his election to the bishopric in 1883. Since his graduation, several honorary degrees have been conferred upon him by colleges, as a just recognition of his ability and eminence as a member of the clergy. These include the degree of A.M., and subsequently that of D.D. from Union College, of LL.D. from Trinity College, and of D.D. from Hartford University, the last given on the occasion of his elevation to the bishopric.

Nothing further needs to be said here concerning his abilities as a member of the episcopate, the regard in which he is held, or the earnestness of his application to the labors of the diocese. What has already been said about his strict and conscientious attention to duty will suffice for this. It may be remarked, in conclusion, that he has been an author of much credit, his works including "Sisterhoods and Deaconesses," "Sermons of the City," and "The Gates of the East," a work descriptive of Oriental travels.

COLONEL ELLIOT F. SHEPARD.

Elliot Fitch Shepard was born at Jamestown, New York, on July 25, 1833, his father, Fitch Shepard, being then in official connection with the Chautauqua County Bank. He was educated at the University of the City of New York, on graduating from which he prepared himself for the profession of the law, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1858. He at once entered upon a practice which continued with little interruption during the subsequent twenty-five years. His principal withdrawal from professional duties was during the civil war, in which he took a most energetic and useful part in support of the government. Governor E. D. Morgan, who was also a major-general in the volunteer service, placed Mr. Shepard upon his military staff at the outbreak of the war, with the rank of colonel. In this position he manifested much executive ability and excellent organizing capacity. The Fifty-first Regiment of New York Infantry, raised and equipped in September, 1861, owed its existence mainly to Mr. Shepard's exertions, and was in consequence known as the "Shepard Rifles." His powers in this direction having been thus made evident, Governor Morgan appointed him to the command of the State depot for volunteers, at Elmira, a command which he retained for two years, during which he organized, equipped, and sent to the front more than fifty thousand men.

At the close of the war Colonel Shepard resumed his duties at the bar, and gained much profitable practice, becoming counsel for the New York Central and other railroad companies and for various corporations. His labors in this direction were supplemented by others of a legislative and financial character. The passage of the act creating a Court of Arbitration for the New York Chamber of Commerce was procured through his efforts, and the Bank of the Metropolis, the Columbia Bank, and the American Savings Bank were organized by him. In 1876 he founded the New York State Bar Association, of which he was unanimously elected president.

His activity in these numerous directions told in time upon his health, and in 1884 he found himself obliged to take a period of rest and recreation. He accordingly crossed the ocean and traveled in Europe, Asia, and Africa. In 1887 he made a journey to Alaska, a land then but little known, and on his return brought it to public attention by a series of instructive and charming lectures. A year later he came forward as an author in the field of economics, publishing his famous pamphlet, "Labor and Capital are One." This, in which he maintains that the modern corporation is a distinguishing feature of nineteenth century civilization, deprecates strikes and advocates arbitration, had a very wide circulation, and was much commented upon by the press and political economists.

In 1888 Mr. Shepard entered upon a new field of labor, purchasing the *Mail and Express* from Cyrus W. Field, and assuming the duties of its editor. He had long been a fervent Christian, advocating the tenets of Christianity in every way available, and marked his editorship of the *Mail and Express* by placing a text from the Bible each day at the head of its columns. As an editor he manifested much ability and enterprise, and the paper rapidly increased in circulation and advertising patronage under his control, its circulation quadrupling. He built for it one of the finest newspaper edifices in the city, and to-day it ranks among the most successful dailies.

Colonel Shepard's religious earnestness showed itself in another direction when he purchased the Fifth Avenue Omnibus Line, with the avowed purpose of putting an end to its Sunday traffic. This was done as soon as the control of the line came into his hands. His advocacy of the sacredness of Sunday showed itself also in his strong opposition to the opening of the World's Columbian Exposition on that day.

In 1868 Colonel Shepard married Margaret Louise, the oldest daughter of William H. Vanderbilt. His family consisted of six children. In 1892 his *Alma Mater* conferred on him the degree of Master of Laws, and the University of Omaha that of Doctor of Laws. Politically he was an earnest Republican, infusing into his political faith the fervor which entered into all his strong beliefs. He died suddenly on March 24, 1893.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, whose name has become almost a household word in this country, was born at Peekskill, New York, April 23, 1834. On his father's side he comes from Huguenot stock, his ancestors having left France on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and founded New Rochelle, in Westchester County, New York. On his mother's side he is descended from Roger Sherman, of historical fame.

After a preliminary education in his native place, Mr. Depew entered Yale College, from which he graduated in 1856. He subsequently studied law in Peekskill, and was admitted to practice at the bar in 1858. He had already manifested a decided tendency towards politics, and developed that oratorical ability to which he owes his wide-spread reputation. While still studying law, he was recognized as a valuable aid to his party, the Republican, and was sent as a delegate to the Republican State convention of New York in 1858. In 1859 he began legal practice, but in the same year took the stump in the political campaign, in which he showed marked power as a political orator.

In 1860, Mr. Depew became a candidate for the State Legislature, and was elected, though his district was Democratic. He was re-elected in 1862, and during this term served as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. In 1863 he received the Republican nomination for Secretary of State of New York. In the campaign he showed an industry and capacity that have rarely been equaled. For six weeks he made speeches twice a day, and with such effect that he was not only elected, but received the triumphant majority of thirty thousand. At a later date he was offered the post of United States minister to Japan, which he finally declined after retaining the commission in his possession, under consideration, for some months.

In 1866, Mr. Depew withdrew from political life to devote himself to his profession, and was appointed by Vanderbilt attorney for the New York and Harlem Railroad. In this position he showed such industry and skill that in 1869 he was made attorney for the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad,—formed by consolidation in that year. Ten years later the entire Vanderbilt system of railroads was placed under his legal care, and he was made a director in the board of each road. This important field of duty gave him an abundance of labor, much of it requiring the highest legal skill, but in 1872 he ran for lieutenant-governor of the State as the candidate of the "Independent Party" which arose that year. This party proved very short-lived, and Mr. Depew's candidacy died with it.

In 1874 he was made regent of the University of the State of New York, and was appointed on the commission to superintend the erection of the State capitol. In 1881, at the time of the resignation of Senators Conkling and Platt from the United States Senate, Mr. Depew became one of the candidates for the vacant seats. The struggle was a protracted one, his force growing till on the twenty-fourth ballot he lacked but ten votes of election. The murder of President Garfield ended the struggle. It became imperative that New York should be represented in the Senate, and Mr. Depew withdrew his name in favor of his leading opponent.

In 1882, on the retirement of Mr. William H. Vanderbilt from the presidency of the New York Central, and the election of Mr. J. H. Rutter in his place, Mr. Depew was made second vice-president. The new president died in 1885, and Mr. Depew was elected to the presidency in his place. This important post he has since then continued to fill. He is also president of the West Shore Railroad Company. Among other positions which have been occupied by him are those of president of the Union League and of the Yale Alumni Association, director in the Union Trust Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Equitable Life Assurance Company, and St. Luke's Hospital, and member of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

As a lawyer, Mr. Depew has been a remarkably hard worker. He is best known, however, for his telling oratory, which has been heard effectively in national Republican conventions (as in his striking presentation of ex-President Harrison's claims at the last convention), at the Chicago World's Exposition, and on many other important occasions, and which is not only brilliantly incisive, but is irradiated with a rich humor which has had much to do with his wide reputation. This latter power is particularly displayed on social occasions, and he is voted the best after-dinner speaker in America.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

Cornelius Vanderbilt the younger, grandson of the notable financier of the same name, and eldest son of William H. Vanderbilt, was born at Dorp, Staten Island, November 27, 1843. He was educated at private schools, and subsequently carefully trained for a business career, to fit him for the important interests for which his father designed him. His business life began as a clerk in the Shoe and Leather Bank of New York, where he served under the same conditions as the other employés, and manifested much industry and ability. At the age of twenty he was placed in the banking house of Kissam Brothers, remaining there three years, and manifesting a capacity for business which delighted his father. In 1865 he began his railroad career in a responsible position in the New York and Harlem Railroad office, and proved so apt and able that in 1867 he was made treasurer of the road, and ten years later, on the death of his grandfather, became its vice-president. Subsequently, on the retirement of his father, he succeeded to its presidency.

In 1883 he was elected chairman of the directors of the New York Central and Michigan Central roads, his brother William K. being elected to a similar position in the Lake Shore Railroad Company. By the will of William H. Vanderbilt the sum of $10,000,000 was left to each of his eight children, Cornelius received $2,000,000 extra, and the residuary estate was equally divided between the two older sons, Cornelius and William K. Subsequently the remaining heirs, recognizing the ability and experience of the two here named, agreed that the bulk of the family fortune, particularly the railroad securities, should remain under their management, for the further development of the immense estate.

Of these two trustees of the Vanderbilt estate, Cornelius has shown most decidedly the hereditary family talent for business and finance, and has played a leading part in the more recent handling of the property. He has become the financial manager of the vast Vanderbilt railroad system, which in its main and branch lines comprises a total of forty-three separate companies and operates sixteen thousand miles of track. Throughout this great system he makes his influence felt, and no important step is taken without his sanction.

Mr. Vanderbilt's energies are not all exerted in the direction of business. He takes an active part in social interests, and has shown a markedly benevolent disposition, being connected as trustee with many of the charitable, religious, and educational institutions of New York City, most of which have received benefactions at his hands. The College of Physicians and Surgeons, which had received an important donation from William H. Vanderbilt, owes to his four sons a building for clinical instruction, built and equipped as a fitting memorial of their father. It has received a valuable gift also from one of the daughters.

Mr. Vanderbilt's personal benevolences embrace the erection of a fine club house for railroad men at the corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, and large contributions towards clubs and reading-rooms at many points on the Vanderbilt system. The Protestant Episcopal Cathedral has received from him a donation of $100,000 towards its erection, while he and his wife (Alice Gwynne, daughter of a distinguished lawyer of Cincinnati) have erected a dormitory on the site of the old "South College" at Yale, as a memorial to their son William H., who died at that university. They have five children living,—three sons and two daughters.

Mr. Vanderbilt is much interested in art and literature, and has contributed to the art education of the metropolis by presenting to the Metropolitan Museum of Art a collection of drawings from the old masters, and Rosa Bonheur's acknowledged masterpiece, the famous "Horse Fair," purchased at a cost of $53,000. Personally, he is a dignified and courteous gentleman, domestic in tastes, yet fond of society, being a member of numerous clubs, and one of the incorporators and directors of the Metropolitan Club. He takes great interest in public affairs, and is known as a man of just views and sentiments on the leading topics of the day.

FRANK THOMSON.

FRANK THOMSON was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, July 5, 1841. His great-grandfather, Alexander Thomson, emigrated from Scotland in 1771, and became one of the pioneer settlers in the Cumberland Valley. His father, Hon. Alexander Thomson, represented his district in Congress from 1824 to 1826, was for many years president judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District, and professor of law in Marshall College.

Mr. Thomson received his preliminary and classical education at the Chambersburg Academy, and at seventeen years of age selected the railway as his life-work, and entered the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Altoona in order to thoroughly fit himself for his chosen profession. Colonel Thomas A. Scott was at this time general superintendent of the road. At the breaking out of the war, Colonel Scott having been called to the aid of the government in matters relating to the transportation of troops and supplies, detailed Mr. Thomson for duty in the military railroad department of the government which was then being organized under his direction.

Mr. Thomson remained in the service of the government, in active duty in various parts of the South and Southwest, until 1864, and in June of that year was appointed superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, which position he filled until March, 1873. In the latter part of 1871 he was temporarily detached from the active duties of his post in order that he might direct in person, on behalf of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the American tour of the Grand Duke Alexis, of Russia.

In March, 1873, he was promoted to the office of superintendent of motive power of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which position he held a little over one year, when he relinquished it on July 1, 1874, to become general manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad system east of Pittsburg and Erie.

As general manager he introduced a number of reforms in the management, administration, and maintenance of the road. The standard track and solid road-bed owes its existence to his efforts, and the system of track inspection and the award of prizes for the best sections of track were instituted by him. The adoption of a superior standard of equipment, the building of picturesque stations and the ornamentation of their grounds, the use of the block-signal system and other safety appliances, were all distinctive features of his management. He was also instrumental in developing that high grade of discipline for which the Pennsylvania Railroad is noted.

On October 1, 1882, Mr. Thomson became second vice-president, and on October 27, 1888, was advanced to the post of first vice-president, of which office he is now the incumbent. In this position he is in charge of the traffic arrangements, both freight and passenger, and is the administrative officer of the road and the direct representative of the president.

He is particularly charged with the traffic arrangements effective between the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections, and in this connection he is one of the best known and most highly regarded railroad officials of the country. His long service and wide experience and comprehensive ability peculiarly fit him for this important position.

In addition to his railroad duties, Mr. Thomson is a director of the Equitable Insurance Company, of New York.

EDWARD B. HARPER.

Edward Bascomb Harper was born near Dover, Delaware, September 4, 1842, being a descendant of a family whose genealogical tree can be traced back to Sir William Harper, who was lord mayor of the city of London in 1561. His father was a leading merchant of Kent County, Delaware, but both his parents had died by the time he was thirteen years of age, leaving him an orphan destitute of means and obliged in the strictest sense to make his own way in the world. His business life began at the age of fourteen as clerk in the general store of Dover. He remained here until twenty years of age, by which time he was enabled, through strict economy and frugal habits, to accumulate a small capital, which he decided to use in acquiring a more thorough business education.

Proceeding to Baltimore, he entered a commercial college, where he applied himself with such strict assiduity to study that he kept at the head of his class and graduated with the highest honors of the institution. Various offers of situations were now made him, from which he selected one of clerkship in a Philadelphia bank. His talent for business found here a wider field than that of the country store, and he advanced step by step until he was chief manager under the firm, and subsequently became a member of a large banking concern whose money transactions aggregated the large total of from half a million to a million dollars daily.

Mr. Harper continued thus engaged until 1868, when the financial depression of that period induced him to withdraw from banking and to engage in the life insurance business, to which his talent for solving intricate mathematical problems seemed particularly to adapt him. In 1869 he was offered the position of Western manage of the Commonwealth Life Insurance Company of New York. He accepted the situation, and entered upon his new duties with such energy and skill as to cause a rapid development in the business of the concern. He remained with the Commonwealth Company for six years, at the end of which time it was found that he had placed upon the books of the company two-thirds of its entire business. On the retirement of the Commonwealth Company from business, Mr. Harper became the New York manager of the John Hancock Life Insurance Company of Boston, whose business, which previously had languished, displayed a remarkable development under his care. In 1880 he disposed of his interest to the Hancock, and shortly afterwards was asked to take charge of the business of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, a company which was incorporated February 9, 1881, and was organized on a purely mutual plan. Mr. Harper accepted the office, on September 16, 1881, of president of this company. The business of the Association was up to that time transacted in a single room in the Bennett Building, at Nassau and Fulton Streets, but it quickly felt the impulse of the energy and ability of its new president, the business in the first month jumping from $400,000 to $1,000,000; the second month it reached $1,250,000, and within two years it reached $4,000,000. The present standing of the business is indicated in the great new building at the corner of Broadway and Duane Street, into which it has expanded from its original contracted quarters.

Mr. Harper's influence on the conditions of the insurance business has been solely for good, and his influence as a manager is far-reaching and effective. His plan of assessment life insurance has been adopted by the Massachusetts Legislature. A bill requiring reserves of all life insurance companies to be deposited with insurance departments, and for annual distribution of surplus, was brought before the New York Legislature at his instance; and through his exertions a deposit law of $50,000 was enacted in Canada, giving assessment associations the right to do business in that country.

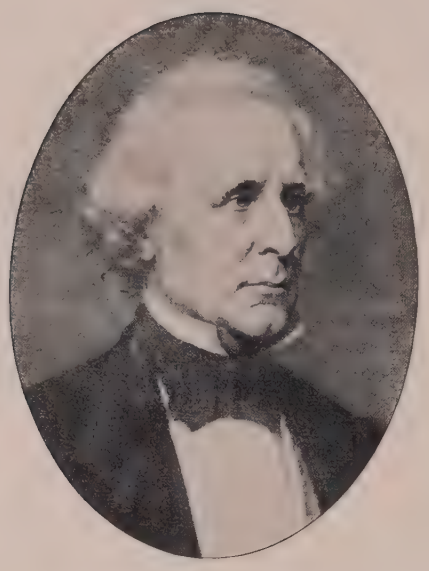
Mr. Harper is connected with various other organizations, in each of which he occupies a prominent position. He is president of the Legislative Associates of the United States of America, a member of the New York Union and the National Union of the Assessment Associations, of the New York Board of Trade, of the Knights of Honor, American Legion of Honor, Knights Templar and other Masonic bodies, and of other beneficial and fraternal societies. He is a director of the American Exchange at Paris, and a member of the Lotus, the Patria, the Church, the Republican, and other clubs, and of other institutions, including the New York Geographical Society.

Religiously, Mr. Harper is a Baptist, and is one of the trustees of Calvary Church. In politics he is an Independent, his rule being always to prefer honesty before partisanship. Recently his name was prominently urged for nomination for the governorship of New York.

COLONEL AND BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL INNIS N. PALMER.

Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Innis N. Palmer was born in New York, and graduated from the Military Academy July 1, 1846. He was promoted brevet second lieutenant Mounted Rifles the same day, second lieutenant July 20, 1847, and first lieutenant January 27, 1853. He served during the war with Mexico; and arrived at Vera Cruz March 9, 1847; participated in the siege of Vera Cruz, the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Chapultepec (severely wounded), and in the assault upon and capture of the City of Mexico; commanded Company B of the police in the City of Mexico from December 18, 1847, to June 5, 1848; returned to Jefferson Barracks in July, 1848; served as acting adjutant of his regiment to March 25, 1849, when he was on regimental recruiting service at St. Louis until May; then he rejoined his regiment near Fort Leavenworth and marched with it to Oregon City, where he arrived about the 15th of October; he served as acting adjutant of his regiment from October 14, 1849, to May 1, 1850, and held the position until July 1, 1854; returning East, served at Jefferson Barracks in 1851, and during the years 1852–54 was employed in Indian campaigns in Texas, and had stations at Forts Merrill, Ewell, and Inge; he was on recruiting service in Baltimore when appointed a captain in the Fifth (old Second) Cavalry, to date from March 3, 1855; joined at Jefferson Barracks August 27, 1855; marched with the regiment to Texas, and arrived at Fort Mason January 14, 1856, where he served until July, when he was assigned to the command of Camp Verde, which he retained until May, 1858, and was employed during January and February, 1858, in operations against hostile Indians near the head-waters of the Brazos and Colorado Rivers; returned to Fort Mason in May, 1858, and about one month later proceeded to Fort Belknap, where the regiment was ordered to concentrate for the march to Utah; but the order was revoked, and he was assigned to duty at that post, where he served until January, 1859. He returned to duty in October, 1860, and conducted a detachment of recruits to Texas, and rejoined his company at Camp Cooper January 5, 1861. He marched his company to Green Lake, where he was joined by five other companies; then conducted the battalion to Indianola, and there embarked on the steamship "Coatzacoalcos," and arrived in New York harbor April 11, 1861, proceeding directly to Washington, where he was employed in guarding the Treasury building and served in the defences of the city; commanded the regular cavalry in the Manassas campaign; served as a member of a board convened at Washington in August, 1861, for the examination of officers who were reported to be unable to perform field-service; commanded the regiment in the defences of Washington from August 28, 1861, until March, 1862, when he participated in the Virginia Peninsula campaign as a brigade commander in the Fourth Corps, Army of the Potomac, having been appointed brigadier-general of volunteers September 23, 1861, and was engaged in the siege of Yorktown, in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Glendale, and Malvern Hill; he was then employed in organizing and forwarding to the field New Jersey and Delaware volunteers, and in superintending camps of drafted men at Philadelphia, until December, 1862, when he was transferred to North Carolina, where he served until June, 1865; commanded at different periods the First Division of the Eighteenth Army Corps, the Department of North Carolina, the District of Pamlico, the Eighteenth Army Corps, the defences of New Berne, the Districts of North Carolina and Beaufort, and participated in March, 1865, in General Sherman's movements, and was engaged in the action of Kinston; joined his regiment at Fort Ellsworth, Kansas, on the 21st of May, and commanded it until September; he was on leave of absence until December, and rejoined the regiment at Fort Laramie, Wyoming, and commanded it until August, 1867, and again from November, 1867, to July, 1868; served as a member of a board convened at Washington to pass upon a system of cavalry tactics from July, 1868, to June, 1869. He served at Omaha Barracks and Fort Sanders, Wyoming, until retired from service March 20, 1879.

Colonel Palmer was brevetted major-general of volunteers, and also lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and brigadier-general U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services. He was promoted major Second Cavalry April 25, 1861; lieutenant-colonel Second Cavalry September 23, 1863; and colonel Second Cavalry June 9, 1868.



JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

THE well-known editor and proprietor of the New York *Herald*, James Gordon Bennett, was a Scotchman by birth, being born at Newmills, Banffshire, in that country, about 1800. He was intended by his parents for the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church, and was educated for this purpose at a seminary in Aberdeen. But the boy by disposition and inclination was unsuited for such an avocation, and it was not long before it became plainly evident that his parents were mistaken in their purpose. As time went on, his growing aversion to the priestly calling developed into a determination to escape from it. He had read Franklin's "Autobiography," and was led by it to fix upon America as the most suitable field for the pushing of his fortunes. In accordance with this idea he left the seminary and took passage for the United States, landing at Halifax in 1819.

Here the boyish immigrant remained for a short time engaged in giving lessons in French, Spanish, and bookkeeping, at which he earned but a meagre living. His next place of residence in the New World was Boston, where he found the means of livelihood still more sparse, and was finally saved from threatened starvation by obtaining employment in a printing-office. In 1822 he made his way to New York, his place of residence during most of his future life. He spent, however, a few months at Charleston, South Carolina, where he had engaged to make Spanish translations for a newspaper.

On his return to New York Mr. Bennett tried his hand in various enterprises, as projector of a school, lecturer on political economy, and journalist, the latter in a very subordinate capacity. His first effort to establish a journal of his own was made in 1825, and during the next ten years he engaged in several similar enterprises, all of which proved futile. Meanwhile he was employed as reporter or assistant editor on several New York newspapers, and in the latter capacity took an active part in the Presidential campaign in 1828, in support of General Jackson. About 1830 he became associate editor of the *Courier and Enquirer*, and in 1833 was raised to the post of chief editor of *The Pennsylvanian*, a Philadelphia newspaper. As Washington correspondent of the *Enquirer*, he attracted attention by a series of letters written in imitation of those of Horace Walpole.

Up to the present time Bennett had worked hard and lived an absolutely abstemious life, but with little avail in the increase of his fortunes. The year 1835 found him still a poor man. In that year, however, he struck the vein that was to enrich him, in the establishment of a one-cent paper entitled the New York *Herald*. In his looking around for an associate in this enterprise he at first applied to Horace Greeley, who was then gaining a reputation as an able editor in New York. Mr. Greeley declined to join in the problematical venture, but gave Bennett the name of the party to whom he next applied, and who agreed to back him in the enterprise.

The pioneer number of the new paper appeared May 1, 1835, issuing from a cellar, in which the proprietor and editor played also the part of salesman, doing triple duty in the support of his doubtful venture. "He started with a disclaimer of all principle, as it is called, all party, all politics," and to this declaration of intentions he rigidly adhered. The paper was vital from the start, filled with a variety of news, spicy correspondence, and personal gossip and scandal, a combination which brought it quickly into notice, and insured it a rapidly increasing sale. Bennett's industry was untiring, his editorial sagacity of the highest grade, and his unscrupulous rivalship with competitors one that gave him often the precedence in obtaining news. As a result, the *Herald* became in a short time a success, and in the course of years a highly valuable property, as one of the few leading newspapers in the United States. Money was expended lavishly in the obtaining of news, the correspondents of the *Herald* sought all lands and were present at all points of interest, and in the last year of Mr. Bennett's life his enterprise was signally shown by his dispatch of Stanley to Africa in search of Dr. Livingstone, of whom for a long time nothing had been heard. He continued to edit the *Herald* till his death, which took place June 2, 1872.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, JR.

James Gordon Bennett, Jr., the only son, and successor in his journalistic career, of James Gordon Bennett, the founder of the New York *Herald*, was born in New York, May 10, 1841, coming on the scene of action in the early days of that famous journal, which was eventually to achieve so notable a success. The striking career of his father we have already described. His mother, Henrietta Agnes Crean, had in her early days been a poor but accomplished music-teacher of New York. She died in Italy in March, 1873, shortly after the death of her husband.

On the death of the elder Bennett, in June, 1872, his son, who had been carefully educated, and had been thoroughly trained in the requisites of journalism, became his successor in the proprietorship and management of the *Herald*, which has since that time remained under his care. As manager of this influential sheet he has been remarkably enterprising, hesitating at no expense which would be likely to bring the *Herald* to public notice, and quite distancing his competitors in the brilliancy and daring of his journalistic feats. Several of the more striking of these may be named. The celebrated Jeannette Polar Exploring Expedition was fitted up and sent out at his expense, as a *Herald* enterprise. The unfortunate *finale* of this expedition—for which Mr. Bennett was not in the slightest sense responsible—brought it most vividly to public attention, and did much to arouse renewed interest in the problem of the polar seas. A still more notable expedition—a stroke of genius, as we may fairly call it, on the part of the *Herald* management—was the sending of Henry M. Stanley to Africa on his famous expedition in search of the great explorer Livingstone. The success of Stanley in this quest was one of the most important events in the history of the latter half of this century, and the starting-point in that succession of expeditions by Stanley which have gone so far towards opening up the "Dark Continent," which had so long lain under a cloud of mystery. The inception of this great work we owe to the happy thought and brilliant enterprise of Mr. Bennett, and to his keen judgment of men in the choice of the born explorer Stanley. A third item of *Herald* enterprise, of which mention may fitly be made, was the publication in England of storm warnings telegraphed from the United States, a movement which attracted the favorable attention of meteorologists in general and added to the fame and circulation of the enterprising journal.

For many years Mr. Bennett has made Paris his principal place of residence, his time being chiefly given to superintending the collection of foreign news for the pages of the *Herald*. In 1883 he became associated with Mr. John W. Mackay in an important enterprise, that of organizing the Commercial Cable Company, with the purpose of laying a new cable between America and Europe to compete with the combined English and French lines. The completion of this enterprise had the effect of greatly decreasing the cost of ocean telegraphy.

Mr. Bennett's life has been far from exclusively devoted to business. On the contrary, he has taken a great interest in sport, especially in yachting, of which for years he was an enthusiastic devotee. In this field he has been as enterprising and as novel in method as in journalism. In 1866 he took part in a memorable yacht-race, which had the wide Atlantic for its course, its terminal points being Sandy Hook and the Needles, Isle of Wight. This transatlantic race was won by his schooner-yacht, the "Henrietta," against two competitors, in thirteen days, twenty-one hours, and fifty-five minutes. In 1870 he sailed in a similiar race across the ocean, from Queenstown to New York. In this case his yacht, the "Dauntless," was beaten by the English yacht "Cambria," though only by the short lead of two hours.

It will suffice to say in conclusion that the journal made successful by the father's enterprise and activity has been kept on the rising tide of success and fortune by the son, and that the new building of the *Herald*, with the interesting public display of its press-work, is one of the notabilities of the metropolis.

EDWIN D. MORGAN.

Edwin Denison Morgan, governor of New York during an eventful period, was born among the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts on February 3, 1811, the son of a farmer, and in the eighth generation from James Morgan, of Llandaff, Wales, who emigrated to Boston in 1636. The educational advantages of the farmer's son were meagre, his only opportunity for "higher education" being a single term at Bacon Academy, Colchester, Connecticut, when fifteen years old. Two years afterwards, in 1828, he entered a grocery store in Hartford, and three years later became a partner in the business. He continued thus engaged for three years, then came to New York and began business for himself. He was an active and able merchant and proved very successful, continuing in this business for twenty years, and becoming a large importer of teas, coffees, and sugars.

His public career began while still engaged in business. When but twenty-one years of age he had served in the city council of Hartford, and in New York entered politics with a similar office, that of assistant alderman. From this time on he rose steadily in political honor. In 1850 and 1852 he was elected State senator, in which position he was made chairman of the Committee on Finance. The bill establishing Central Park was carried by his efforts. He served as commissioner of emigration from 1855 to 1858. In the formation of the Republican party he took an active part, and became prominent in its early movements, being a delegate to the Pittsburg conference of 1856, chairman of the national convention that nominated Frémont, and chairman of the Republican national committee during the Frémont campaign.

In 1858 he was made the nominee of his party and elected governor of New York, and was re-elected by a large majority in 1860, being thus in the gubernatorial chair of the Empire State during much of the period of the civil war. His administration was distinguished for economy and a reduction of the public debt. On the outbreak of the war he tendered to the President all the resources of the State, and superintended the enlistment and support of the large contingent of troops sent by New York to the front. He accepted the rank of major-general of volunteers, but declined any pay for his services. In 1862 he was chosen Senator of the United States, and remained a member of the Senate till 1869, his record being one of honor and credit. President Lincoln twice nominated him Secretary of the Treasury, and at a later date President Arthur tendered him the same nomination; but in each case he declined the proffered honor.

Governor Morgan's later business relations were as senior partner of the well-known financial house of E. D. Morgan & Co., Wall Street, New York. He was also a director in several institutions, including the United States Trust Company, the National Bank of Commerce, the Western Union Telegraph Company, the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, and various others. His club connections included membership in the Union League and other political and social clubs, while religiously he was an earnest member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he held several offices. He was vice-president of the American Tract Society for eight years, and contributed liberally to its funds. The Woman's Hospital of New York numbered him among its incorporators, and he was its president from 1877 to his death. Other institutions aided by him were the Union Theological Seminary, Berkshire College, Presbyterian Hospital, New York City Mission, and numerous others, to all of which he gave liberally. Before his death he sought out all his surviving nephews and nieces (thirty-three in all) and gave them $5000 each. He died in New York, February 15, 1883.

REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN LORIMER WORDEN.

Rear-Admiral John Lorimer Worden enjoys the distinction, unique in our service, of being placed upon the retired list, at his own request, upon full pay, the latter being done by special act of Congress. Admiral Worden's name will always be especially associated with the "Monitor," but he performed valuable service before the idea of the "Monitor" was conceived, as well as long after she went to the bottom.

Rear-Admiral Worden entered the navy as a midshipman from his native State, New York, in January, 1834, and served in the Brazils and the Mediterranean before going to the Naval School at Philadelphia. Promoted passed midshipman in July, 1840, and was in the Pacific for three years, after which he went to the Naval Observatory, at Washington. He obtained his next two steps in the same year, master in August and lieutenant in November, 1846. He went out to the Pacific Station in 1847, and served there in the "Southampton," "Independence," and "Warren," coming home in the line-of-battle-ship "Ohio," in 1850. For several years afterwards he was on duty at the Observatory, and in the Mediterranean, at the navy-yard, New York, and as first lieutenant of the frigate "Savannah," Home Squadron.

On April 6, 1861, Lieutenant Worden reported at Washington for special duty connected with the discipline and efficiency of the naval service, but, finding that ships were being rapidly fitted for service, in consequence of secession movements, asked to be relieved from special duty, and applied for service afloat. On the 7th, at daylight, he was sent to Pensacola with despatches for the commanding officer of the squadron off that port, the orders to reinforce Fort Pickens, and reached there about midnight on the 10th. A heavy gale prevented him from communicating with the ships on the next day. But on the 12th he delivered his despatches at noon. At 3 P.M. left to return to Washington by rail. It was necessary to go *via* Montgomery, Alabama, and on the 13th, about 4 P.M., he was arrested at a station just south of the rebel capital, taken there, and detained as a prisoner until November 14. He was then paroled and ordered to report to the Secretary of War, at Richmond. He found that he was to be exchanged against Lieutenant Sharp, a Confederate who was confined on board the "Congress," at Newport News. By flag of truce from General Huger to Admiral Goldsborough, this exchange was duly effected November 18, after Mr. Worden had been more than seven months a prisoner. On January 16, 1862, he was ordered to the command of the "Monitor." The story of this extraordinary engine of war, and its influence on our own fortunes and upon naval construction all over the world, has often been told, and cannot be told too often. In his battle with the "Merrimac," on March 9, 1862, Lieutenant Worden was severely injured, and was obliged to be removed as soon as the action was over, but not until complete success had crowned the efforts of one who was fighting an entirely novel and untried vessel, which had only come in the night before from a perilous voyage. He was made commander, July, 1862, and upon partial recovery was upon duty at New York, as assistant to Admiral Gregory, in superintending the construction of iron-clads. Commander Worden commanded the monitor "Montauk" from October, 1862, to April, 1863, in the South Atlantic Squadron. In her he attacked Fort McAllister, on the Ogeechee River, and on February 28, 1863, destroyed the Confederate privateer "Nashville," under the guns of that fort.

On April 7, 1863, he participated in the attack of the iron-clads, under Admiral Dupont, upon the defences of Charleston. In the mean time, February 3, 1863, he had been promoted to be captain in the navy. Commodore and superintendent, Naval Academy, 1868. Rear-admiral commanding European Station, 1872, and much other service.

JAMES F. D. LANIER.

James Franklin Doughty Lanier, an eminent banker and financier, was born in Washington, Beaufort County, North Carolina, November 22, 1800. He was descended from an ancient French family, of Huguenot faith, who left their country to avoid persecution, one branch coming to America. James Lanier, grandfather of the subject of our sketch, served as a captain throughout the Revolutionary War, in Colonel William Washington's light cavalry regiment, and was greatly distinguished as an able and valiant officer. Major Alexander C. Lanier, his father, served under General Harrison in the War of 1812, and died in 1820 from diseases contracted in military service.

Mr. Lanier was educated first at a private village school, and afterwards at an academy at Newport, Kentucky. At the end of his school life General Harrison procured him a cadetship at West Point, which he was eager to accept, but declined at the earnest request of his mother, who was distressed at the thought of her only child leaving home. In 1819 he began the study of law at Madison, Indiana, where the family then lived. He finished his course at the Transylvania Law School in Kentucky, graduating in 1823, and immediately beginning practice in Madison.

Activity in his new profession impairing his health, he turned his attention to political affairs, and served as assistant clerk in the Indiana House of Representatives from 1824 to 1827, when he was elected chief clerk. In this position he became acquainted with all the leading men of the State, and laid the foundation of his future success. He continued his legal practice while thus engaged, until the State Bank of Indiana was chartered, when he withdrew from the law and took a prominent part in its management, he being a leading member in its board of control.

The bank began business at the beginning of that era of speculation which led to the panic of 1837, but was so skillfully managed as to escape the fate of so many banks of that period, and to pay large dividends to stockholders. It wound up in 1854, returning to stockholders, in addition to the annual dividends, nearly double their original investment. It was the only bank in the country at that time that offered to pay any part of its indebtedness to the government in coin.

In 1838, Mr. Lanier attended a convention of the Banks of the United States, held at New York, to consider the subject of resuming specie payments. This he warmly advocated, and was backed up by Albert Gallatin, the leading spirit in the convention. Mr. Lanier was chosen in 1847 to seek the adjustment of the debt of Indiana, which had defaulted in interest on its bonds to the extent of about $16,000,000. He went to Europe for this purpose, met the Rothschilds, the officials of the Bank of England, and other financiers, and accomplished his mission successfully. He obtained nearly all the outstanding bonds, and restored the credit of the State.

In 1849, Mr. Lanier left Madison for New York, which continued his place of residence during the remainder of his life. He formed there, on January 1, 1849, a partnership with Richard H. Winslow, the firm-name being Winslow, Lanier & Co., with the purpose of doing a general banking business, and particularly of dealing in railroad securities. He brought with him from Indiana the first Western railroad bonds ever offered in the New York market, and placed them with much success. For several years afterwards the house did an excellent business, its transactions extending widely throughout the United States. After 1854, however, the firm began to withdraw from railroad bonds and confine itself principally to banking, in which it has since continued to do a very large business.

When the civil war broke out, Mr. Lanier, too old to take the field, used his influence earnestly in aid of the government, loaning the State of Indiana more than $1,000,000 to equip troops and for other purposes. In 1864 the State ordered the repayment of these advances, but Mr. Lanier refused to accept any compensation but the regular interest. In 1865 he went abroad in the service of the government, for the purpose of advancing the credit of this country in Europe, a mission in which he was very successful. He afterwards withdrew from participation in public affairs, devoted himself closely to business, and died in August, 1881, nearly eighty-one years of age.

GENERAL EDWARD LESLIE MOLINEUX.

Edward Leslie Molineux, brevet major-general in the United States volunteer army, was born October 12, 1833. After his educational period, and during his early ventures in business life, a native inclination towards a military career led him (in 1854) to join a regiment of the New York State National Guard. At a later date he entered, as a private, the Brooklyn City Guard (the Thirteenth Regiment), in which he passed through the several non-commissioned grades. He left this regiment to accept an important mission to South America, soon after his return from which the civil war began, and a demand was made for patriotic citizens to rally to the defense of the Union. Mr. Molineux was one of the earliest to respond. He enrolled himself in the Seventh Regiment, and after a brief period of service in this noted body of citizen soldiery was made brigade inspector of the Eleventh Brigade, as which he worked efficiently in raising the Twenty-third Regiment, of Brooklyn.

On the organization of this regiment he was unanimously elected its lieutenant-colonel. Shortly afterwards, in August, 1862, he raised a new regiment, the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth New York, as colonel of which, in November, he proceeded to the front, being assigned to the Mississippi expedition of General Banks. During the feint against Port Hudson he commanded a detachment of the expeditionary army, and continued to do service in that campaign till April 14, 1863, when, during the battle of Irish Bend, he received, while leading a charge, a severe wound in the jaw.

No sooner was his wound in a condition to permit active service than Colonel Molineux was again in the field, taking part in the engagements of the Red River campaign, and subsequently acting as inspector-general of the Department of the Mississippi, and later as provost-marshal-general and commissioner for the exchange of prisoners. He continued to do efficient service in this department for a considerable period, being next made military commander of the Lafourche district, Louisiana, with the duty of organizing troops or companies of scouts in that State; and afterwards, upon the completion of the celebrated dam at Alexandria, being given command of all the Union forces on the north side of the Red River.

In the closing period of the war Colonel Molineux joined General Grant's army, then operating against Petersburg and Richmond, and, at the head of a provisional division of the Nineteenth Army Corps, joined General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, and took part in all the notable actions of that campaign. His zeal and gallantry at Fisher's Hill, Winchester, and Cedar Hill were rewarded by the brevet rank of brigadier-general. His subsequent service was at Savannah, Georgia, whither he was sent with his brigade by sea, and placed by General Sherman in charge of Forts Pulaski and Tybee and the other military works at that city. While here he saved the ship "Lawrence," for which the New York board of underwriters voted him a service of plate.

The war ending, General Molineux was placed in command of the military district of Northern Georgia, with head-quarters at Augusta, and while here seized for the government a very large sum of Confederate coin and bullion, valuable buildings and factories of the Confederate government, quartermaster and commissary stores valued at $10,000,000, and over seventy thousand bales of cotton. But while thus vigorously performing his duty as a soldier, he did this with a courtesy and consideration that won him general esteem, and brought him the thanks of the city council and merchants of Augusta for his justice and kindness. He returned to civil life as major-general by brevet, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war."

General Molineux subsequently became major-general in the New York National Guard, second division. He is an active member of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, and various charitable associations. He has been frequently nominated for office, but has persistently declined. His business connection is with the firm of F. W. Devoe & C. T. Raynolds Co., of New York City. Valuable papers have been contributed by him to periodicals on various military and civil subjects.

J. C. BUSH.

J. C. Bush, at present a prominent advertising agent of New York, was born in Salisbury, a town of the Maryland peninsula, or the "Eastern Shore," as it is usually called, on October 21, 1839. His father, Captain J. C. Bush, was a seafaring man, and his son inherited a love for the same line of business, but had experiences while still very young well calculated to divert him from a life so full of hardships. These experiences were those of being wrecked and nearly drowned, of being forty hours without water, and of remaining three weeks in a vessel frozen solidly in the ice. These were enough to turn his desires from the ocean, but his adventurous disposition declared itself in other directions in his younger days. His education was obtained at a private school or academy, which he left in his fifteenth year to engage in business as clerk in a hardware store. Two years sufficed him in this line of business, and he made his way to Philadelphia, where for three months he occupied a position in a wholesale notion house, and then entered the office of an insurance agent, devoting his evenings while there in taking a course of study at a business college.

This experience ended for a time his quiet course of life. He had it first in view to go to Hong-Kong, China, and fill there a position in the interests of the concern with which he was then engaged. This project fell through, and the adventurous boy, disgusted at the failure of his design, threw up his situation and started West, with the purpose to "grow up with the country." He made a short stay at St. Louis, and then joined a party going up the Missouri to Leavenworth. From this place he started with some of the party on the Santa Fé trail, but the adventurers, meeting a party of Indians in their war-paint, found it advisable to make all haste back, journeying as much as fifty miles a day in their rapid return. Young Bush now made his way to Independence, Missouri, where, by way of a further adventure, he started to run down to St. Louis on a raft, and narrowly escaped being drowned, the raft being wrecked on a chain of rocks above that city.

After this outing, the young man returned to his native place, and soon afterwards sought Philadelphia again, where he obtained a situation with the Biddle Hardware Company as traveling salesman, a duty which he performed for nine months. While thus engaged he answered an advertisement in a Philadelphia newspaper, asking for "a young man with some ability as a solicitor and a knowledge of book-keeping." The advertisement was from N. W. Ayer & Son, the well-known advertising agents, though then (1874) their business was in its early days. Mr. Bush had the fortune to be selected from the number of applicants, principally from the fact of his having a diploma from a business college. He had not kept books practically for more than a year, but in that year had gained valuable experience which proved of great benefit to him.

Mr. Bush remained for ten years with Ayer & Son, at first in the book-keeping department, but subsequently going through every branch of the agency business, until finally he was employed in its most important department, that of estimating and soliciting. When not busy on estimates he was on the road, being often absent for weeks together. He has calculated that, during his nineteen years of advertising experience, he traveled in all a half-million miles,—an average of twenty-five thousand miles a year. He has been more than two hundred days on the road in a year, twenty-five nights in a sleeping car in a month, and has spent several days and nights together without sleep when an important and involved estimate had to be quickly made. In this way there is scarcely a town in this country in which he has not set foot.

In 1884 Mr. Bush resigned from N. W. Ayer & Son's service, and went to Chicago as the special representative in that quarter of several Western papers. After two years spent here he received a tempting offer from the New York *Sun*, which brought him to the city which has since been his head-quarters. After three years with the *Sun*, he spent a year in California on account of bad health, and on his return entered the office of J. Walter Thompson, and later formed his "Star List of Agricultural Papers." Beginning with seven papers, he now represents three times that number. He believes in agricultural advertising, and that belief has had much to do with the large patronage he has secured from the leading advertisers of the country. Starting business with desk room in the *Times* Building, he now occupies one of the finest corner suites of rooms in that building, and his business is growing with highly encouraging rapidity.

COLONEL AND BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL STEWART VAN VLIET.

Colonel and Brevet Major-General Stewart Van Vliet was born in New York, and graduated from the Military Academy July 1, 1840, when he was promoted second lieutenant Third Artillery. He first served at Fort Columbus, New York, and participated in the Florida War, 1840–41, being engaged against the Seminole Indians in several skirmishes. He was detailed at the Military Academy as assistant professor of mathematics from September 20 to November 15, 1841, when he again participated in the Florida War of 1841–42. Afterwards he served at Fort Pike, Louisiana; Fort Macon, North Carolina; and Savannah, Georgia, to 1843, when he was promoted first lieutenant November 19, 1843. He was then on duty at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, and Savannah, Georgia, until 1846, when the Mexican War occurred, and in which he participated, being engaged in the battle of Monterey, September 21–23, 1846, and siege of Vera Cruz, March 9–29, 1847. He was then appointed quartermaster Third Artillery, March 28, and served in that capacity until June 4, 1847, when he was appointed captain, staff-assistant quartermaster, and was on duty with Missouri Mounted Volunteers, building posts on the Oregon route, from 1847–51; Fort Kearney, Nebraska, 1847–49, and Fort Laramie, Dakota, 1849–51. He was ordered to St. Louis, Missouri, and stationed there to 1852, and then transferred to Fort Brown, Texas, serving at that post and Brazos Santiago, Texas, until 1855. He participated in the Sioux Indian expedition from April 3, 1855, to July 17, 1856, and was engaged in the action of Blue Water, September 3, 1855.

Captain Van Vliet was detailed on special service in Utah, in 1857, and was on duty in New York City in 1857–58, from which point he was transferred to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and served there until the commencement of the War of the Rebellion. He was promoted major, staff-quartermaster, August 20, 1861, for fourteen years' service as captain, and appointed brigadier-general of volunteers September 23, 1861, and served as chief quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac from August 20, 1861, to July 10, 1862, participating in the Virginia Peninsula campaign. He was then ordered on duty at New York City, furnishing supplies and transportation to the armies in the field until March 31, 1867. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the Rebellion, and received the following brevets in the regular service: lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and brigadier-general, October 28, 1864, for faithful and meritorious services during the Rebellion. He was recommissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, and brevetted major-general U. S. Army the same date, "for faithful and distinguished services in the quartermaster's department during the war."

He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, staff, deputy quartermaster-general, July 29, 1866, and mustered out of the volunteer service September 1, 1866. He served as depot quartermaster at Baltimore from April 18, 1867, to May 13, 1869; was in charge of Schuylkill Arsenal, Pennsylvania, and chief quartermaster of the Division of the Atlantic to June 1, 1872, and then on leave of absence to October 28, 1872.

General Van Vliet was promoted colonel, staff-assistant quartermaster-general, June 6, 1872, and was chief quartermaster of the Division of the Missouri from October 28, 1872, to July 13, 1875, and of the Philadelphia depot of quartermaster's stores to November 8, 1875. He was then detailed as inspector of the Quartermaster's Department, with head-quarters at Washington City, to January 22, 1881, when he was retired from active service, being over sixty-two years of age.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTER WILLIAM ROSWELL WOODWARD.

Assistant Paymaster William Roswell Woodward was born at Georgetown, D. C., August 21, 1840. He is the son of Roswell and Catherine Hill, who, soon after the subject of this sketch was born, removed to Brooklyn, New York. Paymaster Woodward's early life was spent at school, and he took great interest in the Volunteer Fire Department of Brooklyn, having served his time (five years) with the same.

Being a patriotic man, and wishing to serve in the navy, he was appointed by Captain Alfred Taylor, commanding the United States steamer "Galena," North Atlantic Squadron, captain's clerk, the latter part of April, 1862, on the above-named vessel. Early in the month of May, 1862, the "Galena" left for Hampton Roads, where, after staying a few days, it proceeded, in company with two or three other naval vessels, to open the James River. Nothing of importance occurred until they arrived at Drewry's Bluff, or Fort Darling, where the entire fleet was repulsed, and the vessels dropped back to City Point, Virginia.

The next action in which he took part was at Malvern Hill, in company with the "Aroostook" and "Port Royal." The next morning the fleet dropped back to Harrison's Landing. Mr. Woodward, who had contracted a serious illness, was sent North, and upon his recovery was appointed, May 11, 1863, an acting assistant paymaster, with orders to report on board the bark "Ethan Allen," at Boston, Massachusetts. After leaving this port, most of his time was spent on the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. He remained in the service until September 4, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He married, March 5, 1867, Mary L. Townsend.

Mr. Woodward then entered upon business in civil life, and was at the time of his death, which occurred at his home in Brooklyn, July 5, 1890, the head of the large wholesale firm of E. Fougera & Co., New York and Paris. Previous to his purchase of the business of E. Fougera & Co. he was connected with S. S. Townsend, in the dye-wood and drug business, for several years. His son, Edward Silvanus, succeeded him in his business, and his widow, Mary, survives him.

Paymaster Woodward was a member of the Hamilton, Rembrandt, and Brooklyn Riding and Driving Clubs, and a member of the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy during Cleveland's first administration, was born at Conway, Massachusetts, July 5, 1841. He comes from an old and prominent New England family, being descended, in the eighth generation, from John Whitney, a leader among the English Puritans who settled at Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1635; while on his mother's side his ancestry can be traced back to William Bradford, governor of Plymouth colony. Brigadier-General Josiah Whitney, one of his forefathers, was an active Revolutionary officer, and a subsequent member of the Massachusetts and the United States constitutional conventions. His father, Brigadier-General James S. Whitney, was in 1854 superintendent of the United States arsenal at Springfield, Massachusetts, and in 1860 collector of the port of Boston.

Mr. Whitney received his preparatory education at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Massachusetts, and afterwards entered Yale College, where he graduated in 1863. He passed the following year in Harvard Law School, and shortly afterwards began practice in the courts of New York City, where he quickly gained a reputation as a skillful and energetic lawyer, and one notable for his loyal devotion to the interests of his clients.

Mr. Whitney's first active participation in public affairs was in 1871, when he took a leading part in the organization of the Young Men's Democratic Club. In the following year he became a leading spirit in the County Democracy, a section of the party in revolt against the domination of the regular party leaders. The first official position held by him was in 1872, when he was made inspector of schools. In 1875 he was appointed to the important legal position of corporation counsel for the city of New York. The field of duty upon which he thus entered was a difficult and arduous one, on account of neglect of duty by his predecessors and general lack of administrative capacity and straightforward method in the conduct of affairs under preceding conditions. He found no less than three thousand eight hundred suits pending, a weight of responsibility which he hastened to sweep away. He at once reorganized the department with four bureaus of administration, introduced reforms and economies wherever possible, and so rapidly disposed of the pending suits that in two years he had handled them all and as many more which had arisen. Despite the great accumulation of work thus disposed of, he considerably reduced the expenses of the office, and became distinguished for his spirit of reform. He resigned the position in 1882, having, during the seven years of his incumbency, gained various notable legal triumphs, and won a high reputation for legal skill and executive capacity.

In 1885, after the election of President Cleveland, to which Mr. Whitney had lent his efficient aid, he was made a member of the cabinet as Secretary of the Navy. The new head of the administration could not have chosen more wisely, the energy and capacity of Mr. Whitney being signally shown in his conduct of this important department of the government. A plan for the reorganization of the department was quickly prepared by him, and proved of great utility in the dispatch of business. The new navy of the United States, the creation of which had begun in the preceding administration, was pushed forward by him with a vigor and activity which rapidly gave this country a high standing among the naval powers of the world. It was his aim to make the United States independent in this branch of the service, a purpose which called for very radical steps. He found this country without facilities for the production of armor plates, forgings for large guns, and some other necessities, all of which had previously been obtained abroad. He at once induced the Bethlehem Steel Works to put in a new plant, at great expense to itself, and by the end of his term of office all those requisites were being produced in the United States of a quality and in a manner never before equaled. During his term there were fully or partly built five double-turreted monitors, two new coast-defense armor-clads, three armored and five unarmored steel and iron cruisers, four gunboats, and a dynamite cruiser, with other contracts made.

On the close of the administration Mr. Whitney retired to private life, but in 1892 became the leader of the Cleveland forces in the national Democratic convention, in which he showed a fine organizing and controlling skill. He was given the honorary degree of LL.D. by Yale in 1888.

WILLIAM ZIEGLER.

William Ziegler was born, of German parentage, in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, September 1, 1843. Shortly afterwards his parents joined the westward moving tide of emigrants and made themselves a new home in the then young community of Iowa, near the town of Muscatine. Here the boy received the sparse education obtained in the public schools of that new country, and in 1858 became an apprentice to the printing trade in the office of the Muscatine *Journal*. Two years sufficed to give him a knowledge of the trade, after which he spent a year at work on his father's farm, and then became clerk in a drug store, studying telegraphy in his leisure hours.

The boy was ambitious and, despite his meagre opportunities, determined to succeed, if effort could avail. In the autumn of 1862, when just nineteen years of age, he left the West for Poughkeepsie, New York, where he entered Eastman's Business College, and after three months' hard work secured a diploma. In 1863 he first reached New York, and there entered a wholesale drug house, attending at the same time the School of Pharmacy of the University of the City of New York, from which he was graduated. After five years he determined to start in business for himself.

His ability was quickly shown. Having but small capital, he began in a modest way by supplying extracts, drugs, etc., in small quantities, to bakers and confectioners. In 1870 he associated himself with some others for the manufacture of baking powders and other chemical products, under the title of the Royal Chemical Company. The sale of baking powders rapidly became large, and in 1873 the association was incorporated as the Royal Baking Powder Company. Within recent years there has been litigation among the members of this company, Mr. Ziegler becoming a plaintiff in the suit, which terminated in his favor, the case being settled by his receiving nearly $3,000,000 for his interest in the company, from which he withdrew. In July, 1890, he purchased the business of the Price Baking Powder Company, of Chicago, and in the succeeding year bought out the Tartar Chemical Company, of New Jersey. He had in 1878–79 spent some time in Europe, where he made an exhaustive study of the manufacture of cream of tartar. On his return he founded the New York Tartar Company, from which he withdrew in 1886.

In addition to his connection with the baking powder manufacture, Mr. Ziegler is strongly interested in other industries. He has invested largely in Brooklyn, New York, and Chicago real estate, owns the largest individual interest in the Lake Street Elevated Railroad of Chicago. He has besides a one-fifth interest in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and possesses other business relations.

In 1890, Mr. Ziegler came out in a new rôle, that of municipal reformer, much to the benefit of Brooklyn, then the city of his residence. He protested vigorously against municipal extravagance and vicious legislation, particularly the proposed purchase of the Long Island Water-Supply Company's plant and stock at a price far beyond their actual value. After some futile correspondence with Mayor Chapin on this subject, Mr. Ziegler took legal steps in the city's interests, and obtained an injunction from the Supreme Court which ended the dishonest deal. By this action he saved the city at least $1,500,000.

This vigorous operation brought him forward as a candidate for the mayoralty, he professing a willingness to accept the nomination if Mayor Chapin should run again. This declaration frightened the politicians, Mayor Chapin's name was withdrawn, and Mr. Ziegler retired from a contest in which he had no desire to enter except from purely public-spirited motives. He afterwards removed from Brooklyn, and took a residence on Fifth Avenue, New York.

Mr. Ziegler has long been an enthusiastic sportsman, particularly interested in yachting, hunting, and fishing, and is a member of the Larchmont, the Atlantic, and the New York Yacht Clubs. He was married to Mrs. E. M. Gamble, a sister of Mrs. W. Jennings Demorest, of New York, and has been much given to cruising along the Sound and Atlantic coasts. On April 2, 1895, it was reported that the sloop "Robinson Crusoe," on which he and his friend John G. Wells had gone on a fishing cruise, had been wrecked in Biscayne Bay, Florida, and all on board drowned. Fortunately, this proved an error, and Mr. Ziegler has probably many years still of business and enjoyment before him.

Mr. Ziegler is also a member of the Brooklyn, Down Town, Thirteen, Robins Island, Union League of Brooklyn, Union League of Chicago Clubs.

JOHN D. CRIMMINS.

THE subject of this sketch, John Daniel Crimmins, the well-known contractor, public man, and philanthropist of New York,—without mention of whose name a history of the material development and growth of Manhattan Island would be incomplete,—was born in that city May 18, 1844, of Irish parentage, his father being Thomas Crimmins, also a well-known contractor in his day.

Mr. Crimmins was educated at the public schools, with two years in St. Francis Xavier's College. He early developed an aptitude for mathematics and engineering, and made this a special study. Entering his father's service at sixteen years of age, he soon gave earnest of his future, and at twenty-one was admitted as a partner. Even at this age he was fully qualified to direct and plan intricate work requiring great skill, and received the highest commendation from many distinguished engineers for carrying out construction work devised by himself. He has always been a progressive man, quick and alert, and was the first to make use of mechanical appliances and steam-drills in the city of New York. Under such influences, the business grew and prospered, and in 1872 he assumed full charge, his father retiring from active life. For several years he conducted the business independently, and afterwards formed a partnership with his brother, Thomas E. Crimmins, which continues up to the present time. He has, however, always maintained separate business connections outside the firm, and has been one of the large real-estate operators in the city. The business, of which he is the moving spirit, has attained vast dimensions, covering the field of general contracting. The firm has erected more than four hundred buildings in New York, built the Broadway, Columbus Avenue, and Lexington Avenue Cable Roads, and done other important pieces of work. Mr. Crimmins is ex-president of the Metropolitan Traction Company and a large stockholder in the surface lines.

Although a very busy man, he has found time to serve his city and State in various capacities, and always with credit to himself. He was city park commissioner in 1883 and 1888, and president and treasurer at times; served as a Presidential elector, a member of the constitutional convention, and was selected by President Cleveland as one of the Board of Visitors to West Point in 1894.

His influence is felt in other lines than the one in which he is immediately engaged, he being a director in the Fifth Avenue and Union National Banks, a trustee of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He is also a member of several well-known clubs, being one of the board of governors of the Manhattan Club, a patron of the Museum of Natural History, a member of the Geographical Society and Museum of Arts, trustee of the Provident Loan Society, and treasurer of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and of the Irish National Federation, succeeding the late and well-known Eugene Kelly in the two last-named orders. Being connected with nearly all the Catholic charitable societies of New York, as well as with a great many of other denominations, his philanthropic efforts are well-directed and wide-reaching.

Mr. Crimmins' business dealings have always been marked by probity and sagacity, and his relations with his employés characterized by the broad and liberal spirit consistent with his public career. He meets them on the common ground of man to man, and has never refused to listen patiently to all grievances. In consequence of such treatment, he has the full confidence of the laboring men. Having had an extended experience in the employment of men,—directing as many as five thousand at one time,—he is considered an authority upon labor questions, and is often called upon to act as arbitrator or expert in disputes of this character. His last work of this kind was before the Friday investigating committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the causes of the Brooklyn trolley strike. His testimony before this committee has caused considerable newspaper discussion.

Though one of the busiest men in the city of New York, with large and varied interests requiring constant care, he is not engrossed in business to the exclusion of the more refining influences of life. A charming man socially, of artistic temperament, a scholar, and a bibliophile who rejoices in a collection of rare books and manuscripts, Mr. Crimmins is in his element. He was married in 1868, but has been a widower for the past seven years, and maintains with his interesting family of eleven children a city home at 40 East Sixty-eighth Street and a beautiful summer residence, "Firwood-on-the-Sound," at Noroton, Connecticut.

HENRY ECKFORD RHOADES.

Henry Eckford Rhoades was born in New York City on June 15, 1844. He is a descendant of Zachariah Rhoades, who settled in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, after the arrival of the "Mayflower" (about 1630), and was an early friend of Roger Williams. One of his grand-uncles was Zachariah Rhoades, who became a lieutenant in the navy in October, 1798, and another, William Rhoades, was a carpenter in the navy, and resigned to become naval constructor for the Turkish government. His father was a chief engineer in the navy, and died in 1885.

Mr. Rhoades received his early education in the public schools of New York City, and in 1858 began to study medicine, but a year later decided to become an engineer. While an apprentice in the Allaire Works, New York, he took a special course in mechanical and civil engineering, and before he finished assisted in building the engines of the "Shamrock," "Puritan," "Dictator," and other war-vessels. In the early part of the civil war he served in the army as orderly on General Banks's staff, and also on the staff of the surgeon-in-chief of the Frederick City hospitals, Maryland. On the night of September 5, 1862 (the day before the Confederates under Stonewall Jackson occupied Frederick City), he was detailed to take charge of conducting about three hundred convalescent Union soldiers to Gettysburg, thence to York, Pennsylvania, marching part of the distance and hiring conveyances, where obtainable, to carry the sick men the rest of the way.

On February 11, 1865, Mr. Rhoades received his commission as third assistant engineer in the volunteer navy, and after the war, in December, 1866, started on a cruise in the Asiatic Squadron. He was at the opening of the ports of Hiogo, Osaka, and Kobe, Japan, on January 1, 1868, and during the Japanese rebellion, when Prince Bizen's men fired on the foreign sailors in the streets of Hiogo, he was one of the officers in command, and led the engineer contingent into the mountains close to the rear of the Japanese force. The forces from the foreign vessels were kept on shore several days, during which time Mr. Rhoades assisted in building up earthworks around the American legation. He received an honorable discharge from the volunteer navy April 22, 1869, and on February 25, 1871, after a competitive examination, received his commission of second assistant engineer in the regular navy.

When the sloop-of-war "Juniata" was ordered, in 1873, to be fitted out for a two years' cruise in the Arctic, in search of castaways of the Polaris Expedition, Mr. Rhoades applied for and received orders to duty on that vessel. Among the officers were Lieutenant-Commander DeLong and Lieutenant Chipp, both of whom lost their lives in the Arctic. While on this cruise, Mr. Rhoades, at his own request, was detailed with another officer to lead an expedition to prospect for coal on the Greenland coast; making the search in a small steam-launch, and sleeping at night in the Esquimaux skin sleeping-bags, and under canvas tents. His search was successful, three veins of excellent bituminous coal being discovered, from which he and four men got out about thirty tons. The mine was named by him and Ensign Keeler the "Eureka." (His report on this coal, for which he was complimented by the Secretary of the Navy, was printed in the report of the Navy Department for 1873.)

This expedition, however, proved unfortunate for him, since during it he contracted angina pectoris (neuralgia of the heart), a severe disease from which he has suffered intensely since, and which, greatly to his regret, caused him to be placed on the retired list on December 31, 1874. In 1869 he married Miss Sarah M. Stone, a descendant of Samuel Stone, the founder of Hartford, Connecticut.

Mr. Rhoades has lived in Mount Vernon, New York, for several years. In 1889 he was offered the consulship at Yokohama by Secretary Blaine, but declined because of an opinion by the Attorney-General that to accept would mean resignation of his navy commission. In 1892 he was offered the Republican nomination for Congress from the sixteenth New York district, but declined it. In 1893 he was elected a member of the Board of Education, and in 1894 was re-elected for the long or four years' term. He has been employed on the staff of the New York *Tribune* for several years, as marine reporter, commercial reporter, and assistant city editor, and in 1893 he was made assistant editor of the *Tribune Almanac*.

CAPTAIN CLINTON B. SEARS.

CAPTAIN CLINTON B. SEARS (Engineer Corps) was born in New York June 2, 1844, and graduated at the Military Academy June 17, 1867, and promoted first lieutenant the same day. He entered the volunteer service as private of Company G, Ninety-fifth Ohio Infantry, July 24, 1862, and was promoted corporal subsequently.

He participated in Buell's campaign after Bragg, and in the Stone River campaign, where he was on detached duty. He rejoined his regiment in February, 1863, at Memphis, Tennessee, and participated in the Vicksburg campaign, and in several minor actions, having been engaged in the battle of Richmond, Kentucky; battle of Perryville, Kentucky; both assaults on Vicksburg, Mississippi, and two attacks on Jackson, Mississippi. He was honorably mentioned in general orders from the head-quarters of his regiment, and "specially commended for gallantry in volunteering to carry the regimental colors," and was appointed color-sergeant April 25, 1863.

He has meritorious mention by name in General Order No. 66, 1863, head-quarters Fifteenth Army Corps, and recommended to the Secretary of War for appointment as cadet at the U. S. Military Academy. He was recommended for the same position, also, by Generals Grant and Sherman, and was so appointed September 16, 1863.

After graduating in 1867, he was promoted first lieutenant of the U. S. Corps of Engineers, and was detailed as assistant instructor of artillery tactics and practical military engineering at the Military Academy from July 5 to August 31, 1867, when he was placed on duty with the Engineer Battalion to February 1, 1869; then was assistant instructor of practical military engineering, signalling, and telegraphy at the Military Academy to February 1, 1870.

He then entered upon regular engineering duty, as assistant engineer on Lake Erie harbor improvements, to March 23, 1870; engineer officer on the general staff, Military Division of the Pacific, to July 21, 1870; chief engineer on staff of General Canby, Department of the Columbia, to May 6, 1871; assistant engineer on the defences of San Francisco harbor to August 14, 1871; executive engineer in charge of improvement of Wilmington harbor, California, to September 3, 1875; temporarily detached, February, 1873, to make a survey for the improvement of Estero Bay, at Moro, California; on leave October 1, 1875, to January 1, 1876; assistant engineer defences of Boston harbor to August 28, 1876; at the U. S. Military Academy as principal assistant professor of civil and military engineering to August 25, 1877; principal assistant professor of geography, history, and ethics, to July 1, 1878; and principal assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy and astronomy to April 13, 1882; also during the last year in charge of the construction of the new Astronomical Observatory at West Point; executive-officer Construction Department, Mississippi River Commission, with station at St. Louis, Missouri, from April, 1882, to April, 1884; in charge of Third District, improving Mississippi River, with station at Vicksburg, Mississippi, and afterwards at Memphis, Tennessee, to May 14, 1886; temporarily in charge of the Second District from August 31, 1884, to March 10, 1885; and of the First and Second Districts from July 6 to October 6, 1885; on leave of absence to September 14, 1886; in charge of the improvement of Upper Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers, and from March 28, 1887, of the improvement of roads and bridges, Yellowstone National Park, to April 16, 1888, with station at Bismarck, Dakota Territory, and afterwards at St. Paul, Minnesota; assistant to the chief of engineers in charge of the First and Second Division of the office at Washington, D. C., to June 18, 1890. On duty with the Battalion of Engineers, in command of Company A, and instructor of submarine mining, U. S. Engineer School, Willet's Point, New York, at the present time; on special duty in June, 1889, at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, in charge of construction of pontoon bridges in aid of the survivors of the great flood. He was promoted captain April 9, 1880.

Captain Sears is the author of "Principles of Tidal Harbor Improvements" and "Ransom Genealogy." He is a member of the New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution and D. C. Society Sons of the American Revolution, and of the American Institute of Civics; Fellow National Academy of Design; member Military Order Loyal Legion, U. S.; honorary degrees of A. B. from Ohio Western University, 1881; of A. M., 1884.

ROBERT L. BELKNAP.

Robert Lenox Belknap was born in the city of New York, July 23, 1848, his father, Aaron B. Belknap, being a lawyer of that city and connected with many of its charitable and other public institutions. He received his preparatory education at the Collegiate School, and subsequently entered Columbia College, from which he graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1869. In 1872 the college conferred on him the degree of A.M.

His educational life was followed by a business career, at first in the establishment of Fuller, Lord & Co., merchants and manufacturers; from which employment he withdrew in 1871 to accept the position of vice-president of the Mercantile Loan and Warehouse Company. Ill health, however, forced him soon to resign from this position and take a journey to Europe for recuperation. He returned in 1873, and again engaged in business, and in 1879 was made treasurer of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which, after a long period of decadence following the Jay Cooke failure of 1873, was again beginning the work of construction. His connection with this corporation continued until 1888, he taking an active part in its completion, and in its subsequent development of business as one of the great channels of freight and travel to the Pacific coast.

His connection with this road led him to recognize the importance of Lake Superior navigation, and he took part in the formation of the Land and River Improvement Company, devoted to this purpose. In 1883 this company founded the town of West Superior, an adjunct of the city of Superior, Wisconsin. In 1885, Mr. Belknap, in associations with others, bought a controlling interest in the Duluth Gas and Water Company, he being made its president. He also, in 1888, became president of the Duluth Loan and Debenture Company, organized by him. Both these companies have been very successful in their operations.

In 1887 he became interested in the manufacture of electrical machinery, it becoming evident to him that electricity was soon to replace horse-power in street-car traction. In 1890 he organized the United Electric Traction Company, an association which went out of existence before the end of the year, its finances being affected by the disturbance in business due to the "Baring failure."

In addition to his business relations, Mr. Belknap has taken much interest in social, military, and other affairs. In 1866 he joined Company A of the Seventh Regiment of New York. A few years afterwards he transferred his membership to Company K, of which for several years he was president. In 1873 he became commissary of subsistence, ranking as captain, on the staff of General Ward, commander of the First Brigade. He was successively promoted to other positions, and in 1876 became lieutenant-colonel and chief of staff. In 1880 he resigned from active service, and was made colonel by brevet. While acting in 1875 as assistant inspector-general he made a series of reports which eventuated in important reforms in the service, and began a new era in the organization and management of the National Guard of New York.

He has been and is a member of many clubs and societies. During his college life he joined several college organizations, and for two years afterwards served as president of the Psi Upsilon Club. He is at present a member of numerous New York clubs, and also of clubs situated in Superior, Wisconsin, and Duluth and St. Paul, Minnesota. He is a member and manager in the Society of Sons of the Revolution, and has a hereditary membership in the Order of the Cincinnati. The recently organized Society of the Colonial Wars also claims him as a hereditary member. For a period he was one of the vice-presidents, and is still a member, of the Presbyterian Union of New York City.

Mr. Belknap served as secretary of the Niagara Falls Association, to whose efforts was due the ownership of the land adjoining the American Fall by the State of New York, thus preserving this important tract for public use. He has also given much time to charitable work, and is a member of several benevolent institutions and church organizations.

A. G. MILLS.

A. G. MILLS, vice-president and secretary of the Otis Elevator Company, has long been a prominent citizen of New York, and particularly identified with athletic sports and the preservation of the natural attractions of the Adirondacks. We shall not speak here of the great business with which he is identified, this being sufficiently described in our sketches of the three Otis members of the company. It will suffice to say that the executive management of that extensive industry, as now organized, falls largely on the shoulders of Mr. Mills, and that he is thoroughly familiar with its details and lends a directing hand to its every movement. But outside the interests of business Mr. Mills spends a life of the utmost activity and usefulness, and it is to these phases of his career that our attention shall be particularly directed.

Though he has recently passed his fiftieth year, his energy is in no sense diminished, and his activity in club and social life, in athletic and sporting interests, is unsurpassed. As a boy he fought in the Union army, and is prouder to-day of the bronze star of the Grand Army and the silken button of the Loyal Legion than of all the other marks of honor he has received. He has twice served as Commander of Lafayette Post, G.A.R., the largest and most important post in the State, and performed the many duties which devolved upon him in this office with an industry and military precision which made his administration a marked one in the history of the organization.

In his youthful days he was devoted to and a crack amateur player in the national game of base-ball, and has never lost his enthusiastic interest in this American sport, nor in field sports in general. No man in this country has done more than he in the development of athletic interests, and three important progressive movements are due solely to his energy and judgment. The first of these is the national agreement of base-ball clubs which brought harmony out of confusion; the second, the settlement of the persistent disagreement between the National Association of Amateur Athletes and the Amateur Athletic Union; and the third, the recent reorganization of the Amateur Athletic Union, through which has come a great increase of interest in field sports throughout this country. Mr. Mills was unanimously elected a few years ago president of the New York Athletic Club. He declined a renomination, but preserves an active interest in the club.

He is a lover of mountain, lake, and forest, and of out-door sport in its every form, and this proclivity has awakened in him the strongest interest in Adirondack affairs. Finding the West Side Inn, at Lake Placid, in a sadly run-down condition, he organized a company, of which he became and continues president, and transformed this shiftless establishment into the present well-kept and profitable Whiteface Inn. Also, finding the lake level fluctuating through the operations of a party of mill-owners at its outlet, he organized the Lake Placid Shore Owners' Association, which secured control of the dam at the outlet, and now carefully maintains the lake at the desired level.

In 1890 the Adirondack League Club was formed. To this organization, controlling over two hundred and seventy-five square miles of the wilderness, and devoted to the preservation of the forest and the protection of fish and game, Mr. Mills gives much time and energy, and for several years past has served as president of the club, whose far extending interests he largely administers. In city affairs he is very prominent in social and club life, belonging, in addition to six veteran associations, to a large number of clubs, scientific and art associations. He is a partisan in politics, but has persistently declined the nominations to high political offices which have been offered him. In spite of his business and social interests he is essentially domestic in tastes, and there is no more delightful home life than that enjoyed by one who might seem solely devoted to out-door affairs.

NATHANIEL TUTTLE.

THE subject of this sketch was born April 21, 1848, at Croton-on-Hudson, New York. He is descended from Puritan and patriotic ancestry, the Tuttles being among the early immigrants to this country, where they arrived in the ship "Planter" in 1639. Mr. Tuttle's early life was passed on his father's farm, whose rough and stony surface resembled that of all farms in the northern section of Westchester County. He attended the district school, and after the death of his father in 1866 taught the same during the winter and spring of 1866 and 1867. Later he attended and graduated from a leading commercial college.

He began his business career on the New York *Tribune* in 1868, and has been identified with it ever since. He was rapidly promoted, and in 1878 was made cashier. On the death of Mr. Edward Clarke in 1888 he took his place in the board of trustees of the *Tribune*, and as manager of the advertising department, in addition to his other duties. When Mr. Reid left for his post as United States minister to France in 1889, he placed the management of the *Tribune* in the hands of Messrs. Tuttle, Nicholson, and Hall. Mr. Reid has not taken up the details then laid down, and the paper is run to-day in substantially the way in which he then arranged it.

Mr. Tuttle is greatly interested in everything that improves or makes more attractive the metropolis of which he is a citizen. He is a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History, and is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. In politics he is a Republican and Protectionist, being a member of that vigorous organization, the West Side Republican Club.

Mr. Tuttle has been a close observer of the improvements in the printer's art, and has collected valuable memoranda and data, covering almost every conceivable phase of the publishing and newspaper business. These include the sources of income of the *Tribune*, the percentage from every source for each year, and the causes which operated to change them from year to year; also the expenses, embracing the percentage of the total of every conceivable expense, for every year, and the reasons for their increase or decrease from the normal. He has also diagrams showing the circulation of each edition, its increase or decrease, and the causes operating to produce these changes. Any one familiar with newspapers knows how important such facts are, leading, as they do, to a perfect uniformity of accounts, and giving a complete control of all the working details of a publishing enterprise. He possesses, in addition, also less complete data of a great many other papers. Mr. Tuttle believes that the information he has thus brought together is for the highest benefit of the paper with which he is connected. He belongs to no Publishers' Association or other organization of similar aims. He was one of the incorporators of the Mergenthaler Printing Company, and was connected with it until it became merged with the present Mergenthaler Linotype Company. The machine controlled by this company has revolutionized the printer's art.

New York journalism, notwithstanding the talk to the contrary, is essentially personal, and the controlling spirits in each paper are well known. There is room for but one great reputation, except in distinct lines, at any one time in connection with any one of these journals. The rest are simply assistants, however able they may be in their respective duties. Mr. Tuttle's reputation is interwoven with that of the *Tribune*, to whose success financially he has contributed. The *Tribune* has worked intelligently in all possible ways for the public good, and its suggestions frequently result in legislative enactments for the benefit of the city and good citizenship, with all that it implies.

Mr. Greeley, at the end of his disastrous Presidential campaign in 1872, believed that he had ruined the *Tribune*, with himself and his friends as well. A great many others believed the same, yet Whitelaw Reid, out of this serious condition of affairs, has brought it to its present success, it being to-day second to no other paper in the land, magnificently housed, and efficiently equipped in every department. Its circulation is now far in excess of that of any previous period for every edition, and its influence has grown correspondingly more extended. In any work, therefore, devoted to the makers of New York, it is entitled to a full consideration, as among the most important of the moulding influence of the metropolis.

FREDERICK A. BURNHAM.

Frederick A. Burnham, an active practitioner at the New York bar, was born in Burrillville, Rhode Island, on January 7, 1851. He is a lineal descendant from an old English family of note in its day, and which, on the accession of Charles II. to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland, found itself compelled to emigrate to America. This step was taken in consequence of its active participation in the Puritan Revolution and the affairs of the Commonwealth, and its pronounced opposition to the house of Stuart. Its enforced emigration, as is well known, was shared by many of the same political views.

Mr. Burnham received his primary education at the old Bacon Academy, situated at Colchester, Connecticut, where he obtained a good educational groundwork. He then continued his studies at the college at Middletown, where he obtained a full collegiate education and stood high among his fellow-students, graduating with high honors as the valedictorian of his class. Having chosen the field of legal practice as his future profession he entered as a student at the Albany Law School, where he took a full course of study, graduated, and was admitted to practice at the bar in 1873. Immediately after his admission to the bar Mr. Burnham removed to New York City, and entered there upon the practice of his profession, giving his particular attention to commercial and insurance law, to which branches of the profession his inclination strongly led him. In these fields of legal activity he was quickly successful, and in time gained a large practice, his reputation for deep knowledge of the law and skilled advocacy of his clients' claims bringing him numerous important suits, which involved large interests. His success in many of these suits was so marked as to place him at the head of the junior bar of New York City.

Mr. Burnham's early interest had been directed to the channels of charity and benevolence, and he made a thorough study of the several benevolent organizations of New York City, becoming so familiar with their purposes and workings as to make him a recognized authority in all such enterprises.

In 1877 he joined the Society of Freemasons, in which he took a deep and abiding interest, and rapidly passed through its several subordinate stations, displaying signal ability in the work of the order. He advanced to the important position of Chief Commissioner of Appeals, a post which he retained for many years, and in which his opinions were noted for the clearness with which they were expressed and the strength of their logic. Passing, stage by stage, through all the grades of the order, he attained eventually its highest level of promotion, being, on June 7, 1893, unanimously elected Grand Master of the Masonic Society for the State of New York. In this exalted position his services to the society have been invaluable, and through his able administration of its interests the craft has attained a degree of prosperity and usefulness hitherto unknown in its history.

Mr. Burnham's skill in insurance law is of the highest order, and has been recognized in his selection as the head of the legal department of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, a post at once of honor and responsibility. In this important position the association has found him a legal adviser of the highest powers, and by his ability and care he has succeeded in detecting and frustrating various frauds attempted to be perpetrated upon the company, by the signal defeat of which he has saved many thousands of dollars annually for the honest policy-holders, and at the same time has more firmly established the reputation for equity and honesty long enjoyed by the association. The results thus accomplished by the legal department, under the direction of Mr. Burnham, are an evidence of the judgment with which this association is conducted, since it would have been difficult to select an abler counsellor, or one whose capacity and conservative management could have won so fully for the Mutual Reserve the confidence of its policy-holders and of the public at large.

At the bar and in all the commercial undertakings with which Mr. Burnham has been connected, as well as in his social relations with his fellow-man, he has always been a leader and director, winning friends in numbers, and admired and esteemed by all those with whom he comes into contact.

DANIEL S. LAMONT.

Hon. Daniel Scott Lamont, Secretary of War of the present administration, was born at McGrawville, Cortland County, New York, February 9, 1851. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, who emigrated to this country and engaged in the business of farming, which was continued to the time of his father, a well-to-do farmer of the above-named locality. The son, who like several other farmers' sons was destined to advance from the farm to one of the highest positions in the gift of the nation, was educated at first in the Cortland Normal College, whence he passed to Union College, Schenectady, New York. He did not graduate, but left college before the termination of his course to engage in journalism, for which profession he had a strong predilection.

Mr. Lamont's first venture in his chosen profession was as editor of the *Democrat*, a paper published at the county-seat of his native county, and which he purchased as a preliminary step. In the editing of this party sheet he became warmly interested in politics, becoming so useful in the service of his party that in 1870 he was made engrossing clerk of the New York State Assembly and chief clerk in the department of the secretary of state. This was a notable progress considering his youth at that date. His political positions did not prevent him from continuing his journalistic work, and for some time he served on the staff of the Albany *Argus*, a line of work which made him favorably known to many of the most influential politicians of the day.

Among those with whom he became thus acquainted was Grover Cleveland, who during this period was elected governor of New York. He became very well disposed towards young Lamont, and made use of his journalistic skill as an aid in the preparation of his first gubernatorial message. For the ability shown in this labor Governor Cleveland rewarded his young assistant with an honorary position on his staff, with the title of colonel, —a military appellation by which he is still generally known. Shortly afterwards he appointed him his private secretary, a field of duty in which Mr. Lamont proved so useful and valuable that on the election of Cleveland to the Presidency he took his secretary with him, and appointed him private secretary in his much wider field of duty.

In this office Mr. Lamont proved an invaluable assistant, his tact and courtesy being of the greatest service to his chief, while smoothing the way of visitors to the White House. The President could not but be grateful for the manner in which his secretary lightened his labors, while the courteous secretary became universally popular among the President's visitors, and gained high praise for the judgment, loyalty to his chief, and attention to visitors with which he fulfilled his official duties.

After the close of the administration, Mr. Lamont formed an important connection with a syndicate of capitalists, and became engaged in the management of valuable interests. His loyal devotion to the interests of the ex-President continued, however, he compiling a pamphlet collection of Mr. Cleveland's speeches and addresses, which he headed with an original phrase which has become a household word with political reformers: "Public Office a Public Trust." This was a condensation of an expression used by Mr. Cleveland in his letter accepting the nomination for mayor of Buffalo: "Public officials are the trustees of the people." In its later form it is strikingly suggestive, and indicates the leading principle of Mr. Cleveland's official career.

The final chapter in Mr. Lamont's history, so far as that history is at present unfolded, remains to be told. In 1893, on President Cleveland choosing the cabinet officials for his second administration, he selected his friend and former secretary to occupy the important post of Secretary of War. As regards this appointment, it may be said that Secretary Lamont, while, like some other members of the cabinet, having had no special training fitting him to be war minister, is a very capable man, and one possessed of unusual executive powers, qualities often of more value than previous experience. During his period of incumbency of the office he has very satisfactorily performed its responsible duties, and proved himself an able successor to the many prominent statesmen and soldiers who have preceded him in this important cabinet position.

T. J. OAKLEY RHINELANDER.

T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, a member of the New York bar, was born in the city of New York in June, 1858. His ancestry is a highly honorable one, the family to which he belongs having been prominent in the history of the State and city from early colonial days. The Crugers, from whom he is descended on the mother's side, have long occupied an eminent position in the State of New York, and may lay claim to the first rank in American society so far as any claim to rank can be properly advanced in this country of democratic institutions. On his father's side he is descended from Philip Jacob Rhinelander, who came to America in 1685, immediately after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, settling here at first in New Rochelle, but afterwards making his home in New York, then a city which to-day would be called a hamlet, occupying a small space on the southern extremity of Manhattan Island. With the succeeding growth and development of this city the family has been closely identified, continuing to reside here, generation after generation, and constantly taking a prominent part in the social and political life of New York. William Rhinelander, the father of the subject of our sketch, succeeded to the management of the great Rhinelander estate, one of the largest existing in the city after that of the Astors. Of this estate one interesting building continued among the remaining landmarks of old New York until 1892, when it was removed to make way for a great modern building. This was the Rhinelander Sugar House on Rose Street, which had been used by the British as a prison from 1777 to 1782. The main entrance of the new structure is built of stone and brick taken from the old building, and one of the original windows is also built into the new edifice, which thus preserves some historic relics of the ancient structure.

John Cruger, Mr. Rhinelander's maternal ancestor, settled in New York City in 1696, and married Miss Cuyler, of Albany, thus bringing into the family line another prominent family of old New York. He became mayor of the city in 1739, and was annually reappointed till 1744, when he died in office. His son Henry was also prominent in colonial New York, holding, with other offices, those of membership in His Majesty's Council and chamberlain of the city of New York. His son, also named Henry, resided in England, where he became mayor of Bristol in 1781. He was a member of Parliament, and the only member of that body who had the courage, if not the audacity, to declare on the floor of the House that the American colonies had the right to be free. Meanwhile his father had become one of the most active and determined Revolutionary leaders in the city of New York.

It is from the Crugers that Mr. Rhinelander derives his title to membership in the Society of the Colonial Wars, which he can also claim from Hendrik Cuyler, who served as captain and major in the Albany troop during the French and Indian War. During the Revolutionary War one of his maternal great-grandfathers, Jesse Oakley, raised his own company, which he led in many battles of the war. The formerly famous Judge Oakley was his grandfather.

Mr. Rhinelander was educated in the academic department of Columbia College, where he graduated in '78 with the degree of A.B. He subsequently studied law, and in 1880 graduated from the same institution with the degree of LL.D. He was called to the bar, but has no available time to devote to practice, the management of the Rhinelander estate absorbing all the leisure hours at his disposal. The time not thus occupied is taken up in social duties, in which, following the example of his ancestors, he takes a prominent part. He is also active in all movements of a progressive character, and is an American of a prominent cast of patriotism.

Mr. Rhinelander is a member of numerous associations, among them the Seventh Regiment, to which he has belonged for years. He also is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the St. Nicholas Society, Society of 1812, as well as the Huguenot Society, and is lieutenant-governor of the Society of the Colonial Wars. He is in addition governor of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Club, vice-president of the Seventh Regiment Veteran League, president of the Delta Phi College Club, and is a member of the Metropolitan, Union, and Country Clubs.

CHARLES DAVID STEURER.

Charles David Steurer is a native of New York City, where he was born October 18, 1859. In his earliest years he manifested those characteristics which were to influence and direct a successful business career, including enthusiastic persistency, moral courage in the face of overwhelming difficulties, uprightness of life and aims in social and business life, and a wonderful mastery of detail. His education was secured at the public schools, but the untimely death of his father limited his educational opportunities, and, when not quite fifteen, he was compelled to abandon his books. He was at that time a member of the graduating class.

Mr. Steurer's first business experience was secured in a printing-office in New York, where he received his earliest acquaintance with newspaper work, and developed an ambition to have, some day, a printing establishment of his own. The publishing and printing facilities of that earlier office were meagre in the extreme, compared with printing establishments of the present time. An old Washington hand-press typified the equipment of the little office.

With increasing knowledge of his chosen occupation, the boy began to look forward to the larger opportunities which it held out. Thus, one bright morning, accompanied by another boy of his own age, and a few pennies as capital between them, the lads directed their steps towards "Newspaper Row," where, after some failures and rebuffs, a place was found with the printing-house of Wynkoop & Hallenbeck, at that time situated in Fulton Street, near Nassau. Here he completed his apprenticeship, his industry and faithfulness winning him the confidence and esteem of his employers. Appreciation of his proficiency was soon exhibited in a practical way. When the old comic paper *Wild Oats* purchased its own plant, the proprietors induced Mr. Steurer to take a position in the new establishment. He did so, and gave such satisfaction that, when but eighteen years of age, he was advanced to the position of proof-reader. He remained connected with this paper until it went out of existence.

It was not difficult, however, to find a new place, employment soon being obtained in the well-known printing-house of John Polhemus, then located at Nassau and Ann Streets, where he was engaged for several years, expanding in knowledge and skill and gaining the respect and confidence of his employer. When the publishers of the old *Thompson's Bank-Note Reporter* inquired of Mr. Polhemus if he could recommend a capable and faithful young man to take charge of their printing department, the choice fell upon Mr. Steurer. In this new field of duty he quickly developed an excellent executive capacity, and in time won the unqualified confidence of his employers. His presence as a practical force was soon perceptible in the improved appearance of the publications of the establishment, and the introduction, at his instance, of new principles of practical management. So successfully did he meet the requirements of this position that he was finally placed in sole charge of the printing department of the house, and when, in 1884, the establishment was destroyed by fire, he was intrusted with the responsibility of replacing the material for the purpose of continuing business.

In the fall of 1885, Mr. Steurer, in association with Mr. Anthony Stumpf, an old friend, purchased the enterprise with which he was now fully identified, and the present publishing house of Stumpf & Steurer was formed. The titles of the older publications used by the predecessors of the new firm were abandoned from considerations of business policy, the directory of banks published by the house being named the *American Bank Reporter*, and the weekly financial journal the *American Banker*.

Mr. Steurer undertook the business management of the new enterprise. In the multifarious details of office-work and the management of a large and increasing correspondence, his predominating quality, the complete and easy mastery of detail, came into play. In 1887 the firm purchased the plant of the *Underwood Bank Reporter*, which was consolidated with the *American Bank Reporter;* and also *Underwood's Counterfeit Reporter*, which is still published as a separate journal. Later, *The Financial Examiner*, a weekly financial paper, was absorbed, and also *Bamberger's Legal Directory*, published in Philadelphia, which was consolidated with the *American Bank Reporter*. In 1892 the expanding enterprise of the firm materialized in a new venture, *The American Lawyer*, a monthly, which occupies a field which had hitherto been neglected.

To conclude, he takes an active interest in municipal matters, is a member of the Methodist Church, and takes a particularly active interest in Sunday-school work.

D. O. MILLS.

D. O. Mills, a leading Californian and New York financier, was born in Westchester County, New York, September 5, 1825, being the fifth son of James Mills, who in 1835 served as supervisor of the town of North Salem. The family descended from Scotch-English ancestry, Mr. Mills's forefathers settling in New York and Connecticut before the Revolutionary period. His father occupied for many years a prominent position in the community in which he resided, but in late life became impoverished, and died in 1841, leaving his family with very small means. The subject of our sketch had, however, received an excellent education in the North Salem Academy and afterwards in the Mount Pleasant Academy at Sing Sing, then one of the leading educational institutions of the State. His father had, in addition, carefully trained him in the essentials of a business career.

Mr. Mills ended his school life at the age of seventeen and prepared to make his own way in the world, securing a clerkship in New York, in which he remained during the few succeeding years. He was also engaged during part of this period in duties connected with the settlement of the small estate left by his father. In 1847, when twenty-two years of age, he went to Buffalo, where he entered into partnership with his cousin, E. J. Townsend, and was appointed cashier of the Merchants' Bank, of Erie County, a bank of deposit issue established under a special charter and doing a large business for those days.

Mr. Mills, however, had more ambitious views, and in December, 1848, determined to go to California, a country then the seat of an extraordinary excitement from the recent discovery of gold. He reached San Francisco in June, 1849, after a long voyage full of exciting incident. It was, however, not his purpose to engage in gold-mining, like most of the adventurers who sought that land of promise. He saw, on the contrary, better hopes in other directions, and engaged successfully in trade with the various mining districts. After a period of experience in this line, he settled in Sacramento, and engaged in general mercantile business, while also purchasing gold-dust and dealing in exchange on New York. By November of that year, after less than six months' work, he already found himself the possessor of about $40,000. He now closed out his business and returned to Buffalo, where he disposed of all his interests in the East, having resolved to make California his future home. Seeking Sacramento again, he founded there the banking house of D. O. Mills & Co., which quickly became the leading bank of interior California, a position which it maintains to this day.

Mr. Mills quickly established a reputation for integrity, business judgment, boldness, and rapid decision, his word being deemed as good as most men's bond, while his business was maintained solely on a legitimate basis, all questionable schemes being sedulously avoided. As a consequence, business came abundantly to the house, and he had gained ere long the position of the most successful and leading banker of California.

In 1864 he was elected president of the Bank of California, a new institution which began business that year with a capital of $2,000,000. He remained connected with it till 1873, when he resigned the presidency and retired from business, having accumulated a large fortune. His retirement proved almost fatal to the bank. Under the reckless management of his successor, William C. Ralston, it was in two years brought to the verge of ruin, and Mr. Mills was summoned to save it. He obeyed the summons, resumed the presidency, subscribed personally to the bank capital $1,000,000, raised in all nearly $7,000,000, and within six weeks enabled it to resume payment. In three years he again left it, after having firmly re-established its financial standing.

Subsequently Mr. Mills came East, where he became a resident of New York City, and erected there the great "Mills Building" in Broad Street. His interests are now divided between New York and California and yield him an income of more than $1,000,000 a year. On leaving California he endowed with $75,000 the Mills professorship of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy in the University of California, and donated to the State the handsome group of marble statuary "Columbus before Queen Isabella." He became also a trustee of the Lick Estate and the Lick Astronomical Observatory.

LEWIS ROBERTS.

LEWIS ROBERTS is of Welsh descent, his great-grandfather, who was a relative of De Witt Clinton, having come to this country and settled in Orange County, New York, in 1729. His son became a merchant and manufacturer at Salisbury Mills, in that county, and his grandson, George T. Roberts, father of the subject of our sketch, was born there in 1790. This gentleman was for many years connected with the public schools of Ontario County, and for a time had there a school of his own. He married Miss Anna Fisk, of Springfield, Massachusetts, who was of early Puritan ancestry. They had eight children, Lewis being the fifth. He was born June 6, 1826, on a farm in York, Livingston County, New York, to which his father had retired after relinquishing his professional pursuits. The family subsequently removed to Parma, Monroe County, and here young Lewis spent his life from his sixth year till old enough to engage in business. His preliminary education was obtained in a small private school, after which he took a collegiate course in the Brockport Collegiate Institute, leaving this institution at the age of eighteen.

His business life began in the wholesale dry-goods house of W. H. Greenaugh, in Rochester, New York. After spending two years here he joined his brother, Charles Roberts, in opening a general store at Parma Centre, but quickly disposed of his interest in this store, and in 1849 became a partner in a large flour-mill at Rochester. He was still only twenty years of age, and had manifested unusual business enterprise for one so young. In the spring of 1851 he made another business venture, withdrawing from the flouring firm and removing to New York City, where he founded the produce commission house of L. Roberts & Co. As for the career of this house little need be said. For a quarter of a century its business was very successful, its trade connections reaching to sixteen States of the Union, from all of which it received consignments of flour and grain.

Mr. Roberts eventually withdrew from the produce business and engaged in the construction of railroad and telegraph lines, a number of each of which were the results of his efforts. He served at one time as vice-president of the United States Telegraph Company, and took part with his brother and others in the construction of its line from Chicago to San Francisco. At that time no railroad had been built west of the Mississippi, and the work of construction was a very difficult one. The credit of its completion is largely due to Mr. Roberts. During his years of telegraph construction, he is said to have had to do with the erection of twenty thousand miles of poles, almost sufficient to carry a line of wire around the earth.

Politically Mr. Roberts is a Republican, and was an ardent supporter of the government during the civil war. The large Southern trade which he possessed he sacrificed rather than yield the principles which he had espoused. He was formerly connected with numerous social and business organizations, among them the Union League Club and the Home Life Insurance Company, and is a trustee of the University of Rochester and a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Exchange Club, and the Down-town Club. He took a very prominent part in the organization and promotion of the Mercantile Library Association of Brooklyn, now known as the Brooklyn Library. He served this association as its first president, and it was largely due to his energetic labors in its behalf, and his enlisting the prominent men of Brooklyn in its support, that it attained its high degree of success.

In 1883, Mr. Roberts became a member of the New York Stock Exchange and engaged in the banking business at No. 18 Wall Street. He also became much interested in the development of natural gas for fuel in Western New York and Pennsylvania. He married, in 1849, Miss Harriet G. Burbank, of Rochester, and since 1861 has resided at Tarrytown. He owns about six hundred acres of land at Tarrytown Heights, within which he has a handsome residence, offering a view of twenty miles of river scenery and of the lower range of the Catskill Mountains.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

JOSEPH HODGES CHOATE, of the New York bar, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, on the 24th of January, 1832. He is a descendant of one of the oldest and most respected of New England families, many of his relatives and ancestors having gained distinction in various fields of effort, and particularly at the bar. Mr. Choate entered Harvard when sixteen years of age, and graduated in 1852. Thence he passed to the Dane Law School, having decided to enter the profession so honorable in the family records, and graduated in 1854, after two years of close application. He was admitted to practice at the Massachusetts bar in 1855.

In 1856 Mr. Choate came to New York, to whose bar he obtained admission. From that date to this he has been engaged in the practice of the law in New York City with brilliant success and with a reputation as a lawyer equal to that of the finest advocates in this country. Among the cases in which he has been engaged are many famous ones, in most of which he has borne a leading part, and gained applause for his forensic ability and deep and thorough knowledge of the law. To describe all the cases in which he has thus been prominent would be far beyond the space at our disposal, and be almost equivalent to writing a legal history of New York for more than a quarter of a century past.

Mr. Choate's distinction as one of the leaders of the bar of New York is not his only legal claim to consideration. He is as popular as he is able, and may be considered as decidedly the leading lawyer of the city in this regard. His popularity is not confined to his clientage and to the people at large, but extends to the profession as well, it being doubtful if any other lawyer in the city has as many professional friends and well-wishers as Joseph H. Choate. This popularity is due, in large measure, to his personal gifts of courtesy and geniality, which are so marked as to win him friends wherever he goes.

Among the most celebrated cases in which he has been engaged may be named that of General Fitz-John Porter, whom he served as counsel in his protracted suit for reinstatement in his military rank, and the rights of which he had been deprived by sentence of a court-martial. The origin of this celebrated case must be familiar to all students of the civil war. General Porter was charged by General Pope with disobedience of orders during the second battle of Bull Run, in failure to bring his troops into the engagement, although his corps was "within sight and sound of the battle," thus imperiling the army and being the principal cause of the defeat of the Union forces. The court-martial convened at General Pope's instance sustained these charges, and General Porter was cashiered and dismissed from the service in January, 1863. He continued under the ban of this decision for many years. In 1870 he appealed without effect to President Grant for a reversal of the decision of the court-martial. The struggle to obtain this reversal continued for years, and brought into play all Mr. Choate's legal powers. It was finally successful, its success being largely due to the ability of the plaintiff's counsel, and in 1886 General Porter was finally restored to the army with all disabilities removed.

Another almost equally celebrated case in which Mr. Choate acted as premier counsel was the notable Cesnola case, in which also he was successful. These are but the most famous of the many important legal struggles in which he has been engaged.

Politically Mr. Choate is a member of the Republican party, and a very active one, taking a prominent part alike in national, State, and municipal politics, and exerting his powers particularly in the work of reform. He was one of the original Committee of Seventy, that earnest body of reformers which came into being during the political dominance of Tweed and his infamous ring, and which crushed the disdainful "Boss" and for the time being purified the political atmosphere of New York City. In bringing about this highly desirable result Mr. Choate and his friend and associate Charles O'Conor were very largely instrumental. Mr. Choate took the leading part in the formation of the recently formed Constitution of New York.

In social circles Mr. Choate is highly esteemed. He is ready as an after dinner speaker, rivaling Chauncey Depew in this social art, in which he is noted for his pungent wit, and if necessary can be caustic and sarcastic. He is a member of the Union League and the New England Society, in both of which organizations he has served as president.

WILLIAM STEINWAY.

William Steinway, famous among the piano-builders of this country, was of German birth, being born at Seesen, a village in the Hartz Mountain region, on March 5, 1836. He received an elementary education in the schools of his native town, and was subsequently sent to the Jacobsohn Institute, where, by the age of fourteen, he was able to speak fluently French and English, as well as German. To his linguistic talent he added an unusual love of music, and while still a boy became a pianist of the highest power of execution.

In 1850 his father, Henry Engelhard Steinway, emigrated with his family to the United States, settling in New York, where William was sent to learn piano-making in the manufactory of Nunno & Co. Here he worked with energy and intelligence, rapidly acquiring a knowledge of the business, until 1853, in which year his father decided to start a manufactory of his own in that branch of business. He began in a modest way in a back building on Varick Street, work being begun on William's seventeenth birthday. The elder Steinway associated with himself in this new business his three sons, Charles, Henry, and William, the firm-name adopted being Steinway & Sons. The principal capital of the firm consisted in skill, industry, and hopeful endeavor, but success came to them from the start, and in less than a year larger premises were found necessary. These were obtained in the very shop in which William had learned his trade, the firm of Nunno & Co. having meanwhile become bankrupt. At the time of his failure, Mr. Nunno owed his former apprentice $300 in wages. Mr. Steinway not only never asked for this, but saw that his former employer should never come to want, generously supporting him till his death, in 1864.

It need hardly be said here that the success of the Steinways in their new business was phenomenal. This is sufficiently well known to all citizens of New York. But it is important to add that this success was largely due to the executive ability and clear business foresight of William Steinway, who was from the first the moving spirit of the concern. The control of the finances was placed in his hands, his skill and managing ability reached to every department of the business, and before many years, under his intelligent oversight, the Steinway piano gained a celebrity that was world-wide.

This success may justly be attributed to William, whose executive powers were acknowledged and cheerfully yielded to by his father and brothers, the four working together for the advancement of the business with unbroken harmony. The Steinway piano-works in Astoria now occupy twelve acres and employ six hundred and fifty hands. The works in New York have as many workmen, and occupy a whole block, extending from Park to Lexington Avenues, and from Fifty-second to Fifty-third Streets. They turn out sixty pianos weekly. Steinway Hall, on Fourteenth Street, contains the warerooms and offices, and the once famous Steinway Concert Hall, which in now used for business purposes. There is a branch establishment in London, and one in Hamburg, Germany.

Mr. Steinway takes an active interest in music and in public affairs. He is president of the Liederkranz Society, and to his skill on the piano adds that of fine singing powers and a delightful voice. He is not a politician, but is an earnest reformer in municipal affairs, and was one of the Committee of Seventy before whose trenchant attack the infamous rule of Boss Tweed went down in ruin and dismay. His love of reform led him in 1886 to take an active part in the election of Abram Hewitt to the mayoralty, he acting as chairman to the great Cooper Union meeting at which the nomination was made, and afterwards working earnestly in the campaign.

In 1888 he was elected on the National Democratic Committee as representative of the State of New York, but business demands soon compelled him to resign. To-day few citizens wield more political influence than he. He has refused the nomination for sub-treasurer, and in 1889 declined that for secretary of state of New York, and has more than once declined the nomination for mayor of New York City. He has, however, acted with great approval in several public capacities, and his charities have been of the most useful and liberal kind. At Astoria he has established a model village for his workmen, with an excellent school and kindergarten, public swimming-baths, park, circulating library, etc. In 1892 he had the honor conferred on him of an audience with the Emperor and Empress of Germany at the Marble Palace, Potsdam.

SPENCER TRASK.

SPENCER TRASK, one of the best-known names in the financial history of New York City, is a native of Brooklyn, in which city he was born in 1844. He received his early education in the Polytechnic Institute of that city, whence he passed to Princeton College, from which institution he graduated in 1866. Seeking a business outlet for his energies, he chose that field of finances in which the city of New York has long been so prominent, as the financial centre of the country and the chief connecting link between the American and European money markets. Such houses as that established and conducted for a quarter-century by Spencer Trask have had much to do with lifting the metropolis to its position of command in the financial interests of this country.

This house was established in 1869, and in April of the following year he became a member of the Stock Exchange, the firm-name being now Trask & Stone. Subsequently other changes took place, the firm-name later becoming Trask & Francis, and in 1881 Spencer Trask & Co., under which title the house is still known. New partners have been from time to time admitted, until now Mr. Trask has associated with him in business George Foster Peabody, William Blodget, Edwin M. Bulkley, Charles J. Peabody, and E. P. Merritt (a Boston member of the firm). Mr. Charles J. Peabody shares with Mr. Trask the privilege of membership in the Stock Exchange, so that the house has the advantage of possessing a double membership in that powerful financial institution.

We need scarcely say that the house of Spencer Trask & Co. has had a prosperous career, and now occupies an influential position among the financial business concerns of New York. It has beautiful banking-rooms at Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, in New York, and at No. 20 Congress Street, Boston, and possesses branch offices in the cities of Albany and Providence. Private connections by wire bring these offices into immediate connection, and also extend to correspondents in Philadelphia and Chicago, giving the house the most favorable facilities for the immediate and profitable conduct of its business. It hardly need be said that time is money more especially in the relations of finance than in any other business that could be named. The special line pursued by the house is the negotiation of railroad, municipal, and other desirable issues of bonds, in addition to which it does a large business in domestic banking and general brokerage.

Mr. Trask has not confined his energies to the conduct of his banking business. He is president of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York, a large and growing business enterprise, and is connected as a director with several important railroad corporations. Aside from business, he is chairman of the board of trustees of the New York Teachers' College, an institution in whose progress and prosperity he takes great interest.

In tastes and habit Mr. Trask is domestic. His country home is situated at Yeddo, New York, about a mile from Saratoga village, and on the avenue leading to Saratoga Lake. In this handsome establishment he takes great pride, and enjoys every hour which he is enabled to spend there. The estate embraces about five hundred acres, while the grounds are given a special charm by a chain of small lakes. In and out among these and through the surrounding woods wind beautiful drives, which, with praiseworthy generosity, Mr. Trask has thrown open to the public, and which are made much use of by the residents of Saratoga and visitors to this delightful fashionable resort.

The old house on the place, which had been extensively remodeled by its new proprietor, took fire and was destroyed in 1891. Since then a new, more modern, and far handsomer edifice has been built, and is to-day one of the most attractive country residences in the State. Mr. Trask does not confine himself to personal enjoyment in this rural home. His benevolent instincts have led him to devote a portion of his wealth to a praiseworthy philanthropic object. This is a Convalescent Home for children, which he presented some years ago to the diocese of Albany, buying and fitting up a place at Saratoga for this purpose. The children are brought here from hospitals and elsewhere, about one hundred poor young invalids being given this excellent opportunity for recuperation each summer.

COLGATE HOYT.

COLGATE HOYT, so well known in railroad and steamship enterprises, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, March 2, 1849, the son of Hon. James M. Hoyt, an active lawyer of that community. He began his education in the schools of Cleveland, and when fifteen entered Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, to prepare for college. This purpose, however, he was obliged to forego, on account of a serious trouble in one of his eyes. He thereupon, after a year's study, returned home and began a business career.

He entered a hardware store at sixteen, and worked there with an energy and faithfulness which secured him rapid promotion. After a period of experience in this line, he entered his father's office, and soon after became his partner in real-estate transactions. He also became largely engaged in loaning money on Western real-estate securities, a business then rapidly developing.

He was thus engaged until 1881, in which year, at the solicitation of James B. Colgate and John B. Trevor, he removed the field of his activities to New York, where he entered the firm of J. B. Colgate & Co. This business soon felt the effect of his activity and boldness, he, with the support of his associates, entering into transactions of great magnitude and responsibility. In 1882 President Arthur appointed him one of the government directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, an influential position which he retained till the end of the administration, serving during part of the time as chairman of the board. In 1884 he became a trustee of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, in association with its president and vice-president, Charles L. Colly and Edwin H. Abbott, and joined his energy to theirs in the development of this road, which in their hands was advanced to a commanding position. They subsequently developed the great terminal railroad known as the Chicago and Northern Pacific, whose passenger station in Chicago is one of the finest in the country, while its facilities are used by several other railroads.

In 1884 Mr. Hoyt resigned his position as government director of the Union Pacific road, but soon after accepted the position of company director, which he held for several years. He resigned eventually, through disapproval of the policy of the board. Meanwhile he had become a director of the Oregon and Transcontinental Company and of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, and a member of the executive committee of each. He was also, soon afterwards, elected a director of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, a member of its executive and finance committees, and vice-president of some of its lines. The business of this road was growing and additional equipment was needed. This he undertook to provide. He raised $3,000,000 for the purpose, and organized the Northwest Equipment Company, of which he is president and treasurer. In 1889 he became vice-president of the Oregon and Transcontinental Company. This company falling into difficulties through adverse legislation, Mr. Hoyt undertook the heavy task of its reorganization, and accomplished it with remarkable rapidity, its assets and property being transferred to the North American Company, an association with a more liberal charter.

This result was accomplished with no little difficulty, and Mr. Hoyt, worn out with his labor, resigned his position as vice-president, much against the desire of the board. Just then, Mr. Trevor, one of the partners of J. B. Colgate & Co., suddenly died, and it became necessary to wind up the large business of this firm. After the dissolution of the partnership, Mr. Hoyt retired from the stock brokerage business.

To Mr. Hoyt was due the encouragement of the inventor of the "whale-back" steamer, which he took hold of in 1888, after the inventor had for years sought financial support, organized the American Steel Barge Company with a large capital, and brought the inventor's ideas into practical and successful operation. He is also treasurer and trustee of the Spanish-American Iron Company, which has a capital of $5,000,000, and owns valuable iron mines in Cuba. In 1889, he, with Mr. Olcott, president of the Central Trust Company, of New York, undertook the reorganization of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad, and succeeded in the face of great difficulties. He was urgently pressed to accept the presidency of the company, but declined.

In 1873 Mr. Hoyt married Lida W. Sherman, a niece of General W. T. Sherman. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and is active in the cause of education, being a trustee of the University of Rochester, of Brown University, and of Vassar College.

GEORGE BATTEN.

GEORGE BATTEN, advertising agent, may be classed among those who have made their way up from the uneventful life of the farm to prominence in the active modern business world. He was born on a farm in Gloucester County, New Jersey, nearly forty-one years ago, and spent his early life very much as farmers' boys in general do, working in the fields during the busy seasons of spring, summer, and autumn, and gaining such education as was attainable under the circumstances by going to school in the winter. It need scarcely be said that, under such circumstances, farmers' sons usually fail to obtain more than a very elementary education. Mr. Batten, however, had the advantage over the farm boy in general of being able to attend an excellent private school, kept by the Misses Butler at Swedesboro', New Jersey, and thus of obtaining a fairly satisfactory education.

His life in the laborious duties of a farm in a truck-raising district of New Jersey continued until he was past twenty, when, moved by an ambition to engage in the more varied and promising life of the city, he made his way to Philadelphia, and there secured a position in the wholesale dry-goods establishment of Folwell, Brother & Co., No. 819 Market Street. His work here for the first year or two was of a very subordinate character, being confined to such necessary but minor duties as checking goods, scouring signs, sweeping out the store, keeping the goods in order, and doing such other general labor as the exigencies of the business demanded. He bided his time, however, preparing himself by diligence and study of the situation for higher duties, and gradually worked his way into the position of a traveling salesman, in which he was unusually successful,—largely owing to the fact that he could *hold* his trade; his customers found they could trust him,—until 1882. In this year his health broke down and he was obliged to retire from active business, the major part of his time during the succeeding three years being devoted to recuperation and the restoration of a physical state that would enable him to engage again in business.

He had, meanwhile, made the acquaintance of Mr. Ayer, the widely-known advertising agent, and seeing a promise of success in this field of labor, became engaged in August, 1885, with the Religious Press Association. In this he made rapid progress, being made a director in the association in November of that year, and placed in the responsible position of general manager in the following January. He remained thus engaged during two years, gaining a thorough knowledge of the business, and developing that native faculty for it which he has since so strongly displayed. In March, 1888, he removed his field of operations to New York, where he became advertising manager for the Funk & Wagnall's publications (at that time consisting of the *Voice*, a newspaper in the cause of temperance, the *Homiletic Review*, and the *Missionary Review*). He also secured the New York agency of the Washington *Post*, which he still retains.

Mr. Batten continued thus engaged until March, 1891, when he resigned his position with the Funk & Wagnall's house, rented a small office in the Potter Building, and started business for himself as a general advertising agent. His first step in this independent field of business was a very modest one. He had a single room and one clerk. Business, however, began to flow in, and more room and aid became quickly requisite. In January, 1892, he was compelled to add another room and considerably augment his office force, and in 1893 still more room and aid became requisite. In 1894 he took a suite of offices on the eighth floor of the building, increased his force until a dozen or more persons were engaged, with abundance of business to keep all of them diligently employed, and we may close by saying that in Mr. Batten's career industry, energy, and ability have brought their natural results, and that he is fairly launched upon what promises to be a very successful career.

ANTHONY STUMPF.

Anthony Stumpf was born November 16, 1856, at Zell, Bavaria, Germany, and exhibited early that adaptability to a change of environment which characterizes so many of our successful citizens of foreign birth. He was one of a family of twelve children who emigrated with their parents to this country in 1866, and settled in New York City. For a time Mr. Stumpf attended St. Nicholas Institute, and when twelve years old was apprenticed to a shoemaker, whose little shop was a rendezvous for a number of well-known lawyers, judges, and business men, attracted by the thoroughness of the service which the proprietor was known to render. During the two years of this admirable tutelage the boy developed some of those qualities of assimilative intelligence and moral grit which distinguish his career.

The trade thus learned was quickly abandoned; the printer's trade offered attractions for him which he could not resist. The accumulation of a store of types, gathered from the sweepings of a neighboring printing-office, was the germ of this new influence and the turning-point of Mr. Stumpf's career. In 1872 and 1873 he had already attained such skill in type-setting as to fit him for the position of compositor on a morning newspaper, and made his way to St. Louis, where he obtained employment on the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*. Returning to New York, with broadened experience and undiminished ambition, he became associated with the printing house of Wynkoop & Hallenbeck, in which opportunities were open to him for the exercise of his growing powers. Invariable fidelity to the interests of his employers was one of the qualities which soon distinguished him from those about him. A growing confidence in the young man's singleness of purpose and solid attainments opened the way for rapid advancement in an enterprise organized by a customer of the establishment mentioned. While there he rose to the position of manager, and assisted in the compilation of the Leviathan Cable Code, for cipher telegraphing, a work which necessitates patience and thoroughness.

Mr. Stumpf had now become master of the printing business in all its branches. Not only was he expert in the various details of his craft, but he combined with this a high order of executive skill in the management of men and the promotion of business measures. In 1885 he, in association with Charles David Steurer, purchased the old *Thompson's Bank-Note and Commercial Reporter*, which was founded in 1836, and had long enjoyed a high reputation in banking circles. Under its recent management this publication had lost considerably in public estimation, but its new proprietors perceived that by proper handling its popularity could be restored. The young men felt secure in the thought that well-directed energy and unswerving business integrity would prevail in re-establishing its former prosperity.

Mr. Stumpf entered upon the larger opportunities which this undertaking gave him with his customary vigor. The old name was abandoned with the old methods. The weekly issue was entitled *The American Banker*, of which Mr. Stumpf, in addition to his duties of supervising the printing department, took editorial charge. The directory of banks also issued by this establishment was called *The American Bank Reporter*, a work of compilation upon which the experience which Mr. Stumpf had acquired in his earlier labors was efficiently applied.

To the difficult work of realizing the fullest aims of the new management the partners addressed themselves with untiring devotion. And as the change in the character of the publications became manifest to the public the prevailing hostility diminished, while the aims of the new proprietors broadened. In 1887 *Underwood's Bank Reporter*, published by Geo. F. June & Co., was absorbed by them. In 1889 *Bamberger's Legal Directory* was consolidated with the *American Bank Reporter*, and the *Financial Examiner* was purchased and absorbed by the *American Banker*. The progress and success of the firm was now assured. In 1892 a legal journal, *The American Lawyer*, founded on the principles which had brought success in the conduct of the older journals, was established, and has already reached a commanding place in the world of legal journalism.

To Mr. Stumpf's character as an undaunted business man, fertile in resources, undeviating in his adherence to correct business principles, and with the ability to win friends wherever such qualities are appreciated, is due in a large measure the success of the publishing house, now known throughout the United States under the firm-name of Stumpf & Steurer.

BENJAMIN H. FIELD.

Benjamin Hazard Field, born at Yorktown, New York, May 2, 1814, is descended from a family of much consideration in that region of the environs of New York City. The family from which he comes can, indeed, be traced far back into the mediæval period, Hubartus de la Feld, its remote ancestor, being said to have accompanied William the Conqueror in his invasion of England. His lands were situated in the county of Lancaster, where the family long continued, the prefix *de la* being discontinued, and the name became Feild. In 1630, when Sir Richard Saltonstall sought a home in the New World, he was accompanied by his intimate friend Robert Feild, who settled at Watertown, Massachusetts, and in 1645 purchased an estate on Long Island, his residence being at Bayside. The name was eventually modified to Field, the subject of our sketch being the grandson of John Field, and son of Hazard Field, who was born at Yorktown in 1764.

Benjamin Hazard Field was born at the family seat at Yorktown, and educated at first in his father's house, and afterwards at North Salem Academy. He had decided upon a mercantile career, to which his inclinations strongly turned, and entered the office of his uncle, Hickson W. Field, at that time one of the leading business men of New York, and noted not only for his business enterprise and success but for his active philanthropy as well, no man of his time being a better friend of the poor and suffering. In 1832 his nephew, then but eighteen years of age, was admitted to partnership in his extensive business, and in 1838, on the retirement of the uncle, Mr. Field, still but twenty-four years of age, had placed in his single hands the control of the whole great business of the house.

From that time forward he became identified with the progress of the metropolis, being justly regarded as one of its foremost citizens. His business career was begun under the most favorable circumstances, and a well-established, large, and prosperous trade placed in his hands while still in his early years, and as a result fortune and business reputation quickly came to him. To his credit be it said that he followed the worthy example of his uncle not only in business integrity and enterprise, but also in benevolence, viewing the possession of fortune as a duty rather than a right, and one to be employed for the benefit of humanity. The result has been that no citizen of New York has taken a more active part in works of benevolence, there being scarcely a charitable institution in the city with which his name is not connected officially, and to whose support he has not liberally contributed. Among these may be mentioned the New York Dispensary, the Sheltering Arms of the Children's Fold, and the Roosevelt Hospital, of each of which he is trustee, while he is a director of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and president of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. Among charitable institutions, however, he is most closely connected with the Home for Incurables, at Fordham, which he liberally aided in establishing, and whose president he has been since 1866. He has expended in the cause of education nearly one hundred thousand dollars, and has performed various other deeds of a benevolent character.

He has long been identified with many of the social institutions of the city. In 1870 he was elected president of the St. Nicholas Society, and in 1875 took part in the organization of the St. Nicholas Club, in which he is a trustee. His membership in the Century Club testifies to his love of and his contributions to literature. In addition he is connected with the New York Historical Society, the American Geographical Society, the American Museum of Natural History, and a number of the financial institutions of the city.

In 1838, Mr. Field married Catherine M. Van Cortlandt de Peyster, a lady who was connected by descent with many of the ancient and most honorable families of the State. He has two children, a son and a daughter, the son, Cortlandt de Peyster, having succeeded him in business on his retirement in 1865. Like his father he has developed a benevolent disposition, and has become a liberal giver. The old homestead at Yorktown is still a family possession, a portion of it having been transferred to the Field Farm Company, which is being conducted for certain benevolent purposes of its owners.

JAMES LENOX.

James Lenox, merchant and philanthropist, was born in New York, August 19, 1800, the only son of Robert Lenox, a Scotch merchant who had acquired great wealth in that city, and who, on his death in 1839, left his son a fortune of several million dollars, and thirty acres of land between Fourth and Fifth Avenues, in the vicinity of Central Park. The son was educated in Columbia College, from which he graduated in 1820. He was then put to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar, but did not enter into practice. On the contrary, he entered his father's counting-house, and gained there a training in business.

After the death of his father he retired from business, and devoted the remainder of his life to special studies and works of benevolence and philanthropy. The abundance of his wealth enabled him to carry out his desires without thought of expense, and on a visit to Europe which followed his retirement he occupied himself in the collection of rare books, manuscripts, paintings, statuary, and other works of art and literature. He possessed a scholarly love of literature and rare taste in art, and entered upon the collection of these costly materials with a zest which grew into an absorbing passion, and in which he expended money with a lavish hand, though never with unthinking extravagance. In the course of time his collection became the most costly and extensive collection of books and paintings in America.

In the year 1870 he entered upon the greatest and most useful work of his life, the erection on his property on Fifth Avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-first Streets, of a large fire-proof building for the housing of his treasures. This edifice, fronting on Central Park, cost nearly half a million dollars, and stands on land worth still more. It is three stories high in its centre, and two stories above the basement on its wings, with a frontage of two hundred feet and a depth of one hundred and fourteen feet. Within there are four large reading-rooms and spacious galleries for paintings and sculpture.

Of Mr. Lenox's collection of rare books, that of Bibles is particularly valuable, being unequaled in number and rarity even by the collection of the British Museum. Among these treasures is a genuine copy of the celebrated Mazarin Bible, found in Mazarin's library after his death, and being the first book (printed by Gutenberg) in which cut metal types were used. Lenox paid $3000 for this antiquarian gem.

On the completion of this edifice in 1877, its liberal builder conveyed the whole structure, with its invaluable contents, to the city of New York, to be applied for the benefit of students and the public for all future time. He had previously turned over his collection of books to a corporation to serve as the nucleus of a free library. After his death his sister still further increased the benefaction, by adding to her brother's gift twenty-two adjoining building lots and $100,000 for the purchase of books.

Mr. Lenox was president of the American Bible Society from 1866 to 1872, and was a liberal donor to Princeton College and Seminary and to many other Presbyterian institutions. To him the city of New York owes, in addition to the Lenox Library, the Presbyterian Hospital at Madison Avenue and Seventieth Street. He selected himself the directors for this institution and deeded the ground, worth $200,000, and $100,000 in money. He afterwards gave it $300,000. The institution was opened in 1872. In addition he made many private gifts to needy men of letters and others.

Mr. Lenox never married. Naturally reserved, he became a recluse in his later years, only seeing his family and intimate friends, and denying himself even to notable visitors, among them Lord Dufferin. An eminent scholar spent several weeks in his house examining rare books without once seeing its proprietor. The books were brought him from the library to a private room, to which he was confined. Mr. Lenox died in New York, February 17, 1880.

REV. HENRY M. FIELD.

HENRY M. FIELD, D.D., who this year has reached the fortieth anniversary of his continuous service as editor of the New York *Evangelist*, was born April 3, 1822, at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and has now attained a hale old age of seventy-three years. He received his collegiate education at Williams College, graduated in 1838, and afterwards prepared himself for and entered the ministry. From that period he served as pastor of Presbyterian and Congregational Churches until 1854, when he entered a wider field of religious labor as editor and proprietor of the *Evangelist*, with which he has since been identified.

Dr. Field comes of a family which fills a distinguished page in American history, he being a brother of Cyrus W. Field, of Atlantic Telegraph fame, and of David Dudley Field and Stephen J. Field, both eminent as jurists. In his eminence in his own chosen field of labor he completes a quartette of brothers not equaled in American biography for distinguished intellectual acquirements. We believe only two other editors in the United States of any rank excel him in length of service; and it is doubtful if any occupant of an editorial chair in the world can point to a record which unites such steadfastness with so brilliant a literary quality.

The *Evangelist* for nearly sixty-five years has been a leading organ in the Presbyterian Church, steadily maintaining the progressive and liberal point of view. It was organized by a group of able men, who had felt the influence of the great revival movement of 1830; it early espoused the anti-slavery cause, and during the war was conspicuous for its devotion to the cause of liberty and union. In questions affecting Church beliefs and polity it has always been a resolute and able advocate of progress. At the same time it has avoided the factional spirit, and has been distinguished for its courtesy and fair play.

While Dr. Field has been industrious in editorial work ever since he acquired control of the *Evangelist* in 1855, he has not confined himself to the labors of the sanctum, but, on the contrary, has acquired a wide reputation as a traveler and as a writer of works of travel. So judicious a critic as Bishop Potter has declared that no American, except, possibly, Bayard Taylor, has ever written such delightful books on foreign parts; and the severest critics have accorded to Dr. Field the highest place in this important branch of literature. Some of his books, like those upon Gibraltar and the Desert of Sinai, are classics of travel. Among his other books we may name "From Copenhagen to Venice," "From Egypt to Japan," "Among the Holy Hills," "The Irish Confederates," and "History of the Atlantic Telegraph."

Though Dr. Field retired many years ago from the active pastorate, he has maintained an active interest in the religious life of the Church, and has always been much sought after for occasional addresses, and for aid at special meetings where leaders of thought and action in the Church have convened. He has, moreover, found in his editorial position the opportunity for a long and important ministry, open to but few clergymen, as he has been enabled to address week by week a vast audience distributed not only in every part of the United States, but throughout the world.

On the 1st of January, 1894, Dr. Field, wishing to be relieved from some of the routine cares of journalism, reorganized the *Evangelist* as a joint-stock company. In this organization he retains the controlling interest, but has associated with himself a group of the most influential laymen in the Church, and thereby put the paper on a very strong financial basis. The form of the paper was at the same time changed, and many improvements were made in the line of the best usage in the periodical press of to-day. While one of the oldest, it is also proving itself among the most vigorous and enterprising papers in religious journalism, and easily holds a place in the very front rank. In spite of the hard times, its business has shown remarkable increase, and its hold on the Presbyterian Church and religious community was never so strong.

Dr. Field comes of a family remarkably tenacious of life and of indomitable spirit and vigor. He wears his crown of threescore years and ten with ease and grace, and may well look forward yet to many years of important labors in the noble career which he set before himself in his youth.

JOHN H. STARIN.

JOHN HENRY STARIN was born August 27, 1825, in Sammonsville, Montgomery (now Fulton) County, New York, he being a descendant of Johannes Ster, who came from Holland about 1648. The family afterwards changed its name to Stern, and finally to Starin. John Starin, with ten other members of the family, served as soldiers during the Revolutionary War. His son, Myndert Starin, father of the subject of our sketch, a man of unusual ability, engaged in manufacturing at Sammonsville, and founded the town of Fultonville.

John H. Starin inherited the business qualities of his father, which were manifested early in his life. He was educated at the Esperance Academy, in Schoharie County, and subsequently studied medicine. He did not, however, care to pursue the medical profession, and entered his brother's drug store in Fultonville as a clerk, remaining there till 1856, when he removed to New York and ventured in business for himself in the line of medicine and toilet articles. He was early successful, quickly building up a profitable business, but was not long so engaged before an opening for larger enterprise declared itself. The transportation of goods, which his business affairs required him to consider, was not at that time very fully developed, and the idea occurred to him of establishing a general freight agency in this city, as likely to prove for the convenience of shippers. He unfolded his plan to a railroad officer, who encouraged him to proceed with it, offering him the patronage of his road, —one of the great trunk lines. Mr. Starin closed the contract, sold out his drug business, and went heartily to work in his new enterprise.

The civil war, which broke out shortly afterwards, proved serviceable to him in the establishment of his business, which he quickly developed to such an extent that he was enabled to serve the government essentially, providing it with transportation for troops and war material at less cost and quicker dispatch than it was able to do with its own means of carriage. By the end of the war he had built up an extensive system of railroad and steamboat connection of the greatest value to mercantile shippers, while his reputation as a reliable business man was high. His trade connections since that period have grown to an enormous extent, he having freight lines on the North and East Rivers, fleets of tugs and propellers, lighters and car boats, excursion and pleasure boats, grain boats and floating elevators, while his freight connections extend to all the railroads that come to the rivers surrounding New York, and his dry-docks, freighting depots, and offices are widely distributed along the wharf region of the city. His business has grown, indeed, until it is the largest single enterprise of the kind in America, while his enterprise and integrity have won him hosts of friends. This feeling was strikingly displayed in 1890, when a number of his friends, taking advantage of his absence in Europe, erected a bronze statue to his honor in Fultonville, the place of his residence. This figure, eight feet high, stands on a granite base, on whose sides are bronze bas-reliefs representing Commerce, Legislation, Agriculture, and Public Works, to all of which Mr. Starin's attention has been usefully directed.

Politically Mr. Starin has always been an earnest Republican, and has frequently held public positions. From 1848 to 1852, during his early residence at Fultonville, he was postmaster at that place. In 1876 he ran for Congress as Representative from the Twentieth District of New York, and was elected. In 1878 he ran again, and was returned by a large plurality vote. At the end of this term a third nomination was offered him, but he declined to run again, saying that he favored rotation in office, and saw no reason why he should hold the office continually to the detriment of others equally deserving of it.

Mr. Starin has been a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce since 1874, and in 1880 was made president, upon the death of Horatio Seymour, of the Saratoga Monument Association to provide a fitting memorial of the battle that practically decided the result of the war of the Revolution. In this enterprise he worked energetically, secured for it an appropriation of $30,000 from Congress, added a liberal donation of his own, and induced others to subscribe. As a result of his efforts the memorial has been erected. Mr. Starin has been liberal in many other directions, charitable and other. He belongs to many clubs and societies, and is a trustee of Union College.

ALBERT M. PALMER.

ALBERT MARSHMAN PALMER, conspicuous in the history of theatrical management in New York City, was born at North Stonington, Connecticut, July 20, 1838. The family name can be traced back with honorable distinction to the earliest days of the colonies Mr. Palmer's father, the Rev. Albert Gallatin Palmer, D.D., was a much beloved clergyman of the Baptist Church, ministering for many years at Stonington, where he died in 1889. His mother was a Miss Sarah A. Langworthy, of an old Connecticut family.

He was educated at the University of New York, graduating from its Law School in 1860. For a time he continued the study of the profession, but was soon called to the responsible position of secretary to Mr. Barney, collector of the port of New York. These were busy days in that department, and Mr. Palmer here gained a practical knowledge of affairs. In 1866 he was made librarian of the Mercantile Library, at that time a centre of literary interest and activity, and there he established order and effectiveness in all its branches. It was from this atmosphere of literature that he was unexpectedly drawn into the management of the Union Square Theatre, whose proprietor, Mr. Sheridan Shook, finding his establishment in a state of decadence, and knowing of Mr. Palmer's business efficiency, offered to give him full charge, and to permit him to develop the house on his own lines. On these conditions the offer was accepted.

Mr. Palmer entered this new field with the one idea to make a theatre of the highest rank and purpose. The task was a formidable one, for Wallack's, just around the corner, and Daly's were then in their vogue, and the field seemed to be occupied. The remarkable result was that within two years the little considered and almost abandoned Union Square Theatre became the most thronged and profitable house in town, beginning in 1872 a career that lasted without interruption of successes for ten years. These ten years are conceded to be the most brilliant of any under single management in the history of the New York stage; no one house had ever had such financial returns; and it was without precedent that an outsider should, without practical experience of the stage, establish an institution so complete in its company and results. Dion Boucicault's adaptation of "Led Astray" was one of the first pieces to awaken the town to the excellence of the productions under the new management, and in 1874 the triumph of "The Two Orphans" brought the house to the height of prosperity and recognition, this production proving the most artistic success as a finished melodrama known in the history of the New York stage. One cause of this was that Mr. Palmer had had the courage and judgment to subject it to a thorough and radical revision, a care that he bestowed on all pieces accepted by him or written to his order. In this play, as in others, the scenic possibilities were exhausted, the actors fitly chosen, sometimes from the ranks, and a general perfection was to be seen. To give the public the very best in every department and detail was his principle, and has been followed by him in his entire career. Many other plays were presented with similar success. Bronson Howard made his first financial success at this house, and Bartley Campbell was started on his brief and brilliant, but productive career.

In 1882, Mr. Palmer retired from the management, feeling the need of rest, but was immediately sought out by Mr. Mallory, of the Madison Square Theatre, and shortly afterwards entered on the management of that house, which he controlled in every particular. With his usual success in securing a notable play it was not long before the town was delighted with the production of "Jim the Penman." Following this came "Saints and Sinners," "Elaine," and many other plays that sustained the prestige of his management. The closing piece of his direct management of the house was "Alabama," and it was with this play that he began his career at Palmer's Theatre, which he had assumed in 1890, changing the name from Wallack's, and which he now controls in common with the Garden Theatre. During his career he has brought many stars to this country, while numbers of distinguished actors have passed under his management.

Mr. Palmer has been president of the Actors' Fund since 1888, and is a member of the Goethe Society, the Players' Club, the Union League Club, etc. His summer home is at Stamford, Connecticut, on the banks of Mill River. Mrs. A. M. Palmer is conspicuous in helpful efforts for the well-being of the profession, being president of the Professional Women's League, a member of Sorosis, etc.

DANIEL PHŒNIX.

Daniel Phœnix, a citizen of New York of much prominence during and after the Revolutionary period, was born in that city about 1737, and resided there during his whole career, playing an active part in the mercantile and public life of the city. His business life was that of a merchant, in which he was very successful, attaining what, at that period of more modest views than the present, was esteemed a position of wealth. His life, however, was by no means confined to business, he becoming conspicuous in the political affairs of the city in those far-off days before the present political parties and public questions were born. In the slow growth of New York from the position of a village to that of a metropolis, a period arrived in its finances in which a custodian of its funds became necessary, and Mr. Phœnix was chosen to occupy this responsible position. In other words, he was the first city treasurer of New York. In connection with this official position he also held that of city chamberlain, being the first in this also. These important positions, the election to which shows the high standard he had attained in the regard of his fellow-citizens, he retained for twenty years, manifesting in them an integrity and devotion to public duty which have not always been emulated in later incumbents of these important offices.

A conspicuous patriot in sentiment, he was, in common with many other loyal citizens, obliged to leave the city on the occasion of its occupation by the British army, and to remain an exile during the whole period of the war, not daring to return until the end of the conflict. On the day following the evacuation of the city by the British troops, November 26, 1783, he had the honor of presenting to General Washington, then entering at the head of the American forces, a patriotic address of welcome, signed by himself and others of the distinguished citizens who had spent the period of British occupation in exile from their native city. An extract from this address will undoubtedly be of interest.

"Sir,—At a moment when the arm of tyranny is yielding up its fondest usurpations, we hope the salutations of long-suffering exiles, but now happy freemen, will not be deemed an unworthy tribute. In this place, and at this moment of exultation and triumph, while the ensigns of Slavery still linger in our sight, we look up to you, our deliverer, with unusual transports of gratitude and joy. . . . The citizens of New York are eminently indebted to your virtues; and we, who now have the honor to address your Excellency, have been often companions of your sufferings and witnesses of your exertions. Permit us, therefore, to approach your Excellency with the dignity and sincerity of freemen, and to assure you that we shall preserve, with our latest breath, our gratitude for your services, and veneration for your character."

In response to this address, signed by Daniel Phœnix and others, General Washington felicitously replied:

"Great as your joy must be on this pleasing occasion, it can scarcely exceed that which I feel at seeing you, gentlemen, who from the noblest motives have suffered a voluntary exile for many years, return again in peace and triumph to enjoy the fruits of your virtuous conduct. The fortitude and perseverance which you and your suffering brethren have exhibited in the course of the war have not only endeared you to your countrymen, but will be remembered with admiration and applause to the latest posterity."

These extracts, which are all we have space to give, will suffice to show the spirit of this interesting occasion. We may say, in conclusion, that Mr. Phœnix was for many years an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He was a man of education and refinement, strongly interested in many religious and benevolent institutions of the city, and in all that contributed to its growth and prosperity. He died in 1812.

The Phœnix Building, on Chapel Street, New Haven, was erected on his property, and still remains in possession of some of his descendants. He left four children, of whom Elizabeth married Nathaniel G. Ingraham, father of Judge Daniel P. Ingraham, and Jenet married Richard Riker, the first recorder of New York. Among his great-grandchildren are Major Edgar Ketchum and Colonel Alexander P. Ketchum, of New York City, two of the children of Elizabeth Phœnix and Edgar Ketchum, late of this city.

MAJOR EDGAR KETCHUM.

Edgar Ketchum was born in the city of New York, July 15, 1840. He is the son of Edgar Ketchum and Elizabeth Phœnix, his mother being the granddaughter of Daniel Phœnix, a distinguished citizen and merchant of New York, and its first city treasurer and city chamberlain, which position he held for twenty years. He was also a member of the first Chamber of Commerce of this city. On his father's side Mr. Ketchum is descended from Cornelius Van Tienhoven, who was a prominent citizen of New York more than two hundred years ago.

Mr. Ketchum graduated with the degree of A.B. at the College of the City of New York in the year 1860. Three years afterwards he received that of A.M. He subsequently studied law in his father's office and at Columbia College Law School, graduating in 1862, and was then admitted to practice law.

Early in the civil war Mr. Ketchum joined the celebrated New York Seventh Regiment, and subsequently was appointed by the President an officer in the Signal Corps in the U. S. Army. He served in the Army of the James before Richmond in this field of duty, and was highly commended by his superior officers at that time.

At a later date he took part in the second Fort Fisher expedition, serving on the staff of General A. H. Terry and General C. J. Paine. He was twice promoted, once for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of that fort. He participated in the capture of Fort Anderson, was at the battle of Town Creek and the capture of Wilmington, serving on the staff of General J. M. Schofield and that of General J. D. Cox, and rendering valuable service in connection with these victories.

After the capture of Wilmington he served again on the staff of General Terry, and was with him until after the battles of Bentonville and Averysborough in March, 1865. His duties at the capture of Fort Fisher were of a very responsible nature, he being occupied during the period of the assault and bombardment in communicating information from General Terry to Admiral Porter, directing the firing of the fleet so as to avoid injury to the advancing sections of our army. During this time he was constantly under fire, and was especially exposed to the aim of the enemy's sharp-shooters. The morning after the capture of the fort, he narrowly escaped death by the explosion of the magazine, at which time two hundred men were killed.

The capture of Fort Fisher with the subsequent loss of all the Cape Fear River defenses and of Wilmington, the great importing depot of the South, effectually ended all blockade-running, and justified the statement of General Lee, that Fort Fisher must be held or he could not subsist his army.

Captain Ketchum was honorably discharged from the United States service in August, 1865, the war having closed. On his return to New York he resumed his position in the Seventh Regiment, but was soon promoted, and afterwards was appointed engineer with the rank of major in the First Brigade, First Division, New York National Guard, in recognition of his services in the field during the war. After holding this position for three years he resigned and was honorably discharged.

Major Ketchum has been in constant practice of the law at New York City since his return to civil life, devoting himself principally to the examination of titles, conveyancing, etc., a branch of practice with which he is very familiar, and in connection with which his long association with his father, one of the most distinguished practitioners of New York, has given him peculiar advantages.

He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, the War Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, Post Lafayette, G.A.R., the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and the Veteran Signal Corps Association.

In 1870 he married Angelica S. Anderson, daughter of Smith W. Anderson, deceased, and has two children, Edith Schuyler and Edgar Van Rensselaer Ketchum.

Since 1870 he has resided at Woody Crest, a picturesque private park on Jerome Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, in New York City, in a house erected by him soon after his marriage on a portion of the estate of James Anderson, the grandfather of Mrs. Ketchum, the land having been in the possession of the Anderson family for more than a hundred years.

WILLIAM B. HORNBLOWER.

William Butler Hornblower, one of the leading members of the New York bar, was born at Paterson, New Jersey, May 13, 1851. He is sprung from a family of professional men, of whom his great-grandfather, Hon. Josiah Hornblower, a civil engineer, brought over from England in 1750 the first steam-engine ever seen on the American continent. This was imported for use in the copper-mines of Belleville, New Jersey. Joseph C. Hornblower, his grandfather, was made in 1832 chief-justice of New Jersey, and pursued a very distinguished career. His father, Rev. William H. Hornblower, served during a part of his career as professor in the Theological Seminary at Alleghany, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Hornblower was prepared for college at the Collegiate Institute of New York, and afterwards entered Princeton College, from which he graduated in 1871. As a scholar he ranked high in his classes, and won the first prize in English literature and belles-lettres. He was a member of the Cliosophic Literary Society of the college, and was made belles-lettres orator of his class in the commencement exercises. At the end of his college course he entered the Law School of Columbia College, from which he graduated in 1875, and was immediately afterwards admitted to the bar. He resided with his uncle, Judge Woodruff, during his period of law study, and gained great advantage from the discussions of legal subjects which took place in his uncle's house. He had also the advantage of association with another uncle, the late Justice Brady, whose profound knowledge of the law must have proved of much advantage to him.

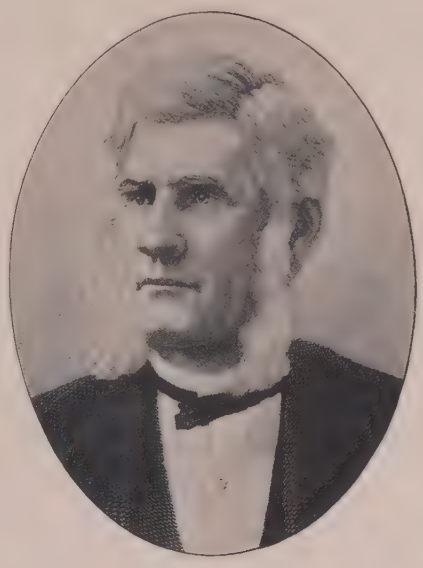
In his legal career Mr. Hornblower's progress was rapid,—more so than is usually the case with novitiates in the profession. His native gifts were aided by an unusual industry, and he quickly found himself in the possession of a profitable practice. His first professional successes were in the field of bankruptcy, a practice which gave him practical experience in mercantile matters, and soon led to an extensive business in commercial law-cases. His work was thoroughly done, and his notable fidelity to the interests of his clients quickly brought him to the attention of large corporations, and added to the importance of his clientage. He has argued many important cases before both State and Federal tribunals, and with an ability that has made his arguments matters of reference, and has brought his name prominently into consideration as a suitable candidate for judicial honors. He is the senior member of the legal partnership of Hornblower, Byrne & Tayler, a firm of much prominence in the metropolis. Among the more important cases which he has argued are many involving questions of insurance, railroad, and corporate law, in all of which fields of practice he has become a very skillful advocate.

Mr. Hornblower has also written much on legal subjects, his productions being couched in lucid and vigorous language. Among his leading papers and addresses may be mentioned "Conflict between Federal and State Decisions," in *The American Law Review*, March, 1880; "The Legal Status of the Indian," an address before the American Bar Association in 1891; "Is Codification of the Law Expedient?" a lecture delivered to the American Social Science Association in 1888. He is an active member of the Bar Association, and has served on its most important committees, and as secretary of its executive committee.

Politically he votes with the Democratic party, but is largely independent in political views, thinking for himself, and avoiding extreme party opinions. In 1890 he was appointed by the governor on the commission created to propose amendments to the judiciary article of the State constitution. In 1893, upon the death of Justice Blatchford, of the United States Supreme Court, President Cleveland nominated Mr. Hornblower for the vacant chair. This nomination was a high honor, he being, with four exceptions, the youngest man ever named for a seat on the Supreme Court bench. His nomination, however, aroused much partisan prejudice, and engendered a feeling of hostility that caused the rejection of his name by the Senate. The nomination shows clearly the status which he holds before the bar, and is significant of a very rapid progress in his profession during his twenty years of practice.

Mr. Hornblower is a member of various societies and clubs of New York, including the Democratic, the Reform, the Metropolitan, the Manhattan, the Century, and the University Clubs.

SYDNEY DILLON.



SYDNEY DILLON, a noted railroad-builder, was born at Northampton, Montgomery County, New York, May 7, 1812, the son of a farmer in that locality. His grandfather had been a Revolutionary soldier. His education was obtained in the common schools of his native village, and he was obliged to begin his business career early in life, at first as an errand-boy, being engaged by the parties then building the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad. This, running from Albany to Schenectady, was the first railroad constructed in the State.

The boy's first service determined his later career. He next became engaged in similar labor on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, and eventually obtained a position as foreman for the contractors engaged in building the Boston and Providence Railroad. The head-quarters of the contractors was at Sharon, and provisions for the working force had to be taken in wagons from Schenectady to this place, a distance of two hundred and twenty miles.

Mr. Dillon's work in connection with this road continued for about two years, when he obtained a situation as foreman and manager for Carmichael, Fairbanks & Otis, the contractors for the Stonington Railroad, then under construction. At a later date he became engaged upon the Western Railroad of Massachusetts, and while occupied in some heavy rock excavations in connection with this road near Charleston his ability in constructive work attracted the attention of W. H. Swift, an engineer, who advised him to undertake railroad construction on his own account. In compliance with this advice he made a bid for work in 1848, and secured his first contract, covering only a single mile of road.

His experience had made him a skilled builder, and having completed this first task successfully he was encouraged to undertake a larger contract, this time for a heavy job on the Troy and Schenectady Railroad. He had in this to excavate a hill of clay two miles west of Troy, and employed a steam excavator, a machine which he ever afterwards used in heavy work.

From this time forward Mr. Dillon's progress was rapid, road after road coming into his hands as constructor. Among those in which he was engaged may be named the Hartford and Springfield, the Massachusetts, Rutland and Burlington, the New Jersey Central, the Boston and New York Central, the Philadelphia and Erie, the Erie and Cleveland, and the Morris and Essex. His connection with the Union Pacific as constructor and manager began in 1865. This great work of railroad-building was completed by him in four years, its connection with the Central Pacific at Promontory Point, eleven hundred miles west of Omaha, being made in 1869. He became director of this road, and remained so for nearly thirty years, being several times its president, and chairman of the board of directors at the time of his death.

Mr. Dillon's subsequent constructive work was in connection with the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga road, of which he built fifty miles, the Connecticut Valley, the Chillicothe, the Council Bluffs and Omaha, the Canada Southern, and the Paterson branch of the Morris and Essex. He also lowered the tracks of the New York Central and constructed the railroad tunnel and viaduct on Fourth Avenue, New York.

In addition to his presidency of the Union Pacific, the heavy duties connected with which hastened his death, he served as president of the Kansas Pacific, and as director of the Missouri Pacific, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Canada Southern, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroads, the Manhattan Elevated Railway, the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and some financial associations.

He was married in 1841, and had two children, both daughters. He died June 9, 1892, in New York City. Personally he was a man of dignified presence, reticent in manner, but of great business judgment and prevision, while his probity, sincerity, and earnestness of character won him universal respect.

FREDERICK DE PEYSTER.

The De Peyster family, whose first member in America, Johannes de Peyster, reached New Amsterdam in 1645, has ranked since among the most prominent of the old Dutch stocks, not only in direct lineage but through its connections by marriage with the leading New York families. They descend from a Huguenot family which settled in Holland soon after the massacre of St. Bartholomew. The first American De Peyster and his descendants played leading parts in New York history, down to the era of the subject of our sketch, Frederick de Peyster, who was born in New York, November 11, 1796, at his parents' house on Hanover Square, then one of the most fashionable quarters of the city. He was educated at first in a notable grammar-school of that day, situated in Poughkeepsie, and later prepared for college at Union Hall, entering Columbia College in 1812, and graduating with a very honorable record for scholarship in 1816.

Mr. de Peyster, after his graduation, entered upon the study of law, under Hon. P. A. Jay, son of the celebrated John Jay; also under the learned jurist Peter Van Schaack. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of New York in 1819, and devoted himself here exclusively to chancery cases, in which he won distinction so rapidly as to be appointed by Governor Clinton, in the following year, a master in chancery. For the seventeen years that followed he retained this office, by successive appointments, winning an enviable reputation by his diligent and exhaustive research in the preparation of cases. Few in his profession have been more highly honored by the almost complete endorsement of their conclusions by judicial tribunals.

In 1837 he resigned his position and withdrew from legal practice, partly through the necessity of caring for his estate and that of his father-in-law, Hon. John Watts, and partly with the purpose of devoting his time and attention to literary pursuits. He had a strong native inclination for a literary life, which he had developed to a considerable extent in college, where he took a leading part in all literary exercises. During his legal career he had continued his culture in literature, and developed a pleasing and attractive style, with a method of treatment of his subjects which has been characterized as "accurate, logical, and scholarly." After his retirement from the law he gave much attention to historical subjects, while also engaging largely in philanthropic enterprises. His studies eventuated in many publications, principally historical, which display a mastery of the subject the fruit of extended reading.

His treatise on Bellomont attracted the most attention, and was followed by a second production,—left in manuscript at the time of his death,—"A Review of the Administration of Governor Colonel Benjamin Fletcher, the Bad Predecessor of the Good Bellomont." His publications brought him distinction abroad as well as at home, and in 1877 he was elected an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain. He was also at the time of his death president of the New York Historical Society, his service in which is highly commended by George Bancroft, the historian, as having raised it from a condition of languor and decay into one of established and increasing prosperity.

Mr. de Peyster's life has also a military side. During his college days he was elected commander of a students' organization to assist in repelling any invasion of New York during the War of 1812. This organization assisted General Jonas Mapes in the construction of field-works to defend McGowan's Pass, a portion of the line of intrenchments between Harlem and the North River. At a later date he became interested in the State militia, and was commissioned captain in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment. In 1825 he was appointed an aide on the staff of General Fleming, and later on that of Governor De Witt Clinton, and became military secretary to the governor for the southern district of New York, an office at that time of considerable importance.

He also took an active part in religious, educational, and benevolent institutions, particularly in the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of which he was one of the original incorporators and a vice-president. For more than fifty years he served on the board of managers of the New York Bible Society. He was also a member of the Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, an active worker in the Home for Incurables, and for fifty years clerk of the board of trustees of the Leake and Watts Orphan Home. He was a member of many other organizations. His death took place August 17, 1882.

GENERAL JOHN W. DE PEYSTER.

JOHN WATTS DE PEYSTER, the only child of Frederick de Peyster, a sketch of whose life has been given, and of Mary Justina de Peyster, daughter of John Watts, a distinguished New Yorker of the Revolutionary and later period, was born in New York City, March 9, 1821. In both his lines of descent can be traced a succession of soldiers, during the Colonial and Revolutionary periods, an ancestry which naturally predisposed him towards a military career. Military reading was his youthful delight, and mock battles, in association with his cousin, Philip Kearney, afterwards major-general, his youthful recreation. He traveled in Europe in 1834, when thirteen years of age, and there devoted his time to studying the science of war, as developed in France, Italy, and Algiers, not only carefully reading military treatises, but closely studying maps, plans, and reports, and consulting original authorities. To enable himself to do this he studied the several foreign languages in which these documents were written.

His industry in these pursuits was untiring, while his highly retentive memory enabled him to gain a vast mass of facts, which he employed in composition with logical powers of analysis. He thus in time became a writer and critic on military matters of very unusual powers. From his youth he controlled his own studies in this direction, and became in a true sense self-educated in military lore.

While still but a youth he became connected with the New York Volunteer Fire Department, in which he was so active as to bring on an affection of the heart, from which he suffered severely ever afterwards. He was among the first to advocate a paid fire department, and also to recommend the organization of a police force conducted on principles of military discipline.

He entered the State military service in 1845, and in the following year was commissioned colonel. When the military law of 1851 was enacted he was appointed brigadier-general in the State service, being the first officer of this rank to be appointed by the governor. At a later date he was sent to Europe as special military agent of the State, to report on the organization of the militia and of municipal military organizations in foreign lands. His report, published as a Senate document, was highly valuable, and became of great service in the organization of State troops and in the subsequent exigencies of the civil war.

General de Peyster was appointed by Governor Clark in 1855 adjutant-general upon his staff. He resigned in a few months, having found the department so controlled by political influences as to render military reform next to hopeless. He combated this condition of affairs vigorously, and only resigned on finding his efforts unavailable. He was afterwards offered the command of various New York regiments, but his broken health and the frequent hemorrhages from which he suffered obliged him to decline.

When war was threatened, he offered President Lincoln three regiments, and made a similar offer in the autumn of 1861. General de Peyster did not share in the general feeling, at that time, that the war would soon be over. He predicted in advance the extent and greatness of the struggle, and was the first to advocate the employment of colored men as soldiers. Throughout the war, in which the state of his health prevented him from participating, he published many keenly critical articles on the subject. In 1869, on the occasion of the State of New York appointing him brevet major-general, flattering testimonials of his great military knowledge and the value of his advice and influence during the war were given by Generals Pleasanton and Grant.

General de Peyster has been a voluminous writer on the subject of his special study and on historical subjects in general. In addition to his service in this direction he has followed the philanthropic example of his father, and given much attention to matters of charity. He has built a Home for Consumptives in Dutchess County, New York, and in connection with it has erected a training-school and donated nearly three hundred acres of ground, part of the old family estate. He also has built and equipped a Methodist Church at Madalin, Dutchess County. He has received the thanks of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Legislatures for portraits of military celebrities presented to them, and has given the State of New York a bronze bass-relief representing the Continental camp at West Point during the Revolution. General de Peyster, while retaining his city residence, dwells principally in his beautiful country-seat at Tivoli, on the banks of the Hudson.

KILIAEN VAN RENSSELAER.

The Van Rensselaers, of the Manor of Rensselaerswyck, have for over two hundred years held an important position in the history of America. Coming here, as they did, as founders of a colony, who acknowledged no superior power on this side of the ocean, they were actually sovereigns on their own domains. Before coming to America the Van Rensselaers were people of importance in Holland, respected and honored by their countrymen. They held many positions of trust, and their name figures constantly as burgomaster, counsellor, treasurer, etc., in many of the important towns of their native country. The picture of Jan Van Rensselaer, which still hangs in the Orphan Asylum at Nykerk, represents him as a Jonkheer or nobleman in the distinguishing dress of his class. Over the heads of the regents in this picture hang small shields on which are displayed their coats of arms, making it perfectly easy to identify Jonkheer Van Rensselaer, as these arms are identical with those borne by the family at the present day. An interesting tradition with regard to these arms exists, which, however, rests on no reliable foundation. It is said that on some festive occasion a grand illumination was displayed in Holland. The Van Rensselaer of that day ordered large iron baskets (which represented his crest) to be filled with inflammable materials and placed on the gate-posts, house-tops, and every prominent position of both city and country residences. This was done with such brilliant effect as to call forth special commendation from the Prince of Orange, who, according to the custom of the times, when favors were esteemed and given instead of money, and the highest one was an augmentation of anything pertaining to the coat of arms, begged Van Rensselaer to henceforward adopt as his motto "Omnibus Effulgeo," or "I outshine all," instead of the Dutch motto referring to the cross on the shield, of "Nieman Zonder," or "No man without a cross." The motto has been corrupted, and is usually written "Omnibus Effulgior," but it has not been generally used by the Van Rensselaer family of late years, as being too arrogant for their simple tastes.

Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, the founder of the colony of Rensselaerswyck in America, was a man of character and substance. He was a merchant of Amsterdam, wealthy, and of high consideration, at a time when the merchants of Holland had become, like those of Italy, the princes of the land. He was a proprietor of large estates, and a director in the Dutch West India Company, which company, having obtained a footing in America, instituted a college of nine commissioners in 1629, to take the superior direction and charge of the affairs of New Netherland.

Kiliaen Van Rensselaer was a member of this college. A liberal charter of privileges to patroons was obtained from the company, which provided for founding a landed and baronial aristocracy for the provinces of the Dutch in the New World.

Early in 1630, Kiliaen Van Rensselaer sent an agent from Holland to make his first purchase of land from the Indian owners, which purchase was sanctioned by the authorities of the company at New Amsterdam. Other purchases were made for him up to the year 1637, when his full complement of land was made up, —viz., a tract of twenty-four miles in breadth by forty-eight miles in length, containing over seven hundred thousand acres, which now compose the counties of Albany, Rensselaer, and part of Columbia. All his colonists, numbering one hundred and fifty adult souls, were sent out at his own cost; and, as the charter required, the colony was planted within four years from the completion of his purchases.

The power of the patroons (the title given by the West India charter to these proprietors) was analogous to that of the old feudal barons, the States-General of Holland only being their superiors.* The patroon maintained a high military and judicial authority, had his own fortresses, planted with his own cannon, manned with his own soldiers, and with his own flag waving over them. The courts of the colony were his own courts, where the gravest questions and the highest crimes were cognizable, but with appeals in the more important cases. Justice was administered in his own name. The colonists were his immediate subjects, and took the oath of fealty and allegiance to him.

* The Dutch word *patroon* is only the variant of the word patron, which means literally a protector, or one who takes the place of a father, being only the shortened Dutch form of the Latin *patronus*. In Dutch commercial and political history we find the patroons in mediæval times.

The position of the colony was one of great delicacy and danger, as it was surrounded by warlike tribes of savages; but, happily, the patroons of that period, and their directors, by a strict observance of the laws of justice, and by maintaining a guarded conduct towards the Indians, escaped those wars and conflicts so common among the infant colonies of the country.

It is alleged that Kiliaen Van Rensselaer visited his colony in person in 1637. If he ever did come, his stay in this country was not long. In 1664 great changes took place: the English conquered the province which had hitherto belonged to the Dutch, and the colony of Rensselaerswyck fell with that of New Amsterdam; but the English governors confirmed the claims and privileges of Rensselaerswyck when the provinces passed under British rule.

In 1685 the Dutch colony of Rensselaerswyck was converted and created into a regular lordship or manor, with all the privileges belonging to an English estate and jurisdiction of the manorial kind. To the lord of the manor, Kiliaen, the fourth patroon, was expressly given authority to administer justice within his domain "in both kinds, in his own court-leet and court-baron." Other large privileges were conferred on him, and he had the right, with the freeholders and inhabitants of the manor, to a separate representation in the Colonial Assembly. All these rights continued unimpaired down to the time of the war of the Revolution.

The first patroon, Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, was twice married, and had nine children, five sons and four daughters, all of whom survived him, and, according to the laws of Holland, shared equally his estates. He died in 1646. His first wife was Hellegonda Van Bylet, by whom he had one son, Johannes, who married his cousin, Elizabeth Van Twiller.

JOHANNES VAN RENSSELAER.

Johannes Van Rensselaer was the second patroon, and died young, leaving one son, Kiliaen, and one daughter. During the nonage of Kiliaen the estate in America was managed by his uncle, Jan Baptist Van Rensselaer, who was made "Director of the Estate." Young Kiliaen married his cousin, Anna Van Rensselaer, and died in 1687, at Watervliet, New York, without children.

JEREMIAS VAN RENSSELAER.

Jeremias Van Rensselaer, the third son of Kiliaen the first patroon, succeeded his brother Jan Baptist as director of the colony in 1658, and for sixteen years administered its affairs with great prudence and discretion. He was much respected by the French, and wielded an influence over the Indians which was only surpassed by that of Van Corlear. On account of the inaccuracies

of the boundaries, etc., considerable difficulties were experienced in obtaining a patent for the manor from the Duke of York upon the change of government from the Dutch to the English rule. To obviate the trouble, some persons of influence advised Jeremias, the "Director," to take out a patent in his own name, he being qualified to hold real estate, having become a British subject. To his great honor, it is recorded that he rejected the advice, saying, "He was only co-heir, and could not thus defraud his sisters and brothers."

On the death of Jeremias Van Rensselaer, in 1674, the affairs of the "Colony of Rensselaerswyck" were administered conjointly, during the minority of Kiliaen (then twelve years of age), by Dominie Nicolaus Van Rensselaer, and Madame Maria Van Rensselaer, and Stephanus Van Cortlandt. Nicolaus had the directorship of the colony, Madame Van Rensselaer was the treasurer, and Stephanus Van Cortlandt had the charge of the books. Dominie Nicolaus dying in 1678, the chief management of the minor's affairs devolved on his mother and uncle. Madame Maria Van Rensselaer was the daughter of Oloff Van Cortlandt and Ann Lockermans, and married Jeremias Van Rensselaer in 1662. She died in 1689, fifteen years after his death, leaving three sons, Kiliaen, Johannes, and Hendrick. Johannes died unmarried. From the two brothers, Kiliaen and Hendrick, have sprung all the descendants of the Van Rensselaer name in this country.

The heirs of the first patroon held his estate in common until 1695, nearly fifty years after his death. In 1695 negotiations were entered into with Kiliaen of Albany (son of Jeremias, deceased) and the heirs in Holland for a settlement of their grandfather's estate. On the 25th of November, 1695, the settlement was completed and the legal paper executed. The Hollander attorney

for Ryckert, Eleonora, and for the children of Susanna, deceased, released to the American for himself, and as attorney for his brothers Johannes and Hendrick, and for his sisters Anna and Maria, all the Manor of Rensselaerswyck, "containing seven hundred thousand acres of tillable land," all the Claverack tract of sixty thousand acres except three farms, and all the personal property except "seven hundred pieces of eight" (or $700). The American released to the Hollanders all the real estate, personal and contingent, in Holland, of which the Crailo estate and a tract of land in Guelderland formed a part. Four of the nine children of the first patroon had died without heirs; his widow was also dead; consequently the estate was divided into five parts: one for the family in America, and the other four for the heirs in Holland.

In 1704 a charter from Queen Anne confirmed the estate to Kiliaen, the eldest son of Jeremias (third son of the original patroon, the oldest having died without issue). The estate came to him by inheritance, according to the canons of descent established by the law of England.

Kiliaen was the first lord of the Manor of Rensselaerswyck, which he represented in the Provincial Assembly from 1691 to 1703, when he was called to the Council. In 1704 he conveyed the lower manor Claverack, with the Crailo estate at Greenbush, to his younger brother Hendrick, as his share of his grandfather's estate. He married his cousin, Maria Van Cortlandt, in 1701, by whom he had six sons and four daughters.

His eldest son Jeremias, born 1705, died unmarried in 1745. He had survived his father, and was consequently the fifth patroon. His brother Stephen (Kiliaen's second son) became the sixth patroon. This Stephen was born in 1707, and married, in 1729, Elizabeth Groesbeck. He died in 1747, leaving a daughter, Elizabeth, married to General Abraham Ten Broeck, and one son, Stephen, who, being a minor at his father's death, was left under the guardianship of his brother-in-law, General Ten Broeck, who managed his affairs with much judgment.

The second Stephen Van Rensselaer, born 1742, married in January, 1764, Catherine Livingston, daughter of Philip Livingston (signer of the Declaration of Independence) and Christiana Ten Broeck. He built the manor-house, which was completed in 1765, and which he was spared to enjoy only four years, as he died of consumption in 1769, leaving two sons and one daughter.

Stephen Van Rensselaer, the eldest son of Stephen Van Rensselaer and Catherine Livingston, was born in 1764, in the city of New York, at the house of his grandfather, Philip Livingston. His father having died, the care of his education devolved largely upon Mr. Livingston, who placed him at school in Elizabethtown, New Jersey. But the stirring times of the Revolution came on, and Mr. Livingston was driven with his family from the city of New York, and took refuge in Kingston, which place possessed a teacher of great scholarship, under whose care the young Stephen Van Rensselaer fitted himself for college. He went to Princeton, under the celebrated Dr. Witherspoon; but at that time New Jersey was not safe from the incursions of the war, and so the young collegian was removed to Harvard University, Cambridge.

In 1782 he took his degree as Bachelor of Arts, and here it may be mentioned that, in 1825, he received from Yale College a diploma conferring upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Before he was twenty years of age he married Margaret Schuyler, daughter of General Philip Schuyler. By this marriage there were two children: a daughter, who died in youth, and a son, Stephen.

The patroon after his marriage devoted himself to the care of his estates, and shortly after received his first military commission, as a major of infantry, in 1786, and two years later was promoted to the command of a regiment. In 1801, Governor Jay directed the cavalry of the State to be formed into a separate corps, divided from the infantry. The patroon was appointed to the command of this division, with two brigades, receiving a commission of major-general, which he bore to his death. In political life he was in the Assembly or Senate from 1788 to 1795. In this latter year he was elected lieutenant-governor, with John Jay as governor. He was elected to the same office in 1798, when he had no opposing candidate.

In 1801, General Van Rensselaer was nominated as candidate for governor. With what difficulty his acceptance was finally obtained appears from the publications of the times. Mr. Clinton, who was brought forward as his opposing candidate, was very popular, and deservedly so; and in the midst of the campaign in this State the election

of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency was announced, and the fate of parties in this State was decided for a long time to come. Mr. Van Rensselaer was defeated by a small majority of less than four thousand votes. It was at this time, when the election canvas was going on most actively, that the wife of his youth was called from him. By this marriage he had three children, two sons and one daughter.

In 1802 he married again, his second wife being Cornelia Paterson, only daughter of William Paterson, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the second governor of the State of New Jersey. In 1810, General Van Rensselaer was selected as one of seven gentlemen appointed to explore a route for the great internal State improvement, the Erie Canal. After the war with England in 1812 this commission was resumed, and in April, 1816, the law was passed for its creation. General Van Rensselaer was president of the board from 1824 until his death in 1839.

In 1812 the war with Great Britain was declared. A requisition was made on Governor Tompkins to order into immediate service a considerable body of New York militia, and the governor selected Major-General Stephen Van Rensselaer for the command. In one month from the date of the call he was at Lewiston; and in just two months, on the 13th of October, he carried his victorious arms into the enemy's territory and planted the American flag triumphantly on the heights of Queenston. Unhappily, it was a triumph of short duration. He gained a complete and glorious victory, sufficient, if maintained, to have secured the peninsula of Canada for the winter; but it was a victory lost as soon as won, through the shameful cowardice and defection of his troops. With a mere handful of men the heights were carried early in the morning, under the direction of his aide-de-camp and cousin, the brave Colonel Solomon Van Rensselaer. They remained in his possession till late in the day, and could have been easily defended, but for the shameful refusal of his yeoman soldiery to advance farther.

On one side, General Brock had fallen; and on the other, Colonel Van Rensselaer was desperately wounded. The British General Sheaffe offered everything for the comfort of the wounded colonel. General Van Rensselaer informed General Sheaffe that he should order a salute to be fired at his camp and at Fort Niagara on the occasion of the funeral solemnities of the brave General Brock. General Sheaffe thanked him warmly.

In 1819 he was elected by the Legislature a regent of the State University, and at the time of his death he was its chancellor. In 1823 he first took his seat in Congress, and was continued there by three successive elections, retiring in 1829. In February, 1825, the ceremony of an election to the Presidency took place in the

House of Representatives. His vote determined that of the delegation from this State in favor of Mr. Adams, and produced the election of Adams on the first ballot.

In 1824, having provided a suitable building at Troy, Rensselaer County, and employed an agent to procure necessary apparatus and library, he requested Dr. Blatchford to act as president of a board of trustees whom he named to inaugurate a school "to qualify teachers to instruct the application of experimental chemistry, philosophy, and natural history to agriculture, domestic economy, and the arts and manufactures." In 1886 this school was incorporated, and is now known as the Rensselaer Institute. In 1828 he liberally endowed it, and during fourteen years sustained it at his own expense. After a long and useful life, honored by all who knew him, Stephen Van Rensselaer died at the manor-house, Albany, January 26, 1839, leaving a widow and ten children.

His son Stephen Van Rensselaer, known as "the young patroon," a courtly gentleman of the old school, was born in 1789, and died in 1868. He married, in 1817, Harriet Elizabeth Bayard, daughter of William Bayard. Their daughter, Justine, married Dr. Howard Townsend, a prominent physician of Albany, New York.

Mrs. Townsend is a representative New York woman. She is president of the National Society of Colonial Dames, and of the Colonial Dames of the State of New York, regent of the Mount Vernon Association, Vice-president of the Society of the Daughters of the Cincinnati, and one of the managers of the Burnham Farm. She is a woman of rare energy, wise judgment, winning personality, and great executive ability, a most worthy descendant of a race of brave men and brilliant women, whose names are closely identified with the history of New York State.

REV. SANFORD HUNT.

Sanford Hunt, D.D., the senior agent of the Methodist Book Concern, one of the leading publishing enterprises in this country, was born in Erie County, New York, and obtained his collegiate education at Alleghany College, where he took a course preparatory to his entry upon the ministry in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and graduated in 1847 with the degree of D.D. In the same year he joined the Genesee Conference, and since that period has labored in pastoral work within the territory embraced by that conference and that of Western New York. In 1876 he served as a delegate from the Western New York Conference to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in that year. He is the author of a work relating to the legal status of churches in this country, entitled "Laws Relating to Religious Corporations." This is a compilation of the statutes of the several States in relation to the incorporation and maintenance of religious societies and the disturbance of religious meetings. It is published with an additional special article by the Hon. E. L. Fancher, on the "Laws Affecting Religious Corporations in the State of New York." Mr. Eaton has also written a "Hand-book for Trustees."

Elected book-agent by the Church authorities, in association with his able colleague, Dr. Eaton, Dr. Hunt's energies have of late years been given to the advancement of the interests of the great New York publishing house known as the Methodist Book Concern, whose business has largely developed under the active labors of Dr. Eaton and himself, until now its annual distribution of religious literature has grown to enormous proportions.

A brief historical sketch of this important establishment, now a little more than a century old, may prove of interest. In 1789 John Dickins was appointed to a charge in the city of Philadelphia, with the additional office of "Book Steward," a title which had been applied to such an office in England. He began with the small capital of $600, borrowed for the purpose, and with this sum laid the foundations of a superstructure whose two houses, in New York and Cincinnati, are now worth more than $3,000,000. This is a phenomenal progress, a good share of which is due to the energy and efficiency of the present management, that of Drs. Hunt and Eaton, under whom the house has reached its highest degree of prosperity.

The New York department of the business occupies magnificent quarters at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, with a frontage of one hundred and four feet on the avenue, and a depth of one hundred and twenty feet. It is eight stories high, and is fire-proof from cellar to roof, while the floor space, if extended over a single area, would cover more than three and a half acres. There could be no more striking tribute to the successful management of the publishing interests of the Church than this noble and thoroughly adapted edifice, which is completely equipped in every department for the work to be performed, and is prepared to furnish Methodist homes in all sections of the country with the books needed for centre-table or library, to supply all preachers with the text-books and books of reference which they may desire in the pursuit of their calling, all Sunday-schools with library-books and other necessary requisites, and all churches with their various records and books of worship.

The business of the Book Concern has a large interest for every Methodist, and makes a strong appeal to their sympathies, in the fact that its dividends are paid to the worn-out preachers of the Church, so that it serves as an agency for pensioning this noble band of veterans whose years and energies have been devoted to the cause of religion and the service of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE S. COE.

George Simmons Coe, one of the most influential financiers in this country, was born at Newport, Rhode Island, March 27, 1817. He comes from excellent Puritan New England stock, being the seventh in direct descent from John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, whose story Longfellow has made historical in his poem of "Miles Standish." Mr. Coe's educational opportunities were limited to those offered by the common schools of his time, and he was obliged to leave these at fourteen years of age to engage in business, being placed in a country store with general duties to perform. Among these was the keeping of accounts, and being under a man of unusual skill in this direction, the boy received a training which proved of much advantage to him in later years.

After four years thus employed, he obtained a situation in a neighboring bank, where his duties were little less various than those of the store, he being obliged to do all kinds of general service. He gained, however, practical experience in banking affairs, even if on a limited scale. While thus engaged, he continued to do duty in the store, and performed other occasional services in his spare hours. He also improved himself by reading and study as far as possible. In 1838 he gladly accepted an opportunity to remove to New York City and enter the banking house of Prime, Ward & King, then the largest in this country. After some six years spent here, in which he became a thorough banker, he removed to Cincinnati, and did there a limited banking and commission business, under the patronage of his late employers. Somewhat later he returned to New York, became cashier of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, and afterwards adventured in business for himself, as partner in a banking house already established.

This venture proved unsuccessful, and in 1854 he accepted the position of cashier of the American Exchange Bank. In a few months he was made vice-president of this bank, and in 1860 was elected its president, an office which he has since continuously filled. When he entered that service, the Clearing House Association had been recently established by the banks of New York. After the financial panic of 1857, and during the subsequent monetary stringency, each of the banks was forced to a solitary struggle to maintain its own position, and in doing so drew heavily on the business community and on the reserve resources of other banks. In this condition of anxiety Mr. Coe conceived the idea of combining the banks in the Clearing House, so that each should report daily its condition, and each of temporary strength should come to the support of the weaker brethren. In this way the banks might attain equal financial strength, and stand or fall together.

This simple but effective expedient was adopted, and proved highly successful, the banks growing able to maintain themselves by their mutual assistance, the community being relieved from its pressure, and an opportunity given for recovery from the financial strain. This was the origin of Clearing House Certificates, since then of such unbounded utility in cases of business trouble. The measure, thus suggested by Mr. Coe and carried out by the aid of some older and more influential bankers, was revived with excellent effect in 1861, to enable the banks to supply the treasury demands, and again in the financial troubles of 1873, 1884, 1890, and 1893. Mr. Coe's paper on "Our Financial War Measures," in Spaulding's "History of the Legal Tender Paper Money issued during the Great Rebellion," is a clear presentation of the subject here mentioned, and indicates his earnest efforts in the aid of the government at that critical time.

Mr. Coe has taken an active interest in the National Bankers' Association, which he has served as president. He is treasurer of the Children's Aid Society, trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and director of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, of the Commercial Cable Company, and of a number of other corporations.

JOHN W. HAMERSLEY.

John William Hamersley, born in New York City, May 24, 1808, was a descendant of a family long prominent in the metropolis, and whose ancestry can be traced back to Hugo le Kinge, who removed from Provence, France, to England about 1366, and acquired there the estate of "Hamersley," from which the subsequent family name was derived. The American family is directly descended from Sir Hugh Hamersley, lord mayor of London in 1627, his great-grandson, William Hamersley, having migrated to New York about 1716 and founded the American branch of the family. He became a successful merchant, and his descendants have continued wealthy and prominent members of metropolitan society.

Mr. Hamersley, second son of Lewis Carré Hamersley, a well-known merchant and financier of the early days of the century, was educated at Columbia College, from which he graduated in the class of 1826. He traveled widely after his graduation, studied law, and practiced it with much success, finally retiring to the enjoyment of a large fortune and the pursuit and encouragement of literature, to which his tastes particularly turned. The "Friday evening gatherings," which he established at his home in his later years, were unique occasions in New York society, they bringing together celebrities of the most diverse character, representing art, science, and philosophy, law, business, military and naval affairs, etc. "Banquets worthy of the host and of the guests" accompanied these intellectual occasions, which were continued weekly for years.

Mr. Hamersley was himself a conversationalist of unusually fine powers, and had made a dozen visits to Europe and the East, thus supplying his mind with all that can be gained from travel and observation. He was witty, full of anecdote, and learned, particularly in history, and fully competent to take the lead in these periodical *conversaziones*. Captain Mayne Reid, the well-known novelist of adventure, was one of his intimate friends, and made him the hero of his novel "The Lone Ranch," of which he presented him a copy. He was himself an author to some extent, publishing a volume of reminiscences of Lady Hester Stanhope, and translating from the French of Jacques Abbadie the curious work "A Chemical Change in the Eucharist." This work, one of the most powerful ever written on the subject, has become an ecclesiastical authority.

In his younger years Mr. Hamersley was colonel of one of the regiments of New York State Volunteers, and was always known as Colonel among his old friends. During his early travels he was presented at the court of St. James. He was, however, strongly American in sentiment, and when Napoleon III. sought to place Maximilian on the throne in Mexico, he joined with Hon. J. W. Beekman in giving a memorable banquet in New York, as a demonstration of sympathy with Mexico. Many distinguished men attended, and speeches of much eloquence, inspired by the Monroe doctrine, were made. This demonstration had a strong influence in inducing Congress to recognize the Mexican republic, and as a consequence, in arousing the strong feeling before which Napoleon desisted from his efforts, leaving Maximilian to care for himself. As a reward for this service the Mexican minister promised Mr. Hamersley that the life of Maximilian should be spared. This, however, the Mexican government found itself unable to perform, in consequence of the intense popular demand for an execution of the captive.

In character Mr. Hamersley was honorable, upright, and deeply religious. He was warmly loved by his family and friends, and esteemed by all who knew him. For many years he was a member of Grace Church, and after his death his children presented to that church a massive brass lectern in his memory. He was earnestly charitable, the Children's Aid Society being particularly the recipient of his benefactions, while many other benevolent institutions found in him a liberal patron. In his memory a library and reading-room have been built by his son for the benefit of the Children's Aid Society, at their country-seat, Bath Beach, Long Island.

Mr. Hamersley was married to Catharine L. Hooker, daughter of Hon. James Hooker, of Poughkeepsie. Being an only child, Mrs. Hamersley inherited the large fortune of her family, consisting of extensive landed property and of real estate in Poughkeepsie. She was a woman of sterling worth and gentle manners, a true helpmeet to her husband, and devoted to her children. Mr. Hamersley died June 7, 1889.

JAMES HOOKER HAMERSLEY.

James Hooker Hamersley, the only son of John William Hamersley, a sketch of whose life we have given, was born in New York on January 26, 1844. In the sketch of his father the story of his paternal ancestry has been given. On his mother's side he descends from the Rev. Thomas Hooker, the founder of Connecticut, while his grandfather, Hon. James Hooker, of Poughkeepsie, was noted for his legal acumen as judge of the Surrogate's Court of Dutchess County, and as one of the first proposers of the Hudson River Railroad, the building of which was largely due to his persevering energy. Another has observed that Mr. Hamersley, through his mother's family, "is connected with the Reades, Livingstons, Stuyvesants, Beekmans, Van Cortlandts, De Peysters, and, in fine, with nearly all the distinguished families of the State."

When a boy Mr. Hamersley was placed in school in Paris, and had already traveled somewhat widely when but twelve years of age, having seen most of the capital cities of Europe, climbed on foot the cone of Mount Vesuvius, and been presented to the Pope, Pius IX. He was prepared for college at a school in Poughkeepsie, and afterwards entered Columbia College, the seat of his father's collegiate education. He graduated there with honors in the class of 1865. His whole course in college had been brilliant, and he was chosen, as a reward of ability, an orator at the commencement exercises at the Academy of Music, New York.

Mr. Hamersley's college course was followed by a period of law study in the Columbia Law School, and of practical experience in the office of James W. Gerard, then the leader of the New York bar. On his admission to the bar he entered actively into practice, and for ten years was successful as a lawyer, but at the end of that time withdrew to give his time to the care of the Hamersley estate and to gain time for the literary studies and production to which his tastes strongly inclined him. He is greatly interested in history, and is a classical scholar of ability, reading his favorite ancient authors with ease and satisfaction in the original. As a writer he wields a ready and graceful pen, his occasional articles on the important topics of the day having brought him into notice as a thinker and reasoner. In addition to his prose productions he is a poet as well, and the author of numerous striking poems, among which may be named "Yellow Roses," "Fog Curtain," "The Midnight Sun," "Ronkonkoma," "The Countersign," and "The Voice of the Breakers."

Mr. Hamersley is a strong Republican in political sentiment, and has taken much interest in the political movements of his time. In 1877 he was elected, by the Independent Republicans, a delegate to the State Republican Convention at Rochester. More recently he was nominated for the New York Assembly by the Republicans of the Eleventh District, but declined to run, withdrawing in favor of William Waldorf Astor, in whose canvass he was an earnest worker.

He is a member of numerous clubs and societies, including the University and the Metropolitan Clubs, the St. Nicholas Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, the City and the Badminton Clubs, of the New York Law Institute, and various other social and literary organizations. He is president of the Knickerbocker Bowling Club. He also belongs to the Geographical Society, and for many years served as a director of the Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company, one of the oldest insurance concerns in this country.

Mr. Hamersley was married in 1888 to Margaret W. Chisolm, daughter of William E. Chisolm, of an old South Carolina family. They have had three children, of whom two, Catharine Livingston and Louis Gordon, are living. The eldest child, a daughter, died in infancy.

Mrs. Hamersley's mother was a daughter of John Rogers, a real-estate owner of New York, in whose memory his widow erected the Church of the Holy Communion, and donated to it the land on which it is built, at the corner of Twentieth Street and Sixth Avenue. In Mrs. Hamersley's direct line of ancestry is Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, Speaker of the First House of Representatives, and brother to General Muhlenberg of Revolutionary fame. She is a grandniece of Rev. William Augustus Muhlenberg, who was the founder of St. Luke's Hospital. Personally, Mrs. Hamersley is a woman of charming manners, quick intelligence, and great executive ability, while her amiable disposition makes her a general favorite in society. She, in common with her husband, is warmly interested in many charitable and benevolent institutions.

LOUIS A. SAYRE, M.D.

Louis Albert Sayre, a distinguished physician and surgeon of New York, was born at Bottle Hill (now Madison), Morris County, New Jersey, February 29, 1820. He is descended from a Revolutionary patriot, his grandfather, Ephraim Sayre, having been a brave soldier in the war of the Revolution, in which he held the office of quartermaster. His son Archibald was a wealthy farmer of Morris County, a leader in all public affairs of the community. The son of the latter, Louis A. Sayre, when a boy of but four years of age, was intrusted with the honorable task of reciting a poem of welcome before La Fayette, the distinguished soldier and friend of Washington, on his triumphal tour through this country in 1824. This incident made a marked impression on the boy, and he referred to it with pleasure in a conversation with a descendant of La Fayette, during the Bartholdi statue presentation banquet.

Young Sayre received his early education in the local academy of his native place, and afterwards studied at the Wantage Seminary, at Deckertown, New Jersey, subsequently taking a collegiate course at the Transylvania University, Kentucky. He graduated there in 1839. His uncle, with whom he then lived at Lexington, Kentucky, wished him to enter the Church, but the young man's predilection was for the profession of medicine, and, deciding to devote himself to that study, he proceeded to New York, where he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating in 1842 with the degree of M.D. His graduation thesis on "Spinal Irritation" was published in a medical journal, and excited much attention by the evidence of unusual ability which it displayed.

He continued in the college until 1852, with the position of prosector to the professor of surgery, engaging meanwhile in private practice, which grew so great at length that he was obliged to retire, when he was appointed emeritus prosector. In the following year he was appointed surgeon to Bellevue Hospital, and in 1859 was made surgeon to the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, and consulting surgeon there in 1873. When the Bellevue Hospital Medical College was organized, in 1861, Dr. Sayre took a leading part in this movement, and on the formation of its faculty he was made professor of Orthopædic Surgery and Fractures and Luxations. He still holds the orthopædic surgery professorship.

Dr. Sayre was one of the founders of the New York Pathological Society, assisted in the formation of the New York Academy of Medicine and the American Medical Association, and was made vice-president of the last-named association in 1866, and its president in 1880. In 1866 he was appointed resident physician of the city of New York, a position in which his ability and energy were of the utmost value to the metropolis, while his reports covered such important subjects as drainage, sewerage, compulsory vaccination, and the treatment of cholera. In 1876, while acting as a delegate to the International Medical Congress, at Philadelphia, he presented a paper on "Morbus Coxarius," or hip-joint disease, the operation for which he was the first American surgeon to perform successfully and without resulting deformity. He also was successful in his treatment of Pott's disease and lateral curvature of the spine.

In 1871, and again in 1877, Dr. Sayre went abroad, where he was received with flattering demonstrations as the greatest living practitioner in his special field of surgery. He lectured before the medical schools of the leading British cities, and gave practical demonstrations of the value of his mode of treatment, receiving the warmest thanks of the profession. During the latter visit he prepared and published his important work, "An Illustrative Treatise on Spinal Disease and Spinal Curvature." He has also published "A Practical Manual of Club-Foot" and "Lectures on Orthopædic Surgery and Diseases of the Joints." All these works are recognized authorities on their respective subjects, and have been translated into several languages. In addition to these works he has written numerous papers for medical periodicals on subjects connected with his extended practice. He is a member of many medical societies of the United States and the leading societies abroad, and is the inventor of a number of instruments which have proved of the greatest service in surgery.

Dr. Sayre was married in 1849 to Miss Eliza A. Hall, a lady of rare intellectual endowments. Of his three sons, two have died. The third son, Dr. Reginald Hall Sayre, is associated with him in practice. His daughter, Miss Mary Hall Sayre, is a brilliant and accomplished lady, who aids her father greatly by translating for his use articles from foreign medical journals.

DORMAN B. EATON.

Dorman Bridgman Eaton, civil service reformer and legal author, was born at Hardwick, Vermont, June 27, 1823, his father being Hon. Nathaniel Eaton, a prominent Vermonter of that period. He was educated in the University of Vermont, graduating in 1848, and in 1850 graduated from the Harvard Law School, taking the principal prize for a legal essay. He was soon after admitted to the bar in New York City, and in a short time entered into partnership with Judge William Kent, whom he assisted in editing Kent's "Commentaries." He edited also "Chipman on Contracts," and enjoyed a successful practice before the New York bar for many years. In 1865 he took an active part in the preparation and passage of the bill for a paid fire department. In 1882 he delivered a commencement address before the Yale Law School, and was afterwards given the degree of LL.D. by his *alma mater*.

In 1866 Mr. Eaton first came prominently forward as a reformer, draughting the law which created the New York Board of Health. In the following year he draughted the sanitary code of the city, and subsequently draughted the law for the organization of the police courts of New York City. He was a member of the Union League Club, and was made chairman of its committee on political reform, a chair which he held for many years.

Mr. Eaton's special interest in civil service reform began in 1870, in which year he went to Europe, where he remained till 1873, giving while there special attention to the systems of civil service in Great Britain and several other European countries. Upon his return to this country he was appointed by President Grant a member of the Civil Service Commission, to succeed G. W. Curtis, who had resigned, and on the reorganization of the commission was made its chairman.

In 1877, with the approval of President Hayes, Mr. Eaton returned to Europe, with the express purpose of resuming his studies of the civil service system of Great Britain for the information of the commission. The result of his observations was given in a volume published by Congress, and also by Harper & Brothers. The Civil Service Law passed in 1883, under which the National Civil Service Commission was organized, was draughted by him, and he was the first commissioner appointed by President Arthur under this act. From that time to this Mr. Eaton has remained closely connected with civil service reform, whose state of advancement to-day is largely due to his efforts, and he will undoubtedly long be given the credit of being the first to assail in a practical manner the long-prevalent spoils system in American politics.

Mr. Eaton's efforts in favor of reform have not been confined to committee work. He has sustained his views before the country in keen and logical articles in the *North American Review*, which are written in a flowing but vigorous style, and have greatly aided in disseminating the principles of the reform. He has contributed many other articles on the same general subject to periodicals, including "The Independent Movement in New York—1880," "Civil Service Reform in Great Britain—1880," "The Spoils System and Civil Service Reform in the New York Custom-House and Post-Office," "The Term and Tenure of Office," and "Secret Sessions of the United States Senate." He is also the author of a number of articles relating to administrative reform and some other subjects in Lalor's "Cyclopædia of Political Science." Among his various services in legal reform was the draughting, in 1874, at the request of a joint committee of both Houses of Congress, of a code of laws for the government of the District of Columbia.

In addition to the Union League, above named, Mr. Eaton is a member of numerous clubs and associations, including the Century, Commonwealth, City Reform, Unitarian, and XIX. Century Clubs, the Bar Association, Citizens' Municipal League, Civil Service Reform and Excise Reform Associations of New York, and of the Reform Club of Boston.

RIGHT REV. ABRAM N. LITTLEJOHN.

Abram Newkirk Littlejohn, D.D., LL.D., bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Long Island, was born in Montgomery County, New York, December 13, 1824. After a preliminary education at home he entered Union College in 1841, and graduated there with honors in 1845. Having decided to enter the Church, he now took a course of theological study, and in 1848 was ordained deacon by Bishop De Lancey, of the diocese of Western New York. Immediately afterwards he began his clerical career at St. Ann's Church, Amsterdam, New York, and after a year removed to a church at Meriden, Connecticut, where he remained ten months.

Mr. Littlejohn's unusual ability as an orator had by this time grown so well known that important city churches began to seek his services, and in July, 1851, he succeeded Rev. Samuel Cooke as rector of St. Paul's Church, New Haven. Here his influence soon became widely felt, his broad scholarship and his sympathy with progress and with intellectual culture attracting large numbers of the best element of the city to his ministrations. His ability as a writer and speaker were also so declared that his reputation spread far beyond the limits of the city of his pastoral charge. In 1853 he was invited to give the opening lecture of a course in Philadelphia on theological topics by Episcopal bishops and clergymen. His subject, "The Philosophy of Religion," was handled with masterly ability, and the full course was subsequently published, with an introductory essay by Bishop Alonzo Potter.

During his residence in New Haven, Dr. Littlejohn served as lecturer in pastoral theology at the Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Connecticut. In 1856 the University of Pennsylvania conferred on him the honorary degree of D.D., and in 1858 he was unanimously elected president of Hobart College, Geneva, New York, an honor which he declined. He remained in New Haven till 1860, when he received a call to the rectorship of the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Brooklyn.

The position thus offered him was one not to be accepted lightly. The church was a magnificent edifice, but was burdened with a heavy debt, while it was still incomplete. The young rector, however, saw the promise of a splendid future in the church, accepted the call, and threw himself into the work before him with a spirit and enthusiasm which could hardly fail of success, while the fervor and eloquence of his preaching rapidly increased the numbers of the congregation. By 1863 $20,000 of the debt had been paid, when, the income of the church having grown in excess of its expenses, he established a sinking fund, which has greatly diminished and will soon obliterate the original debt.

In addition to this home duty, the church has established subordinate institutions—a free chapel, a school, etc.—elsewhere in the city, and has erected a church edifice named after itself in Bellevue, Nebraska. Various local church societies have also been largely aided, as the Church Orphan Asylum, the Home for Aged Women, and various other charitable institutions. In addition to the cares of his parish, which were large and onerous, Mr. Littlejohn has been prominently connected with the missionary and other work of the Church, being a member of numerous societies connected therewith. He has also been a contributor to the *American Quarterly Church Review*, in which he has ably reviewed a number of important historical and other works, while he has published many of his own discourses. During his connection with the Holy Trinity he completed it by the erection of a spire, which towers in height far above any other spire in New York or Brooklyn. For this he raised the sum of $55,000. During his eight years' rectorship in the church the total amount subscribed, for benevolent and other purposes, is said to have amounted to $260,000.

In 1868 it was decided by the General Convention to form three more dioceses in the State of New York. Dr. Littlejohn was elected bishop by two of these, those of Central New York and of Long Island. He chose the latter, and was ordained bishop January 27, 1869. Since then he has admitted to the communion of the Church over twenty thousand persons, has ordained more than one hundred clergymen, consecrated a large number of churches, and performed much other important work. In 1872 he was appointed bishop in charge of all Protestant Episcopal Churches on the continent of Europe, which appointment he has held ever since, being obliged to make an official visitation abroad every two or three years.

STEPHEN V. WHITE.

STEPHEN VAN CULLEN WHITE was born in Chatham County, North Carolina, August 1, 1831, the son of Hiram White, a member of an old Quaker family of Chester County, Pennsylvania, which had removed to North Carolina shortly after the Revolution. His mother was Julia Brewer, of a North Carolina family of much respectability, and a lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell, the Lord Protector of Great Britain. Hiram White, educated in strong sentiments against human slavery, refused to enforce the harsh decrees passed against the negroes at the time of the noted Nat Turner insurrection, and was forced to leave the State when his son was an infant not two months old.

He made his way with his family in a covered wagon to Greene (now Jersey) County, Illinois, near the mouth of the Illinois River. Here he became a farmer and miller, the boy, as he grew to proper age, working on the farm and in the mill of his father, and attending school at intervals. The first money made by the growing lad was gained by trapping, the furs taken being sold to the American Fur Company. In 1849 he was entered at the preparatory school of Knox College, and graduated from the college in 1854, teaching school meanwhile to help pay his expenses. After his graduation he became a book-keeper for Claflin, Allen, & Stinde, a St. Louis firm, with whom he remained a year, and then began the study of law with the legal firm of Brown & Kasson. While thus engaged he wrote editorials and reviews for the Missouri *Democrat*.

Mr. White was admitted to the bar of Missouri in 1856, and in the next year located himself at Des Moines, Iowa, soon after the capital of the State. Here business quickly came to him, his ability gaining him many clients. He remained here for the succeeding nine years, during which he tried many important cases, in particular that of Gelpke *vs.* Dubuque, argued in December, 1863, before the United States Supreme Court, in which he obtained a reversal of the decision of the Iowa courts, and secured to investors many millions of repudiated municipal bonds. In 1864 he served for a time as acting United States district attorney for Iowa, the incumbent being ill.

There was before him the promise of an unusually brilliant legal career, yet in January, 1865, he suddenly gave it up, removed to New York, and entered into the banking business with Captain Charles B. Marvin, under the firm-name of Marvin & White. This association continued until 1867, when Captain Marvin withdrew, Mr. White continuing alone till 1882, when the firm of S. V. White & Co. was formed. This firm continued, with modifications in its membership, until 1891, when it came to an end in a somewhat disastrous manner. Mr. White, who had been brilliantly successful as an operator, attempted in this year to control the corn market of the country, but failed through the misuse of his money by his broker, and instead of the millions which he hoped to make, failed so badly that he found himself a million dollars in debt.

A remarkable result followed. By the rules of the Stock Exchange he could not hold membership while he had a legal obligation outstanding. In this emergency his three hundred creditors waived their claims, with sole reliance on his word of honor to pay them when he could. Their unusual confidence was not misplaced. Borrowing $50,000 from some trusting friends, Mr. White went upon the floor of the Exchange again, and with the most surprising success. Everything he touched seemed to turn to gold. His progress was steadily upward. As fast as he made money he transmitted it to the most needy creditors, and within the brief space of eleven months he had paid off the entire million dollars of debt, and was soundly established in business again. It was an event probably without parallel in the history of speculation, and could only have been obtained by a man of Mr. White's ability and recognized business probity.

For more than twenty-five years Mr. White has been a trustee and the treasurer of Plymouth Church. As another evidence of the confidence felt in him, his church associates re-elected him to the post of treasurer immediately after the announcement of the failure. In politics he has been a Republican since the Frémont campaign of 1856. He was elected to Congress in 1866, for the Third Congressional District of New York, and served with distinction, but declined a proffered renomination.

ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.

Elbridge Thomas Gerry, born in New York City, December 25, 1837, is the son of Thomas R. Gerry, and grandson of Elbridge Gerry, a man of the highest note in the early history of the United States, having been one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, Governor of Massachusetts, and Vice-President of the United States. The father of this distinguished American, Thomas Gerry, the first of the family in this country, came to America in 1730, and lived as a merchant in Marblehead, Massachusetts. Mr. Gerry's father was a naval officer, who died when his son was but seven years of age.

The son, under his mother's care, was carefully educated, receiving his college course at Columbia College, where he graduated in 1857, delivering the German salutatory oration on that occasion. Within the same year he was elected president of the Philolexian Society of the college. He subsequently studied law in the office of William Curtis Noyes, was admitted to the bar in 1866, and immediately afterwards was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. Shortly after his admission he formed a legal partnership with his former preceptor, Mr. Noyes, and upon the death of the latter entered into partnership with Hon. William F. Allen, judge of the New York Court of Appeals, and Benjamin V. Abbott, a well-known legal author. Eventually Judge Allen withdrew, and the firm was afterwards continued under the name of Abbott & Gerry. In his legal business Mr. Gerry obtained an extensive practice, and took part in many important cases, both civil and criminal. He aided in defending McFarland, on trial for homicide, conducted some notable will cases, and was concerned in other trials of leading importance.

In 1867 Mr. Gerry was elected a member of the constitutional convention of New York State, and was on its committee on the pardoning power. He has since then been very active in humane work, into which he entered earnestly in connection with the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, after its formation by Henry Bergh. He co-operated warmly with Mr. Bergh in the work of this society, and to his efforts most of the legislation affecting animals in New York law is chiefly due.

On the subsequent formation of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Mr. Gerry entered heartily into the work. This society, indeed, which began in 1874, was the result of his efforts, and since 1879 he has acted as its president, and has won a national reputation through his incessant efforts in its behalf. During the existence of this society it has investigated the cases of more than two hundred thousand children, and rescued more than forty thousand from neglect and destitution, or from vicious surroundings, and placed them in moral and comfortable homes. Through the example and encouragement of the New York Society nearly two hundred similar associations have been formed in the United States and a large number in foreign countries.

In 1886 Mr. Gerry was appointed by the State Senate, in association with Hon. Matthew Hale and Dr. A. P. Southwick, to consider the most humane and effective method of executing criminals sentenced to death. As a consequence of the report of this commission, the State of New York adopted its present system of electrical execution in place of the old system of hanging. Since 1885 Mr. Gerry has been a governor of the New York Hospital; in 1889 he served as chairman of the Executive Committee of the centennial celebration; and in 1892 was chairman of the commission to consider the best method of caring for the insane of New York City. The commission prepared a valuable report. He is a trustee of the Protestant Episcopal General Theological Seminary, and from 1885 to 1892 acted as commodore of the New York Yacht Club. He was married in 1867 to Louisa M. Livingston, granddaughter of Morgan Lewis, former Governor of New York and Grand Master of the Masonic fraternity.

JOHN ANDERSON.

John Anderson, the millionaire tobacconist, was the son of William Anderson, who came from England to this country early in the present century, his immigration being due to Robert Fulton, the celebrated inventor of the steamboat. He became an earnest and patriotic American, took part on the side of his adopted country in the second war with Great Britain, and fell in battle, as an officer, in the year 1812. His son John was born shortly after his death.

Deprived of paternal care, the son, as soon as of sufficient age to engage in the struggle of life, began a career which proved quickly successful, and rapidly led to fortune. The business into which he entered was that of tobacco dealer and manufacturer, and his history as a merchant presents no salient points on which we need to dwell, other than to say that he won honor and respect among his fellow-merchants of New York, and eventually retired from business as one of the millionaires of the metropolis, and as one of the liberal supporters of art, science, and humanity.

Among his intimate friends must particularly be mentioned the famous Italian patriot Garibaldi, who had come to this country as an exile from his native land. Here he was forced to labor for his daily bread, but found in Mr. Anderson a warm and appreciative friend, who did much to assist him, and earnestly encouraged his patriotic views. In 1860, the year in which our own civil war was impending, the struggle for liberty began in Italy, and Garibaldi, gladly hearing the news of the patriotic uprising, was quickly upon the ocean on his return to his native land. His fellow-patriot Avezzana, who was prevented from accompanying him by the fact of his having here a wife and children, was liberally aided by Mr. Anderson, and enabled to join his chief and engage with him in the great struggle for Italian liberty. A great sympathetic meeting of the citizens of New York was called, and an address to the people of Italy prepared, under the supervision of Mr. Anderson, whose earnest tones warmed the hearts of the friends of liberty in all lands.

Mr. Anderson was as warmly interested in the defense of his native land against rebellion as he had been in the liberation of Italy from tyranny. In the early days of the war, when the State proposed to raise a fund for the families of drafted men by the issue of bonds, and its legal right to do so was questioned, Mr. Anderson solved the difficulty by immediately heading the subscription, an example which quickly brought in the requisite funds. Later, when Jersey City found itself unable to provide, in a legal manner, for putting its contingent into the field, Mr. Anderson cut this knot also by sending to the mayor a gift of $60,000, a sum which fully sufficed to send the regiments on their way to the seat of war.

In 1870, Mr. Anderson, having retired from business, went to Europe with his wife, and while there had the pleasure of meeting again his old friends, visiting Avezzana, then residing in Florence, and remaining for a time as the guest of Garibaldi in his island home. On his return to New York he purchased a tract of land at Tarrytown, and built there the handsome brick mansion which remained his home during the rest of his life. This beautifully situated dwelling, with its well-kept grounds, is among the ornaments of that locality.

In 1873, Professor Louis Agassiz, who desired to establish a school for the instruction of teachers in natural history, applied to the Legislature of Massachusetts for a grant of money for that purpose. His appeal failed, but when the news of the failure of this highly worthy project came to the attention of Mr. Anderson, he immediately resolved to furnish the desired sum. The well-situated and beautiful island of Penikese was placed by him at the service of the great naturalist, and with it the sum of $50,000 as an endowment for the proposed school, to which was justly given the title of "The Anderson School of Natural History."

Mr. Anderson was twice married. By his first wife he had six children. His second wife was a descendant of the same family as Washington Irving, and had one son by a former marriage, Stanley Conner, a well-known sculptor. In the fall of 1880 Mr. Anderson made another visit to Europe, intending again to visit his old friend, the liberator of Italy. But soon after reaching Paris he was taken suddenly ill, and died there on the 22d of November. His remains were brought home and interred in the family tomb at Greenwood.

FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, born at Millstone, Somerset County, New Jersey, August 4, 1817, was a descendant of the Rev. Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen, who emigrated from Holland in 1720 to take charge of the Dutch Church of New Brunswick, New Jersey. He was a man of marked powers, "one of the greatest divines of the American Church," a speaker of great eloquence, and a writer of distinguished ability. His grandson, General Frederick Frelinghuysen, served as a general in the Revolutionary War, and held important political positions. Frederick Frelinghuysen, his son, and father of the subject of this sketch, was a brilliant lawyer and orator, who married Jane Dumont, a woman of French extraction, and of great refinement and artistic and literary culture.

Mr. Frelinghuysen lost his father while young, and was brought up and educated by his uncle, Theodore Frelinghuysen, a resident of Newark, New Jersey. He studied first at the Newark Academy, and afterwards at Rutgers College, from which he graduated in 1836, immediately afterwards entering upon the study of law in his uncle's office. He was admitted to the bar in 1839.

Mr. Frelinghuysen's legal practice began in Newark, where he was soon appointed corporation attorney, and afterwards became a member of the City Council. His law business soon became large and profitable, his practice covering both civil and criminal law. Among his clients was the Morris Canal and Banking Company, while for many years he acted as counsel for the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Politically, Mr. Frelinghuysen was a member of the Whig party, in whose doings he took much interest, and frequently addressed large meetings. When, in 1861, a Peace Congress was held in Washington, with the purpose of seeking to reconcile the North and South and prevent the impending war, he served as a member, and sought earnestly to bring about this desirable conclusion. The Congress proved futile, and he returned home convinced that war was inevitable, and thenceforward continued a stanch Republican in politics.

For a number of years succeeding, Mr. Frelinghuysen served as attorney-general of New Jersey, being three times appointed to this office. His record in this field of duty was of the most successful character, his labors being rendered difficult on account of the issues raised by the war. He was frequently called upon to address meetings on war topics, and proved an unflinching friend of the administration. In 1866, soon after his third appointment as attorney-general, he was appointed by the Governor of New Jersey United States Senator to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Senator Wright. The term expired in 1869, when, the Legislature being Democratic, he was not returned. In 1870 he was nominated by President Grant, and confirmed by the Senate, United States minister to England. This official position he declined. In 1871 he was elected to the Senate, the Legislature now being Republican.

As Senator he served on several important committees, and advocated various useful measures, among them the purchase of Alaska, a bill to restore a gold currency, the civil rights bill, and others. He took part in the reconstruction of the Southern States, and their readmission to the Union with approved constitutions, and was a member of the Electoral Commission to count the Presidential vote in 1876. When President Arthur formed his Cabinet, Mr. Frelinghuysen was offered the appointment of Secretary of State, which was immediately confirmed by the Senate. He entered upon the duties of this office in December, 1881, and continued in it till the end of the Arthur administration, in March, 1885. He returned home seriously ill, and died May 20, 1885.

In the duties of this high office Mr. Frelinghuysen was pacific in policy, yet careful of the honor of the country. His letters on the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty are especially able, while he advocated the Nicaraguan Canal Treaty, and drew up the Reciprocity Treaty with Spain, which has served as a model for later reciprocity treaties. Throughout life he adhered to the faith of his ancestors, being a member of the Dutch Reformed Church. The Sunday-school was under his particular care, while at the time of his death he was president of the American Bible Society.

THOMAS C. CORNELL.

THOMAS CLAPP CORNELL, president of the Yonkers Gas Company, is a descendant of an old colonial family, which settled in Scarsdale, Westchester County, in 1727. He was born at Flushing, Queens County, Long Island, January 7, 1819, his parents at that time having there a boarding-school for girls. His father, Silas Cornell, was born at that place in 1789, while his mother, Sarah Mott, was born at North Hempstead, in the old Mott mansion, which has been in the possession of her family for a hundred years preceding. For many generations before his birth both branches of his ancestry had been among the leading Quaker inhabitants of that section of the country.

In 1823 Silas Cornell left his ancestral place to occupy a farm near Rochester, New York, and here his son Thomas, occupied during the busy season in farm duties, obtained his little schooling during the winter months. His schooling, in its whole extent, was comprised within less than three years, and ended before he was twelve years old. This meagre opportunity for education was at a little school kept by his father. He had, however, a desire for education, and kept up his studies in the hours snatched from his daily toil, studying Latin, Greek, or mathematics for an hour or two before breakfast. He was doing a man's work in the fields when only fifteen years of age.

His father became the surveyor of the district, and in 1836 removed to Rochester. Thomas was here employed as his principal assistant, and in 1840, after coming of age, entered the State engineer department on the Erie Canal enlargement, with charge of the work on the locks at Lockport. From 1844 to 1846 he was employed by the Canadian government, on the Lachine Canal near Montreal, and in the office of engineer of the Provincial Board of Public Works. Early in the year 1846 he went to Europe, where he spent a year and a half in travel through its western countries, associating while there solely with the natives, with whom he spoke in their own tongues.

Mr. Cornell returned to America towards the end of 1847, and at once obtained employment in the work of construction of the Hudson River Railroad, being assistant engineer on the section from Spuyten Duyvil to Dobbs Ferry. His section of the road passed through the hamlet of Yonkers, then a small settlement, and here, on the completion of his work, he decided to remain. His knowledge of surveying served him now in good stead, and for years he did nearly all the surveying and engineering of the district, while occasionally called upon to do duty as architect. In 1854 he took an active part in the founding of the Yonkers Gas-light Company, with which he has since that period remained associated. In 1857 he was elected president of the company, and in 1860 its treasurer, both of which positions he has continued to hold.

Since 1856 Mr. Cornell has been a director of the bank of Yonkers, now the First National Bank, and for many years served as trustee of the Yonkers Savings Bank, and chairman of its finance committee; from which he finally retired, on the plea of having done his share of the work. He was also one of the founders of the Yonkers and New York Fire Insurance Company, and a director in it from 1863 to 1871, when the great fire in Chicago caused its dissolution. In 1852 he proposed and aided in founding the first newspaper in Yonkers, the *Herald* (now the *Gazette*). Some years later, the *Herald* having become hostile to him and his friends, he took part in founding the *Examiner* (now the *Statesman*), to whose columns he has frequently contributed.

Politically, Mr. Cornell was brought up a Whig, but was always an Abolitionist in sentiment, and on the formation of the Republican party was one of the first to take steps for its organization in Yonkers, immediately after the nomination of Frémont. He has continued a member of the party, but has never held any political office, his only official position being that of school trustee. He became a member of the Union League Club of New York in 1870. While in Europe, in 1847, Mr. Cornell joined the Roman Catholic Church, of which he continues a zealous member, and has borne an active part in advancement of the interests of that Church in Yonkers. He is married, but has no surviving children.

J. EDWARD SIMMONS.

J. Edward Simmons, late president of the New York Board of Education, was born in Troy, New York, in 1841, being descended from ancestry of distinction in the history of our country. His great-grandfather, who came from Holland in the early part of the last century, fought on the side of liberty in the War of the Revolution, a patriotic service in which he was emulated by one of Mr. Simmons's maternal great-grandfathers.

Mr. Simmons received his elementary education in Troy, and in 1858 entered Williams College, where he graduated in 1862. He then entered upon the study of law in the Albany Law School, in which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1863, and in the same year was admitted to the bar. He immediately began legal practice in Troy, remaining there until 1867, when he made his way to New York City, and engaged there in the business of banking and brokerage. In 1872 ill health forced him to retire from business, and he spent a period of rest and recuperation in Florida. He resumed his business on Wall Street in 1874.

During the succeeding ten years Mr. Simmons continued actively engaged in business, and won such a record among his fellow-brokers for ability, integrity, and strict honor in his dealings, that on June 2, 1884, he was elected president of the Stock Exchange. It was a period in which a strong and skillful hand was needed at the helm. The previous president of the Exchange, who had been recently elected, had become disqualified through the failure of his firm, and the financial business of the country was passing through conditions which threatened to end in disastrous results. In this crisis it was a matter of great importance to have a man of the highest capability at the head of the Exchange, and most of his fellow-members turned to Mr. Simmons as the man for the hour. He was elected by an unusually large majority, confidence was restored, and the following year he was unanimously re-elected. A third term was offered him, but he declined renomination, as he has several times declined nomination to other important offices where election was sure,—among them that of mayor of New York.

Politically Mr. Simmons is a Democrat, but is in no sense a local partisan or a follower of Tammany. His Democracy is too broad and patriotic to be held to partisan issues, but is of that nobler stamp which has given the party its high standing in American history. He has rendered his party important assistance in Presidential and other leading contests, and in 1885, after the election of Cleveland to the Presidency, his name was proposed by Samuel J. Tilden and other party leaders, without consulting him, for the position of collector of the port of New York. On learning what was afoot, he immediately declined the honor, and so decisively that the effort for his nomination was dropped. Having thus refused to accept a post carrying large patronage and emoluments, he cheerfully accepted one without salary, though certainly not without honor, that of president of the Board of Education, to which he was elected in 1886, on his return from Europe. He had been appointed commissioner of the board in 1881, and served as its president for nine years. Many beneficial changes were made in the school system during his incumbency. In 1888, mainly through his influence, the Legislature passed a bill conferring collegiate rank and powers on the New York Normal College, and he also took the deepest interest in the College of New York, working successfully for its development. During his absence in Europe his name was strongly advocated by the business men of the city for the office of mayor, an honor which he declined.

In 1888 he was made president of the Fourth National Bank, despite the fact that he owned no stock in the bank, and had no personal acquaintance with any of its directors. Yet they chose wisely in unanimously electing him, for the bank has prospered under his management. He served also as receiver of the American Loan and Trust Company of New York, a responsible duty which he discharged to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Mr. Simmons is of high rank in the Masonic Order, and is a member of numerous clubs and societies of New York. In 1888 he was given the degree of LL.D. by the University of Norwich, Vermont. He possesses a charming summer residence near Lake George, known as the "Stag's Head," where his seasons of leisure are passed.

CHRISTOPHER C. BALDWIN.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS BALDWIN is a native of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, where his father, who had served as a naval officer in the War of 1812 on the "Boxer" and the "Peacock," possessed a plantation. During the war he took part in many naval engagements, and was voted a sword by Congress for his gallantry during the fight between the "Peacock" and the "Epervier." After the war he married Mary Woodward, a woman of highly amiable character, and spent the remainder of his life in the care of his plantation.

Their son Christopher—one of eleven children—was educated in the local schools, and afterwards entered a mercantile house in Baltimore, where he advanced rapidly in position. On the outbreak of the civil war he was sent by the firm of Woodward, Baldwin & Co., in which his brother was a partner, into the seceding States to collect debts due the firm. In this he was entirely successful, collecting the entire indebtedness, and running the blockade twice in so doing. At his suggestion this firm, near the end of the war, opened a branch in New York, which still continues, under the name of Woodward, Baldwin & Co., one of the leading houses on Worth Street. He became a partner in this firm, and for many years was its senior partner, its high position in the commercial world being principally due to his efforts and ability.

He entered into a new field of activity about 1880, when he was elected president of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. His former business experience had made him thoroughly acquainted with the South and its people, and adapted him for this post. Under his presidency the road made rapid progress, auxiliary roads were purchased, and the foundations of the present system were laid. The finances, which were in a low state, improved greatly under his management, and by a single transaction he saved the company more than $2,000,000. He resigned the presidency in 1884, leaving the road greatly increased in extent, and in a far more stable condition than that in which he found it. Since then he has been connected with other railroad enterprises and large financial undertakings, in all of which he has displayed a business energy and integrity that have inured to the advantage of every affair with which he has been concerned. He is an officer in numerous banks, insurance companies, trust companies, and other corporations; among them the New York Life Insurance Company, the Manhattan Trust Company, and the New York Security and Trust Company.

In January, 1884, he was appointed by Governor Cleveland commissioner in charge of the construction of the new Croton Aqueduct. His appointment to this post occasioned some surprise, as he had mingled but little in politics, and was then engaged as president of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. But it met with general approval, and his management of the work won him the highest commendation.

The most important political contest in which Mr. Baldwin took part was the campaign of General Hancock for the Presidency. In this he worked earnestly, and after Hancock's defeat he called a meeting at the Brunswick Hotel, at which a committee of one hundred was appointed and the County Democracy organized. In truth, although he had voted with Tammany Hall, he opposed its methods when these seemed to interfere with the freedom of suffrage of the voter, and in consequence has been antagonistic to it in its every recent campaign. He has shown no ambition for political position, and has several times refused nominations for city offices and for Congress.

Some time after he settled in New York he married Miss Roman, of Hagerstown, Maryland, who died early, leaving him a family of two sons and one daughter. He has presented to Hagerstown, as a memorial to her, a spire and tower to St. John's Episcopal Church, one of the finest pieces of ecclesiastic architecture in the State. Mr. Baldwin is vice-president of the Manhattan Club, and is connected with other social and political institutions of the city.

PERRY BELMONT.

PERRY BELMONT, eldest son of August Belmont, the renowned financier, a sketch of whose life we have elsewhere given, was born in the city of New York, December 28, 1851. His name of Perry came from that of his grandfather on his mother's side, Commodore Matthew C. Perry, who commanded the expedition that opened the ports of Japan to commerce, and also the naval forces of the United States during the Mexican War.

Mr. Belmont was educated at Harvard University, where he graduated in the class of 1872, taking special honors in history and political economy. He afterwards entered the University of Berlin for a course in civil law, and on his return to America took a course of legal study at the Columbia College Law School, where he graduated in 1876.

Being admitted to practice at the New York bar, he formed a legal association with Dudley Vinton and George Frelinghuysen, of that city, and was not long in obtaining business of high character in the civil courts. His practice took him into the Court of Appeals of the State, and subsequently into the United States Supreme Court, before which, in 1880, he argued in the important suit of the Pensacola Telegraph Company against the Western Union Telegraph Company, Mr. Belmont being counsel for the last-named corporation in opposition to Senator Charles W. Jones, of Florida. Mr. Belmont gained the case, and secured an opinion from Chief-Justice Waite, to the effect that telegraphing comes under the commerce clause of the Constitution of the United States.

In 1880 Mr. Belmont entered the political field as a candidate for Congress, and was elected as Representative for the First District of New York, including Long Island (except Brooklyn) and Staten Island. He continued to serve in Congress during four consecutive terms, and during the last four years of his service was chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, one of the most important committee positions in the House. In Congress he earnestly advocated tariff reform, holding similar views on this question with Carlisle, Morrison, Hurd, and other Democratic leaders. He strongly opposed legislation of an improper character according to his views, such as the *Credit Industriel* and the bill to advance the Landreau claim. In connection with the former, the State Department, then under Mr. Blaine, was censured by him, and Mr. Morton, the minister to France, was severely criticised by the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The bill to indemnify the Chinese for the massacre at Rock Springs was introduced and carried through the House by Mr. Belmont, and he strongly advocated on several occasions the strict observance of treaty obligations with the Chinese government. He also took an active part in the discussion of the Fishery and Sandwich Island treaties, and as chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee opposed and defeated the effort of the Nicaragua Canal Company to secure support from the United States government.

His Congressional service covered other important measures, among which he advocated the claims of the city of Washington as the site for the Columbian Exposition, a bill for which was presented by the unanimous vote of his committee. The passage of the bill by which the United States became one of the first nations to participate in the Paris Exposition was due to his efforts, and gained him the thanks of the French government and the cross of the Legion of Honor. The abolition of the tariff on works of art was persistently advocated by him; while he secured, by an almost unanimous vote, the passage of the Retaliation Bill on the fisheries' dispute for non-interference with Canada.

Mr. Belmont resigned his seat in the House to accept the nomination, by President Cleveland, as United States minister to Spain. Since his return from this official service he has resided in New York, where he is a member of many prominent clubs and societies, and enjoys high consideration in business and social circles.

AUGUST BELMONT, JR.

August Belmont, second son of the famous banker and financier, was born in New York City, February 18, 1853, and has shown the possession of qualities which promise to make him a worthy successor to his distinguished father in the business to which the latter has given a world-wide reputation. His preliminary education was obtained at the Rectory School, Hamden, Connecticut, followed by periods of study at Haverford College, Pennsylvania, and Phillips Exeter Academy, after which he entered Harvard University, where he graduated in 1875.

Shortly afterwards he entered his father's banking house, to begin there his business career, and quickly showed a power of application and a natural aptitude to financial business which gave him rapidly a grasp of affairs unusual in one of his age, and fitted him to assume the responsibilities of the great business which his father had successfully founded. Many young men in his situation, as sons of a very wealthy father, might have chosen a life of idle enjoyment as the most proper and agreeable occupation, but Mr. Belmont had in him too much of the old stock to fritter away his time in frivolous pursuits, preferring to make himself active in business affairs and useful in the world to any life of mere pleasure.

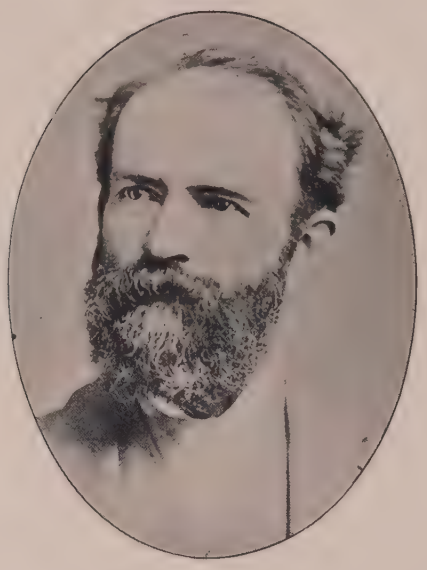
The death of his father, and the devotion of his brother to legislative pursuits, in time threw the whole care of the great business mainly within his hands, and he has proved himself fully capable of handling it. His father's force of character, directness of purpose, and business tact and judgment have descended to him, and the world of finance recognizes him as a power no less declared than that of the able founder of the house.

To-day Mr. Belmont, still a young man, is at the head of the great banking establishment of August Belmont & Co., which under his directing care promises to retain the commanding position which it has attained in American finance, and to grow into still greater influence in the metropolitan centre of the New World trade. In addition to its American interests, this house possesses vast foreign interests, as the accredited representative of the Rothschilds in America, its European connections extending to every important field of finance in that continent. Of its more recent great financial operations may be mentioned that in which it is at present engaged, in connection with other great houses, in handling the recent issue of gold bonds of the United States, the successful marketing of which has done so much towards relieving this country from an embarrassing situation financially.

Mr. Belmont has shown himself fully capable of managing the great interests confided to him, and a self-reliance and keen judgment that have made him a worthy successor of his father in the conception and handling of important enterprises. In addition to his immediate connection with the banking business, he had assumed other business interests, being chairman of the board of directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, a director of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad, vice-president of the Kings County Elevated Railroad, and a director of the Bank of the State of New York, the National Park Bank, the Equitable Life Insurance Company, the Manhattan Trust Company, and various other corporations.

Politically he is strongly Democratic in his views, but has shown none of the tendencies towards a political life manifested by his distinguished brother, his extended business interests fully occupying his attention, and proving more congenial to his turn of mind. His hours of relaxation, on the contrary, are given to quieter pursuits, he being particularly interested in horses and dogs, being a member of the American Kennel Club, which his earnest efforts as president have given a commanding position among organizations of this kind, while in the development of thoroughbred horses he has been equally active. In addition he is a member of numerous clubs, including the Union, Knickerbocker, Manhattan, Country, New York Athletic (of which he has been president), and various others, particularly the various yacht clubs. He is flag-officer of the Corinthian Yacht Club.

Mr. Belmont was married in 1881 to Miss Bessie H. Morgan, of New York, and has a family of three sons, August, Raymond, and Morgan.



JAY GOULD.

Jay or Jason Gould was born in Roxbury, Delaware County, New York, May 27, 1836, being a lineal descendant of Major Nathan Gold or Gould, who came to this country about 1646, and settled at Fairfield, Connecticut. The Goulds were notable in New England until after the period of the Revolution, in which some of them served as soldiers. Captain Abraham Gould removed in 1789 to Delaware County, New York, where John Burr Gould, father of Jay, was born. He was a self-educated man, but well-read and of much natural ability and strength of character.

Jay Gould was educated in the schools of his native place, part of the time at Hobart Seminary, eight miles from home, to which he walked every week, and earned his board during the school days as book-keeper for a blacksmith. He left school at sixteen, much against his inclination, but with the laudable desire to relieve his father of his maintenance. His father exchanged his farm in 1851 for a hardware store in Roxbury, and here the son began his business career, acting as his father's partner, and mastering the business almost at once. While thus engaged, from six in the morning till ten at night, he studied surveying, working with such industry as to prostrate himself by a nearly fatal illness.

In 1852 he became a surveyor in Ulster County, at a salary of twenty dollars per month, and for several years afterwards pursued this business on his own account, making town, county, and railroad surveys not only in New York, but also in Ohio and Michigan. While thus engaged he wrote a "History of Delaware County." The manuscript being unfortunately destroyed by fire, he rewrote it in a few months, working so unceasingly that he was again prostrated by illness. The volume thus produced is a remarkable product for a boy of twenty, and is a highly important record of the history of the locality treated.

With the savings from his several years of labor, about $5000, Mr. Gould next undertook the tanning business in the woodland district of Pennsylvania, founding a town named after him Gouldsboro'. He remained there for several years, developing the business, defeating a litigious partner in the courts, and making money until 1860, when he first adventured in that career in which his great fortune was to be made. He had been earnestly watching the decline in the value of railroad stocks after the panic, and finding that the first mortgage bonds of the Rutland and Washington Railroad (from Troy, New York, to Rutland, Vermont) were selling at ten cents on the dollar, he bought a controlling interest in the road, undertook its management, built up its traffic, consolidated the line with several others, and finally sold out his bonds at one hundred and twenty, a great percentage of advance in value. The operation thus described was repeated by him in many other cases, and in the vast railroad enterprises of his later years he did more to build up the west and southwest section of the country than any other one man.

Of the railroads with which Mr. Gould was concerned, that with which his name has been most prominently connected was the Erie. This he found in an involved state,—almost bankrupt, in fact. He accepted its presidency, an office which brought with it great difficulties. His reputation, indeed, suffered severely through the stock operations of the notorious Jim Fisk,—from connection with which he has been exonerated by witnesses conversant with the facts. Next Commodore Vanderbilt sought to buy up the control of the road, which was becoming a dangerous rival to the New York Central. This Mr. Gould defeated by issuing large blocks of new stock,—which he could legally do. He was finally ousted from the presidency, but he had saved the road.

He achieved a similar work with the Union Pacific, which he found in a nearly bankrupt condition. He bought its stocks heavily from thirty down to fifteen, and by his management brought up the stock to a value of over seventy-five. He went along the line, developed coal-mines and other resources, and soon had the road on a dividend-paying basis. To his railroad enterprises Mr. Gould added large dealings in the Western Union Telegraph Company and in the Manhattan Railway Company, rapidly adding to his wealth until he became one of the richest men in the country. At the time of his death he was a director in a large number of railroad and other companies. Mr. Gould was remarkably domestic in habits, and no man ever inspired more love and respect in his children. His chief delight was in his library, his picture-galleries, and his splendid conservatories. He died December 2, 1892.

HENRY R. WORTHINGTON.

HENRY ROSSITER WORTHINGTON was born in New York, December 17, 1817, being the descendant of a family of Worthingtons who came to America in 1649, and were descended from Sir Nicholas Worthington, of Worthington, England, who fell in the cause of King Charles at the battle of Naseby. Soon after the birth of Mr. Worthington his parents removed to Brooklyn, where they resided for many years. At one period his father, Asa Worthington, had held the position of consul at Lima, South America, a post of duty which he occupied for a number of years, being at the time connected in business with the importing house of Wetmore, Chauncey, Cryder & Co., which had a prosperous branch established in Lima.

Mr. Worthington's business career was in the profession of engineering, he being widely known as a hydraulic engineer, though aside from this special branch of business he attained high rank in his profession from his practical contributions to general engineering, including the development of machinery tools and instruments of precision, steam navigation on canals, compound engines, and other departments of the professions. His particular reputation, however, came from his special researches into the development of the steam-pump, in which, while modestly making no claim, he has been assigned the highest place.

Undoubtedly the direct steam-pump owes to him its original proposition and construction, and his name is known throughout the land in connection with it. The duplex system in pumping-engines, devised and perfected by him, is admitted by the profession to be one of the most ingenious and effective inventions in modern engineering, while it is certainly one of the most widely applied. In this system one engine actuates the steam-valves of the other, causing the pistons to pause an instant at the end of the stroke, and thus enabling the water-valves to seat themselves quietly and preserve a uniform water-pressure,—a device which is a great improvement on the Cornish engine formerly in use.

Mr. Worthington's career was by no means confined to the practical work of his profession, or to the labor of invention. His was a life marked by benevolent impulses, and benefactions of counsel and charity too extensive for us to undertake here to describe. He was warmly humanitarian in instinct, and not only his friends, but multitudes of others, were the recipients of kindness at his hands, or of modestly concealed charities. As a man he was notable for scholarly culture and a brilliant native wit, while endowed with an overflowing good-fellowship and a conversational power in which he had few equals.

Mr. Worthington was married to Miss Newton, daughter of Commodore John T. Newton, of the United States navy. She, with four children, survived him, one of these, Charles Campbell Worthington, having succeeded him as an hydraulic engineer in the business which he founded. He died December 17, 1880, and his remains were interred in a Memorial Chapel built for him by his widow at Nepperhan Valley, near Irvington. This is a fine stone building, erected in 1883, and is built on a portion of a somewhat extended landed property which Mr. Worthington owned in that locality at the time of his death. The structure is a tasteful one,—its cost having been about $20,000,—and is kept in excellent order by the family.

Mr. Worthington was vice-president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, whose "Transactions" contain a warm tribute to his memory, a portion of which we quote: "The wide and profound expressions of regret at the sudden decease of Mr. Worthington among his professional acquaintances and in the great circles of his friends were first and largely an expression of personal bereavement. He had earned a high plane as an ingenious inventor and a successful engineer, and his work will leave an indelible impression upon professional practice, but the influence and the traditions of him as a man and a friend will outlive generations of engineers."

DORLIN F. CLAPP.

Dorlin F. Clapp, president of the Westchester County National Bank, an institution situated at Peekskill, New York, was born in Peekskill, November 9, 1820. Elias Clapp, his grandfather, resided in Dutchess County. His son Philip married Emily E. Ferris, of New Castle, their family consisting of two children, a daughter, Delia, and Dorlin F., the subject of this sketch. Mr. Clapp's younger days were passed in Peekskill, where, when of suitable age, he was sent to a boarding-school in North Salem. His period of education ended at the early age of thirteen, when he began his business career as messenger in the Peekskill Bank, an institution with which he has since remained steadily connected, his first advance in position being to the post of book-keeper and teller, thence, in 1848, to that of cashier, and in 1878 to that of president, which post he still fills with much ability and credit.

The institution with which he is connected is the oldest and most important financial institution in that locality of the State. It was founded as a State bank, under the old banking laws, on May 27, 1833, its capital being two hundred thousand dollars, and was opened at its present location, on the southwest corner of Main and Division Streets, May 1, 1834. So far as is known, it was the first bank organized in Westchester County, and for a number of years did most of the banking business of that and the adjoining counties of Putnam and Rockland. During its existence it has repaid to its stockholders half the original capital, with several hundred thousand dollars in dividends. Mr. Clapp was elected its cashier June 26, 1848, and its president January 8, 1878. We give these particulars concerning this institution on account of his long and creditable connection with it. It continues the only bank in Peekskill, with the exception of a Savings Bank established in 1859.

Mr. Clapp is descended from an English family of much consideration in the former history of England, the line of descent being traced back to Sir Ralph Clapp, of Eduardston, County of Suffolk, England. The coat of arms granted to this baronet is still in the possession of his descendants. As regards Mr. Clapp's personal history, it has been without striking incident, his career being simply one of strict and faithful attention to duty, and close and wise supervision of the interests of the institution under his charge. Few persons are better acquainted than he with the business history of the surrounding district, nor better qualified to preserve the bank from dangerous complications of any character.

As regards the respect and confidence with which the citizens of his native town regard him, they are best shown in the fact that both political parties long since combined to elect him to the post of treasurer of Peekskill. This office was conferred on him in 1852, and its duties have been performed by him to the entire satisfaction of the public, to whom he stands as the non-partisan and faithful guardian of the funds committed to his care. His life, in truth, has been one of the highest integrity and honorable dealing, which have won him the respect of the entire community, and his later years are being spent in his native village in the midst of a community of personal friends.

Mr. Clapp's wife was Fannie, daughter of David Hart, of Peekskill. She died in 1876. Of her three children, Philip, the oldest, died at the age of thirty-eight, Dorlin died in early childhood, and only one survives, Fannie, the wife of Frank H. McGavie, who now resides with her father in Peekskill. This village, indeed, is identified with Mr. Clapp's family living and dead. His father and grandfather alike were laid to rest in the burying-ground of the Friends' Meeting at Peekskill, they being members of that society, while his wife and her two children sleep their last in the cemetery of the Baptist Church of the neighboring settlement of Yorktown.

In addition to his residence in Peekskill, Mr. Clapp possesses a summer home, or country-seat, at Lake Mohegan, in a location of great natural beauty. This lake is situated in the north-western corner of Yorktown, five miles from Peekskill. It is about two hundred acres in extent, and lies in the midst of a well-cultivated and attractive country, there being in its vicinity two summer hotels, which attract many summer visitors. Here Mr. Clapp very pleasantly passes his hours of relaxation from business cares.

REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER.

THEODORE L. CUYLER, D.D., who may justly be classed among the leading divines of America, was born at Aurora, New York, January 10, 1822. He is descended from Huguenot and Hollander stock, and in a measure from a legal ancestry, his grandfather having practiced law at Aurora for many years, while his father, B. Ledyard Cuyler, also gained considerable repute in this profession, though he died at the early age of twenty-eight. The son, at that time but four years of age, was brought up by his mother, a woman of the most tender and devout Christian character. It was her earnest desire that he should become a minister of the gospel, and she trained him with this end in view. It is said that her first gift to him was a pocket-Bible, which the precocious child was able to read at the age of four.

It was hoped by many of the family that he would pursue his father's profession, in view of the large business which had been gained in several generations of legal practice. But his mother's wishes prevailed. At sixteen he entered Princeton College, and at seventeen joined the Presbyterian Church, largely through the influence produced upon his mind by a series of prayer-meetings at school. He graduated at the age of nineteen, and passed the following year in Europe, where, having introductions to several eminent men, among them Charles Dickens and Thomas Carlyle, he was flatteringly received, and praised for "his vivacious youth, overflowing with cultured curiosity and Yankee wit."

While abroad he wrote a number of sketches of travel and of distinguished men for American newspapers, which attracted much attention. Being at Glasgow, Scotland, during Father Mathew's temperance crusade there, he was invited to speak at one of the meetings, and did so with such feeling and ardor that at the close of his address the apostle of temperance enthusiastically embraced and kissed him. Shortly after his return to America the young orator was asked to address a village church meeting, and did so with a striking effect upon his auditors. This success as a religious speaker finally induced him to accede to his mother's wishes, greatly to her joy, and he entered the Princeton Theological Seminary, where he graduated in 1846.

For the succeeding six months he supplied the pulpit of a church at Kingston, Pennsylvania, and soon afterwards assumed a pastoral charge at Burlington, New Jersey, where his oratory proved so effective and his success was so marked, that it was felt that he should fill the more trying field of a city pastorate. He accordingly removed to the Third Presbyterian Church, of Trenton, and remained there till 1853, in which year he received a call from the Shawmont Congregational Church, of Boston. This he declined in favor of a call from the

Market Street Reformed Dutch Church, in New York, in which he succeeded the eloquent Dr. Ferris, chancellor of the University of the City of New York. Here his preaching proved highly effective, particularly attracting young men, who flocked by thousands to hear him. After seven years of a highly successful pastorate here he accepted the call of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, of Brooklyn, whose pulpit he has since then continued to fill.

The growth of Brooklyn had then fairly begun, and Dr. Cuyler, seeing there a promising field for Christian ministration, consented to take charge of the church, which till then had languished, if the congregation would undertake to purchase a plot of ground at the corner of Lafayette Avenue and Oxford Street, and build there a plain church capable of seating about two thousand people. This they engaged to do, and accomplished by 1862. The growth of the new church proved marvelous, and from that time to the present its history, under Dr. Cuyler's vigorous pastorate, has been one of the highest prosperity.

As a Christian orator, Dr. Cuyler holds a very high rank. His power as a preacher "lies in picturesque description, and the weaving in of scenes and illustrations from Scripture and from daily life." In manner he is very earnest, and in results highly effective, being possessed of the highest qualities of oratory and the most impressive power. In addition to his labors in the pulpit he has been a voluminous writer, both in the columns of the religious press and in published books, of which he has written many on religious subjects. He has also been a persistent laborer in great reforms, such as the Children's Aid Society, the National Temperance Society, and others, and as a whole his life has been one "mighty for good."

JOSEPH PARK.

Joseph Park was born in the town of Rye, Westchester County, New York, May 24, 1823, being descended from a family of French origin which is among the oldest of the settlers of the county. For many years his forefathers were engaged in farming, being settled in and about the town of Rye. His father, who succeeded to the family avocation of agriculture, trained his son fully in the business of farming, perhaps with the expectation that he would keep up the traditions of his ancestry, and spend his life in the culture of the fields. Mr. Park's ambition, however, led him at an early age in another direction, and when only thirteen years old he left home to enter business as a clerk in the grocery store of Benjamin Albro, No. 168 Grand Street, New York.

The very youthful clerk was gifted with an ambition that was not long to leave him in a subordinate position. After three years' business experience he, then but sixteen, purchased the business, in conjunction with his employer's brother, and continued it for one year under the firm-name of Albro & Park. At the end of this period Mr. Albro retired and was succeeded by Mr. John M. Tilford, the firm-name becoming Park & Tilford. This firm has now been in existence for more than fifty years, and has attained a reputation as grocers and importers which is surpassed by that of no similar business house in this country.

The success of this business has been in great measure due to Mr. Park's strict attention to all its details. In common with his partner, he has, from the unpretentious beginning of their enterprise at No. 35 Carmine Street, evolved a business of great dimensions, the extent of the trade and the strength of the credit of the house having no superior in the history of the grocery business either in the United States or in Europe. The firm possesses four large stores, two upon Sixth Avenue, one at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-first Street, and the fourth, said to be the finest establishment of its kind in the world, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. These are abundantly filled with the multitudinous manufactured and natural food-supplies and luxuries which tempt the palates of modern epicures, while their custom is wide-spread throughout the city and its vicinity.

Mr. Park's birthright as a farmer has left him with a love for rural life, despite the fact that business has kept him closely confined to the city. This native inclination he has gratified as far as the exigencies of trade would permit. Thirty-five years ago he began to purchase land in the vicinity of his early home, and for years continued these purchases till he had accumulated a landed estate of more than fourteen hundred acres, extending from the town of Rye to that of Harrison. This land is not permitted to lie idle, but is all improved as a farming property, and is worked under his directions by a large force of skilled laborers, presenting annually a picture of agricultural thrift and success which has no superiors in the State.

Mr. Park resides at "Whitly," a tasteful and elegant residence upon this estate. He was married in 1849 to Miss Mary T. Carpenter, of Harrison, and has two sons, George C. and Hobart J. Park. In New York his business operations have brought him into connection with many financial institutions, stock companies, and other business concerns, and he is a director in the New York County Bank, the Bank of the Metropolis, and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. Despite the many business cares and duties which fall upon Mr. Park's shoulders, and his advanced age, he remains a man of strong physique, while his native friendliness and cordiality have won him hosts of friends, both among those he meets in commercial life and those of his social circles. His career is a notable one when we consider the very early age in which he adventured in business for himself, and the steady and undeviating success which has been the record of his business life.

SHEPPARD HOMANS.

Sheppard Homans, distinguished for his mathematical attainments and for his valuable mortality tables, is a native of Baltimore, Maryland, where he was born April 12, 1831, being the son of the late I. Smith Homans and Sarah A. Sheppard Homans. From early youth he showed indications of mathematical ability and scholarly tendencies, and, after graduating from St. Mary's Seminary, in his native city, he, in 1849, entered Harvard University. Here his abilities strikingly manifested themselves, and he became noted for brilliant mathematical powers and for fine scholarship generally. He had passed all the examinations necessary for a degree, when he received a government appointment highly flattering to his proficiency in mathematical studies, that of chief of an expedition to ascertain the difference in longitude between Boston and Liverpool. The result of his labors in this direction was an appointment on the United States Coast Survey, and afterwards as astronomer on several exploring expeditions in various regions of the United States.

Mr. Homans left the government service in 1865 to enter the life insurance field of business, succeeding in that year Professor Charles Gill as actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. Here was a department of affairs in which mathematical skill was no less important than in those which had previously engaged his attention. Men apparently die with little regard to mathematical requisites; but if we leave the case of individuals and consider that of large numbers, it becomes evident that there is method in mortality, and that the arrows of death do not fall quite without order or system. In truth, tables of human mortality can be made capable of use as almost infallible guides in the business of life insurance, and Mr. Homans had no sooner entered that field of duty than he set himself to a revision of the tables then in use.

At that time the British mortality table was generally employed. It was not exactly adapted to use in this country, where different influences prevailed, and Mr. Homans at once began the work of compiling an American table of mortality, based upon the statistics of death in the United States, and in consonance with our special hygienic conditions. The table thus produced is now in use by every American life insurance company of any importance. Mr. Homans's valuable labors in this field have made him beyond question the leading authority on life insurance statistics in this country, while his abilities in this direction are no less recognized in Europe. His work on the American table of mortality was quickly followed by his suggestion of the "Contribution Plan," designed for the equitable distribution of the surplus funds of life insurance companies among those to whom these surplus accumulations justly belong. His work in this direction has also been of much value and is widely accepted.

In 1861 he visited Europe in the service of the Mutual Life, to study the work of the life offices of Great Britain. Subsequently, in 1869, he again crossed the ocean in the company's service, to attend the International Statistical Congress held at the Hague. He also acted as the representative of the American Geographical Society at this Congress.

In addition to his duties in connection with the Mutual Life Company, Mr. Homans has acted as consulting actuary of a number of companies. In 1875 he organized the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York, whose specialty is to furnish renewable term life insurance. Under his control this company has had a striking success, indicative of public confidence in his ability.

Aside from business connections, Mr. Homans is president of the Englewood Club, the Brookside Cemetery Association, and the Board of Trustees of Englewood School for Boys, and is a member of the Union League, the Lawyers', and various other clubs of the metropolis.

THEODORE A. STRANGE.

Theodore A. Strange, long a prominent merchant of the metropolis, is a son of the late well-known silk importer, Edwin B. Strange, who was born in Gloucestershire, England, and came to this country in 1837. Mr. Strange was born in New York City, August 15, 1843. His preparatory course of education was obtained from private tutors, and in his sixteenth year he was sent by his father to England to pursue a further course in the Eltham Collegiate Institute, Eltham, Kent. The original intention had been that he should complete his education with a university course at Oxford, but on consideration he decided to return to his native land and begin there a course of mercantile training. He accordingly entered as a clerk the house of E. B. Strange & Brother—kept by his father and uncle—in 1860, and continued thus engaged during the succeeding six years, gaining in that time a thorough knowledge of the requisites of a commercial career. In 1866 he was admitted into the firm as a partner, the firm-name now being changed to Strange & Brother.

The firm, as thus organized, continued to do business until 1880, when Mr. Strange's father withdrew, and died in the following year. From this date until 1886 the firm consisted of Mr. Strange and his uncle, Albert A. Strange. In February of that year Albert A. died. He was succeeded in the firm by his son William, the house, now constituted of Theodore A. Strange and his cousin, William Strange, still bearing the old firm-name of Strange & Brother.

Among the mercantile concerns of New York there is none that bears a higher record for commercial uprightness and fair dealing than the one here referred to, and none, either at home or abroad, that enjoys a higher credit. The firm formerly added to its special line of silk and ribbon importing—in which at one time it did a heavier business than any other house in this country—that of flowers and feathers, which was at one time an important branch of its business, but has of late years been dropped, and the business confined to its original line of goods. The factory represented by Strange & Brother is the most extensive in its special direction in this country.

Mr. Strange, while active in business, has not neglected social pleasures and duties. He was formerly a member of many of the New York social organizations, and was particularly interested in the New York Yacht Club, of which he is still a member. During the early period of his connection with this club he was an enthusiastic yachtsman, and owner of the celebrated sloop-yacht "Ariadne," at that time one of the winning yachts in American waters. He has also been much interested in the order of Freemasons, and is a Mason of high standing, being connected with Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 610, Jerusalem Chapter, No. 8, Adelphie Council, No. 7, and Cœur de Lion Commandery, No. 23, Knights Templar. His business society relation is with the American Silk Association, of which he is a member.

In May, 1874, Mr. Strange married Miss Jennie Marks Taylor, daughter of Hon. H. J. Taylor, ex-mayor of Jersey City. For twenty years previous to 1882 he had resided at Ingleside, Dobbs Ferry, but in that year removed to Irvington, a village on the east bank of the Hudson above Dobbs Ferry and about twenty miles north of New York, in and around which are many beautiful residences, surrounded by well-kept lawns and gardens, while the locality commands some of the finest views of Hudson River scenery. Among the more attractive of the suburban residences here situated is "Granite Lodge," a spacious and elegant mansion, many-gabled, and charmingly situated among well-grown trees and facing a spacious lawn. This mansion, purchased by Mr. Strange in 1882, has since been his place of abode. He has made himself very well known in the western section of Westchester County, where he has won great esteem, and long been a prominent figure in social circles. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian, and regularly attends St. Barnabas's Church, Irvington.

COLONEL FREDERICK D. GRANT.

COLONEL FREDERICK DENT GRANT, eldest son of the famous general of the civil war, Ulysses S. Grant, was born at St. Louis, Missouri, May 30, 1850. He received his education there and at Galena, Illinois, where his father was engaged in business at the date of the outbreak of the war. When General Grant first set out from Galena for Quincy, to take command of the regiment to which he had been appointed, he had his son, then eleven years of age, with him; but on finding orders for an advance, he sent the boy back home, fearing that Mrs. Grant would be anxious for her youthful son. This lady, however, with the spirit of a soldier's wife, wrote to her husband, urging him to take Fred with him. It was too late; the boy was already on his way up the Mississippi in a steamboat, to take rail from Dubuque home.

What he saw of the life of a soldier perhaps gave the adventurous lad a taste for the military career, for two years afterwards we find him with his father in the Vicksburg campaign, where he had the unique experience of being present at five battles before he was thirteen years of age. General Grant, in his "Memoirs," relates the story of how he left his son asleep on a gun-boat at the time of the advance on Grand Gulf, with the hope that the boy was safely disposed of until after that Confederate stronghold should be taken. But fate and the young soldier's order ruled otherwise. Fred waked, missed his father and the troops, and hearing the distant roar of the guns from Port Gibson, where an engagement was then in progress, he hastened overland to the spot, and joined his father in the midst of the fight. He afterwards accompanied him to Grand Gulf on foot, there being no horses to spare, and was obliged to forage for himself, as the commissary was in a very disorganized condition. But the young adventurer was quite capable of taking care of himself. After the battle Grant saw him, with Mr. C. A. Dana, an officer, mounted on two enormous horses, white with age, and supplied with dilapidated saddles and bridles, the two presenting a ludicrous spectacle to the father's eyes. Young Fred continued with his father through camp and siege, and was in every battle of the campaign, till the surrender of Vicksburg to the Union army.

During this period the boy contracted a serious disease, and became so dangerously ill that Grant was obliged to obtain leave of absence during the Chattanooga campaign, and seek his sick child at St. Louis. He recovered, however, and was present on March 9, 1864, at Grant's first interview with President Lincoln, when the famous soldier was made commander-in-chief of the United States armies, with the grade of lieutenant-general.

In 1867 the young soldier, then seventeen years of age, entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, as the necessary step to his assuming a military career. He graduated in 1871, and was assigned to the Fourth Cavalry, with the grade of second lieutenant. Immediately afterwards he was raised to the rank of first lieutenant. During the remainder of this year he was busily engaged. In the summer he was employed on the Union Pacific and Colorado Central Railroads as an engineer, and in the latter part of that year he visited Europe, in company with General Sherman, gaining there, doubtless, much important information in regard to the military art.

In 1872, after his return to this country, he was placed in command of a cavalry escort to the party making a preliminary survey for the Southern Pacific Railroad, as a protection against hostile Indians. In 1873 he was made an aide-de-camp on the staff of General Sherman, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. During the succeeding eight years Colonel Grant was busily engaged in military duty, taking part in nearly every expedition against the Indians. Within this period he had one pleasant diversion from military duty, during his father's celebrated journey around the world, joining him in the Oriental part of this excursion, and continuing with him thereafter.

He resigned his commission in 1881, and was constantly with his father during his illness, rendering him essential aid in the preparation of his "Memoirs," in verifying statements from the records. After General Grant's death, he entered upon the care of his mother and the estate until 1892, when he was appointed by President Harrison United States minister to Austria, and served the country in that capacity until the incoming of the next administration.

JOHN CLAFLIN.

John Claflin, the present head of the great mercantile corporation of The H. B. Claflin Company, and son of Horace Brigham Claflin, the founder of the house, was born in Brooklyn, July 24, 1850. His father, a native of Milford, Delaware, and for a number of years engaged in business in his native city, came to New York in 1843, and began there in a modest way that dry-goods business which has since grown to such extensive proportions. The business expanded from that time till the era of the civil war, when the firm fell into trouble, but succeeded in a short time in meeting all its liabilities. There was minor trouble in 1873, but it easily weathered this storm, and gained an invulnerable position in the mercantile world.

Mr. Claflin's son and future successor in the immense business built up by his energy and ability received a preparatory education in schools of Brooklyn and New York, and afterwards entered the College of the City of New York, where he graduated in 1869, carrying off many of the honors of his class. He inherited from his father an excellent capacity for business, and with a native inclination to a life of trade he entered the Claflin establishment in 1870, where he quickly acquired a knowledge of business details and showed an unusual aptitude for commercial life. Three years later he was admitted into the firm as a junior partner.

This was the year of the great panic and of the struggle of the house with the weight of its obligations. It had an abundance of assets, but discounts were not easily to be had, and a short extension of its obligations became necessary. A few months sufficed to end this difficulty, but it was a period of very useful experience to the young merchant, and one in which he displayed traits that demonstrated his fitness to succeed his father in business. By the assistance he rendered the firm at that time his reputation for ability became assured in the mercantile world. In the later years of the elder Claflin much of the care and responsibility of the business fell upon the shoulders of his son. His management proved all that could be desired, and for the extension and continued prosperity of the house the credit is very largely due to him. On his father's death, in 1885, he became the responsible head of the concern, and during the past ten years has handled it with a skill and enterprise which have disproved the assertions of those who declared that the business would rapidly decline with the passing away of the great merchant to whom its remarkable development was due.

Mr. Claflin works hard while engaged in the store, but wisely gives two months of each year to recreation. In these holidays he seeks enjoyment in directions not generally attractive to the wealthy pleasure-seeker. He is enthusiastically fond of travel and research, spending his vacations in the Rocky Mountains or other regions of difficult exploration, usually without companions, and often in localities which white men seldom reach. In this way every portion of the United States has been visited by him, while his journeys have extended through Mexico, South America, Europe, and Asia, all of which he has traversed extensively. In the summer of 1877 he performed a remarkable journey, the details of which would make a highly interesting book of travel and adventure. Entering a port of Peru, in company with a single white companion, he traversed the South American continent from side to side at its widest portion, journeying most of the way by mule and canoe, and finally reaching the Atlantic at the mouth of the Amazon. The course he followed has been often traversed in parts, but seldom in its entire length by a white man. Many of his friends sought to dissuade him from this enterprise, on account of its danger, but he was not to be stopped, and finished the journey in six months in safety, and with a rich harvest of experiences.

Mr. Claflin is a trustee of Plymouth Church, though not a member. He is also a trustee of many charitable institutions of Brooklyn, and actively interested in their prosperity. About half the year is spent by him in the fine Brooklyn mansion built by his father, and the remainder of his business year in the family residence of Fordham, in the upper section of New York City.

CHARLES A. DANA.

Charles Anderson Dana, an American journalist of distinction, was born at Hinsdale, New Hampshire, August 8, 1819. His education was completed at Harvard, which he was compelled to leave after two years' study, on account of a disease of the eyes. In 1841 he joined the famous Brook-Farm Community at Roxbury, Massachusetts, associating himself with various persons of later literary celebrity and utopian ideas in this notable communistic experiment. He remained here for two years, and after the collapse of the enterprise became one of the editorial staff of the *Harbinger*, a weekly paper in which the socialistic views of Fourier were warmly advocated. His service on this paper continued from 1844 to 1847, after which he became a contributor of the Boston *Chronotype*. In 1847 he made his way to New York, with an experience in editorial work which commended him to the publishers of the *Tribune*, upon which he became engaged as assistant editor, being placed particularly in charge of the foreign department. For a number of years he was managing editor of the paper, and was largely instrumental in making it the leading organ of the party in opposition to the extension of slavery to new Territories, vigorously combating this effort on the part of the South which led, step by step, to the development of the civil war. His earnest war spirit, as manifested in his famous "On to Richmond" editorials, in 1861, brought him into disagreement with Horace Greeley, who was disinclined to have the *Tribune* take so radical an attitude. The result of this difference of opinion was that in 1862 Mr. Dana withdrew from the paper.

He did not long remain out of employment. In 1863 Secretary Stanton appointed him Assistant Secretary of War, a post in which he was at first chiefly employed in forwarding General Grant's military operations in the West. He continued in this position until the end of the war, as a very efficient aid to the War Department in its stupendous task. After the war he accepted the editorship of the Chicago *Republican*; but that paper failed to make a success, and, leaving it, Mr. Dana returned to New York, where he, with some others, purchased the New York *Sun*, a newspaper which had for thirty years been successfully published as a one-cent daily. The new editor increased the price to two cents, adding, of course, to its size and enterprise, and handling it with such ability that its circulation rapidly increased despite its enhanced price. Under his management it quickly established its record as the leading Democratic organ of the metropolis. Of the first number published January 1, 1868, forty-three thousand copies were issued, and its circulation steadily grew until it reached the one hundred thousand mark.

The *Sun* has been sensational and personal in character, but has been managed with much ability, and kept in close touch with all the leading topics of the times. Mr. Dana's long journalistic experience had amply equipped him for the management of such a journal, and the influence of his paper has continued great. He is a vigorous writer, quick and bold in the expression of his ideas, and well informed on all topics of general public interest, and has always kept his paper well abreast of the times.

Mr. Dana has not confined himself to journalism, but has taken active part in various literary enterprises. In 1858 he compiled and published the "Household Book of Poetry," an excellent favorite collection. His principal labor in this direction was his long-continued task as editor of Appleton's "New American Cyclopædia," which he planned and edited in association with George Ripley, literary editor of the New York *Tribune*, and one of his old Brook-Farm companions. This work, consisting of sixteen volumes, was issued between 1858 and 1863. In 1873 he became editor, in common with Mr. Ripley, of a revised edition of the work, which was completed in 1876. In addition to the literary labors mentioned, Mr. Dana has published several translations and anthologies, and in 1868 took part in writing a biography of General Grant.

JUDGE HENRY A. GILDERSLEEVE.

Henry Alger Gildersleeve was born in Dutchess County, New York, on August 1, 1840. His early life was spent on his father's farm and in attendance at the district school. He afterwards attended boarding-school, and until he reached his majority was either at school or engaged in teaching that he might acquire funds with which to pursue his studies. On the outbreak of the civil war he recruited for the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment, N. Y. S. V. Infantry, and was mustered in as captain of Company C on October 11, 1862. He served with his regiment in the Middle Department, under General Wool, and subsequently in the Army of the Potomac, in which, with his regiment, he participated in the battle of Gettysburg and in the subsequent campaigns in Maryland and Virginia. After several months of special duty, Captain Gildersleeve, in June, 1864, rejoined his regiment at Kenesaw Mountain, where it formed a part of the command of General Sherman, then engaged in fighting its way to Atlanta. He served in Sherman's army until the close of the war, participating in numerous battles and skirmishes, and making the famous march with Sherman to the sea.

He was afterwards made provost-marshal of the First Division of the Twentieth Army Corps, on the staff of General Williams, of Michigan. His duties as provost-marshal were delicate, responsible, and arduous, but were discharged in a manner which met the approval of his superiors. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of major of his regiment, and brevetted lieutenant-colonel, U. S. V., by President Lincoln, "for gallant and meritorious service in the campaigns of Georgia and the Carolinas."

When mustered out of service, in June, 1865, Colonel Gildersleeve chose the law as his profession, and in the autumn of that year entered the Columbia College Law School.

He was admitted to the bar in 1866, and from that time until his elevation to the bench, in 1875, he was a hard-working and successful lawyer in the city of New York. The duties of his profession did not wean him entirely from his fondness for military life. In 1870 he was unanimously chosen lieutenant-colonel of the Twelfth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and took a keen interest in his military duties and in promoting the success of the regiment. He subsequently became assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff in the First Division of the New York National Guard, with the rank of colonel, which position he held for more than twelve years. He also became famous as a rifleman, and was captain of the American Rifle Team during its successful tour of Great Britain and Ireland in 1875, in which its success was largely due to his striking skill.

In civil life Colonel Gildersleeve attracted considerable favorable comment as a lecturer, and as an agreeable, forcible, and interesting speaker. In 1875 he was elected judge of the Court of General Sessions of the city of New York, and for fourteen years sat upon the bench of that court, disposing of an immense number of criminal cases of every kind and description. He always tempered justice with mercy, and his record as a criminal judge is excellent. He is now in his fifth year of service on the civil bench as judge of the Superior Court of the city of New York, and has upwards of ten years of service still before him. Under the new amendments to the constitution he will become a judge of the Supreme Court from January 1, 1896.

Judge Gildersleeve is now in the prime of life, blessed with perfect health and an iron constitution. With a past so varied and eventful, he has still many years of usefulness before him. He is a tall, strong, and heavily-built man, of dignified and rather reserved bearing, but with manners of unvarying courtesy and kindness. He still finds some time in which to indulge his fondness for out-door sports, and is frequently seen at athletic games. A tramp over the hills or through the swamps, wherever game can be found, with dog and gun, is his favorite pastime. While he has no longer the skill with the rifle that he possessed in earlier years, he is still a master with the shot-gun. It was truly said by a prominent editorial writer, that though Judge Gildersleeve might live to write some of the best judicial opinions reported, they would drop into insignificance when compared with his fame as a rifleman. A prominent man, who had been a political opponent of Judge Gildersleeve, once said of him that his principal characteristics were his evenness of temper, his kindness of heart, and his fidelity to his friends.

WILLIAM SEWARD WEBB, M.D.

William Seward Webb, son of General James Watson Webb, was born in the city of New York, January 31, 1851. His grandfather, General Samuel B. Webb, was a Revolutionary officer of distinction, commanding a regiment at Bunker Hill, and afterwards serving on the staffs of Putnam and Washington. He was an intimate friend of General Washington.

Dr. Webb was carefully educated in his early years by private tutors, and afterwards spent five years in the military school of Colonel Churchill at Sing Sing. The succeeding two years were spent at Columbia College. He had early shown a strong predilection for medical study, and after the completion of his college course determined to make medicine his profession. He accordingly entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, graduating in 1875, and afterwards spent two years in study in the medical schools of Vienna.

Dr. Webb, well prepared as he was by native tendency and earnest study for the profession of medicine, found his energies unavoidably turned into another field. In 1881 he married Lila Osgood Vanderbilt, daughter of the railroad magnate, William H. Vanderbilt, and soon after an abundant channel for his energies was opened in connection with the Vanderbilt railroad system. He possessed an excellent natural business faculty, which quickly became manifested in his management of the Wagner Palace Car Company, of which he has been president since 1883. This company he has reorganized and brought to its present state of effective operation, as an indispensable adjunct to railroad travel. Another interest, of a different kind, which fell into his hands, was the construction of the Adirondack and St. Lawrence Railroad, a line which extends through the Adirondack wilderness from Herkimer, New York, to the St. Lawrence River, a distance of two hundred and thirty-three miles. This undertaking was solely managed by him, and since 1891 he has been president of the company. Dr. Webb's interests now extend to a considerable number of railroad and other corporations, in each of which he is a director or holds other official position, his business connections being very diversified.

Aside from business affairs, Dr. Webb finds much to interest and employ him. For three years he held the position of president-general in the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution,—an organization which differs essentially in the character of its membership from the similarly named "Sons of the Revolution." He is vice-president of the Vermont Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and since 1891 has been the inspector of rifle practice on the staff of the Governor of Vermont, on which he ranks as colonel.

Much of his time and attention is given to horse-breeding, which he pursues with enthusiasm and scientific care, and his Shelburne Farms Stud, where he has several hundred head of fine stock, is a model institution. Recently his attention has been largely directed to the development of the hackney, and with great success, as is attested by the many prizes which he yearly takes at the New York horse shows. Chief among his horses is the famous hackney stallion Matchless of Londesboro, the winner of numerous prizes both in this country and abroad. He is a prominent member of the American Hackney Horse Society, and has been its secretary and treasurer since its organization.

To his Shelburne Farms estate in Vermont Dr. Webb adds a large preserve in the Adirondacks, which is known by the title of Ne-ha-sa-ne Park. It is made up of forest, hill, and lake, its woods being well stocked with game, its waters with fish, and he spends at his lodge in this wilderness several weeks during each hunting season, engaged in sport with gun and rod.

Dr. Webb has been a somewhat extensive traveler, having journeyed widely through Europe, and visited every quarter of the globe. He has made two long tours through the United States and Canada, one, in 1889, of twelve thousand miles; and the other, in 1893, of fifteen thousand miles. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and politically is a strong supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He takes no active part in politics, however, his leisure being devoted to travel and sport, and to the bountiful entertainment of his friends, in the winter at New York, and in the summer at Shelburne, Vermont. In this social duty his wife plays an eminent part.

FRANK TILFORD.

FRANK TILFORD, born in New York, July 22, 1852, is the youngest son of John M. Tilford, for many years a prominent merchant of that city. The Tilford family is of Scotch descent, its emigration to America having taken place during the reign of George II., its locality in this country being in the strongly Scotch settlement of Argyle, north of Albany. For generations the Tilfords were tillers of the soil, their first entry upon city life being made in 1835, when John M. Tilford, then twenty years old, made his way from the paternal farm to the city of New York. He obtained a position there in a grocery store, worked diligently, and in 1840, in association with a fellow-clerk, Joseph Park, began business in a small way, under the firm-name of Park & Tilford This modest beginning was the origin of the great establishment of to-day, which has grown up largely through the hard work, business judgment, and unceasing energy of John M. Tilford. He died in 1891, having continued until within a month previously to attend to business affairs.

His son and successor, Frank Tilford, was educated in the schools of New York, his course of study being completed at Mount Washington Collegiate School. He then entered his father's establishment, preferring a mercantile life to the other fields of employment which he was at full liberty to enter had he chosen. His father had become conspicuous among the great merchants of New York, and with a desire to sustain and increase this reputation the son entered the establishment, still known by the original name of Park & Tilford, at the corner of Sixth Avenue and Ninth Street, New York. Here he began in one of the minor positions, his father wisely desiring that he should pass through every department of the business, and gain a thorough knowledge of its details. He was advanced only as he became fully familiar with the duties of his every station, and showed his competency for a higher field of work. This practical course of apprenticeship continued until 1873, when, having passed his twenty-first year, and being familiar with all the workings of the business, he was placed in charge of the store opened that year at the corner of Thirty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue, a responsible position for which he was well fitted by the careful training he had received.

Shortly afterwards he began to take part in the management of financial institutions, being in 1874 elected a director of the Sixth National Bank. He was at that time the youngest bank director in the city. He resigned from this position ten years afterwards. In 1876 he joined the Real Estate Exchange, and entered upon a series of operations in real estate in the upper part of the city, which he still continues with a judgment and foresight which have brought him much success. The North River Savings Bank elected him on its board of trustees in 1885, and in 1889 he, in association with Mr. G. G. Haven, organized the Bank of New Amsterdam, of which he has since continued the vice-president.

These real-estate and financial operations did not divert his attention from the store. A branch of the Park & Tilford establishment was opened in 1885 at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, which was placed under his charge. The business continued to grow until in 1890 it became advisable to convert it into a joint-stock corporation, Mr. Tilford, senior, being made its vice-president. After the death of the latter, in January, 1891, Mr. Frank Tilford was elected to succeed him.

Mr. Tilford was married in 1881 to Julia Greer, and has a family of two daughters. He is a member of the Union League, the Republican, the Colonial, and several other clubs, also of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. While taking an interest in public questions, and being ready to aid with money and time any project for the benefit of the community, he has no political aspirations, and has declined all propositions to enter official life, preferring to confine his energies to business affairs. He is social in disposition, simple in tastes, invariably courteous in manner, and as a business man possesses great enterprise and excellent executive powers.

A. FRANK RICHARDSON.

A. Frank Richardson, a prominent member of the active fraternity of newspaper representatives of New York, was born in the Green Mountain State of Vermont, and, like many New England boys who have made their mark in life, was born on a farm. After a boyish experience of life in the fields, and a period of such education as the vicinity of his home afforded, he left home when but fourteen and made his way to the far West, perhaps with the idea then advanced that this was the most promising field for energy and enterprise.

In one of the leading cities of Iowa a daily paper was being published by his uncles, when he decided on a newspaper career. He familiarized himself with every detail in the make-up of a newspaper, acquiring practical knowledge of all departments,—the composing-room, the press-room, and, finally, the counting-room. Showing remarkable aptitude, and being naturally quick and bright, he became very successful as a collector and solicitor, and eventually assumed the management of the paper, more than trebling its circulation in a comparatively short time. But soon after he became dissatisfied, the field being too small for him, and although he had in the mean time acquired a proprietary interest in the paper, he disposed of it, and came to New York, as the special representative of a few Western papers, and soon after was offered the vice-presidency and Eastern management of the Western Newspaper Union. In 1887 he retired from the Newspaper Union, and since that time has been representing a number of Western, Eastern, and Southern papers of known circulation, in some of which he holds an interest, among them the Omaha *Bee*, Denver (Colorado) *Times* and *Sun*, Louisville *Courier-Journal*, Milwaukee *Journal*, Boston *Herald*, Rochester *Democrat* and *Chronicle*, Elmira *Sunday Telegram*, Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, Louisville *Times*, and others equally well known.

Mr. Richardson travels three-fourths of the time, doing a large and successful business. He continually studies the different phases in the newspaper business in this country. In 1886 he thought he would add to his stock

of newspaper information and experience in Europe, and spent three months traveling in England, France, and Germany. Since then he has made several trips across the "big pond." His home office is in the *Tribune* Building, New York, with a branch office in the Chamber of Commerce Building, in Philadelphia.

A chief secret of Mr. Richardson's great subsequent success is that he has never misrepresented the circulation of a newspaper. He demands, before connecting himself with any journal, that he shall be furnished with positive statements of its circulation at stated intervals, and it is thus papers of "known circulation" only that he represents. Frank and truthful in all his statements, and trustworthy in his advice to advertisers, he has gained the lasting confidence of advertisers, and has become the sole special representative of some of the largest newspapers in the country, not one of which has ever withdrawn the confidence it had placed in his integrity and business energy. Mr. Richardson is the best authority on newspaper circulation in the United States, and has the reputation of never misrepresenting it. As a result he is the leader in the special agency business.

PHILIP CARPENTER.

PHILIP CARPENTER, a prominent member of the New York bar, comes hereditarily to his profession, being lineally descended from a race of lawyers. His father, Alonzo P. Carpenter, a graduate of Williams College in 1849, afterwards practiced law in New Hampshire from 1852 to 1881. In the latter year, having become one of the most eminent lawyers in the State, he accepted a position on the bench of the Supreme Court, which post of honor he still fills. Ira Goodall, his grandfather on his mother's side, was also a lawyer of high consideration, being the leading and most successful member of the profession in northern New Hampshire from the beginning of the century until about the period of the civil war. Another member of the family, Mr. Carpenter's uncle, Jonathan Ross, occupies as honorable a position in the legal and judicial circles of Vermont, having been a justice of the Supreme Court of that State for twenty years past. For the last five years he has been chief justice of that court.

Philip Carpenter was born at Bath, New Hampshire, on March 9, 1856. After receiving the usual district school education of New England children, he was entered, to prepare for college, at the well-known and well-endowed academy at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, in which his father had taken a similar preparatory course thirty years before. In 1873 he entered Dartmouth College, where, after a four years' course of diligent study, he graduated in 1877, having served as class historian in his senior year, and on his graduation being appointed to write the class prophecies for the commencement exercises.

Mr. Carpenter subsequently entered upon the special study of the law, and, having thoroughly prepared himself for practice in this profession, was admitted to the New Hampshire bar on September 2, 1880, receiving in his examination for admission to practice a higher percentage than any of his fellow-students in the half-yearly class then examined. Selecting Lancaster, New Hampshire, as his field of practice, he continued there until June, 1885, gaining a good clientage and considerable reputation as an able lawyer.

His period of residence in the city of New York began in the year above named, he having sought this city as offering a wider field for the exercise of his abilities, and much better opportunities for progress and pecuniary success than could be looked for in his original location. Since that date he has continued in New York, steadily and very successfully engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. During his period of practice in the courts of New Hampshire he served as judge-advocate-general on the staff of Governor Moody Currier, and in addition attained some political prominence as an earnest and active member of the Republican party, in whose principles he has an unyielding faith.

In New York his practice quickly became large, and has gradually drifted towards "corporation law," to which branch of practice his tastes and opportunities led him. In addition to the important clients in this field which he has gained in New York, he is general counsel for the largest moneyed corporation in New Hampshire, one that has a large branch in New York. He is also counsel for two New York banks,—one a National, the other a State institution,—and serves as a director in both. These are but a few of the corporations to whose legal business he attends, his practice in this direction having grown extensive. He has had his offices in the Potter Building, 38 Park Row, since its opening in 1886.

Mr. Carpenter is a member of various associations, including the New York City and New York State Bar Associations, and the Union League, the Republican, the Colonial, the Manhattan Athletic Clubs and the New England Society of New York. He was married in September, 1880, to Miss Fanny H. Rouse, of California, their present place of residence—purchased by him in 1890—being at No. 165 West End Avenue.

JOHN BROOME.

John Broome, Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York in the early part of this century, long continued one of the most eminent citizens of the State. He was born in New York City, August 17, 1738, being of English descent from Herefordshire. The family from which he springs was one of the most ancient in Great Britain. Its members were loyal and devoted servitors of King Charles I., and were banished and their estates confiscated by Cromwell. They, with many other Cavaliers, took refuge in the colonies, and settled in New York, where they have since been closely associated with the history of the State. The mother of Governor Broome was a French lady, Marie de La Tourette. Her parents, Count and Countess de La Tourette, were of an ancient Huguenot family.

The subject of this sketch, having received an excellent and practical education in his native city, early became a prominent patriot and soldier of the Revolutionary War, in which he bore the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and gained especial distinction for his daring and impetuous courage. He was particularly remarkable for his antipathy to the Tories; and it is said of him that, while he was exceedingly neat and careful in his toilet, if he saw a Tory on the street, rather than meet him he would cross to the opposite side, no matter what the condition of the street might be. He was universally popular, and was the recipient of many flattering public compliments. Not only was the county of Broome in 1806 named after him, but in 1808 the name of Bristol, in Schoharie County, was changed to Broome as a mark of respect to him, and between the years 1806 and 1810 the street in New York City on which he resided was named in his honor. Governor Broome left to his descendants not only a distinguished record, but also a large amount of wealth, having himself accumulated a fortune, which was augmented by valuable grants from the State.

Colonel Broome organized the Sons of Liberty in New York City. He served as the representative of his county in the New York State Assemblies of 1801 and 1802, and in 1804 was elected to the State Senate. In the same year he was nominated and elected lieutenant-governor, in which he served so well for the interests of the State, and became so universally popular, that he was re-elected three consecutive terms. He was the first man who received a vote of thanks from any legislative body in the United States for services rendered at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, and was one of the committee with John Jay and Henry Rutgers who framed the constitution of the State of New York. He was also one of the founders of the famous Democratic organization, Tammany Hall.

Governor Broome was first married to Miss Rebecca Lloyd, of Lloyd's Neck, Long Island, who died in 1802, leaving four children, John Lloyd, William Temple (who was a partner of Aaron Burr), Caroline (who married Colonel John W. Livingston, U.S.A., during the War of 1812), and Rebecca. In his attractive colonial uniform he appears an exceedingly handsome person, his finely-chiseled features and aristocratic bearing proving his truly noble lineage and lofty character.

His son, Captain John Lloyd Broome, was an officer in a city regiment as early as 1793. He was one of the largest subscribers to the fund for the support of the defenses of New York City in the War of 1812, and was for a time stationed at Fort Green, Long Island. Lieutenant-Colonel John Lloyd Broome, United States Marine Corps, a distinguished veteran of the civil war, is the only surviving son of Captain Broome and grandson of Governor Broome. He inherited the soldierly traits of his ancestors. His record all through the civil war is remarkable for bravery. He served with Admiral Farragut during the Mississippi campaign on the flag-ship "Hartford" in all its battles, and was wounded at Vicksburg and severely wounded at Donaldsonville, Louisiana. On the occasion of the occupation of New Orleans he hoisted the United States flag there on the custom-house, hauling down the rebel flag which he found there displayed. He received three brevets for distinguished and gallant service and conspicuous bravery during the war. His history is a part of the history of the nation, and the records of the Navy Department contain ample testimonials to his soldierly devotion to his country.

Colonel Broome has one living child, Captain George Cochran Broome, who also inherits the military spirit of his ancestors. Like his great-grandfather, Governor Broome, he is a young man of soldierly bearing, ever ready to respond to the call of duty.

Governor John Broome died August 8, 1810.

ROBERT BONNER.

ROBERT BONNER, the well-known editor and proprietor of the *New York Ledger*, was born in Ireland, a few miles from Londonderry, April 28, 1824. He came to America in 1839, on the invitation of an uncle in Hartford, Connecticut, a prosperous farmer and real-estate dealer. Soon after his arrival the boy entered the office of the Hartford *Courant*, as an apprentice to the printer's trade, his engagement being that he should receive board and washing, with twenty-five dollars the first year, and ten dollars increase annually. He soon showed his ability, quickly surpassing the older apprentices in expertness at type-setting. Being taught by one of the journeymen how to feed the press, he would come to the office early, set the latest news, send the paper to press, and go to work at feeding. For this he received extra pay. In 1844, when he left the *Courant* office, he had a knowledge of all the details of newspaper work.

On leaving his apprenticeship he went to New York, where he obtained work on the *Evening Mirror*, then edited by the poets N. P. Willis and George P. Morris. In the evenings he wrote digests of the city news and sent them to the *Courant*, under the *nom de plume* of "Threads." They were published and paid for, and finding his services appreciated by his old employers, even after they had learned his name, he was encouraged to correspond for papers in several other cities.

In the *Mirror* office he showed great skill in setting advertisements, a fact which brought him an offer from the proprietor of the *Merchants' Ledger* to undertake that department in his paper, advanced wages being offered. He accepted, proved highly useful to his new employers by the satisfaction he gave advertisers, and in a short time hired the type of the *Ledger*, and not only printed that paper for the proprietor, but two other weeklies. He also contributed spicy articles to the *Ledger*, one short sketch, humorously attributed to Dr. Chalmers, being copied and praised all over the country.

The young printer, by strict economy, had accumulated a small capital, and on Mr. Pratt, the proprietor, proposing to sell out the *Ledger*, he offered to buy, and succeeded in closing a bargain with him. Mr. Bonner had other ideas than those of his late employer. His literary tastes and judgment of the public needs decided him to continue the paper on a literary basis. He saw instinctively that to attain success he must obtain the best talent procurable, and applied for an article to Fanny Fern, then the most popular of American authoresses. He began by offering her twenty-five dollars a column for a ten-column article. She declined, saying that she would write no more for newspapers. He increased his offer to fifty, to seventy-five, and finally to one hundred dollars a column, at which she yielded, and agreed to furnish the *Ledger* a ten-column story. This matter became public and helped the paper immensely, there being much curiosity about the thousand-dollar story. Fanny Fern agreed to write regularly for the paper, contributions from other leading writers were arranged for, the new proprietor advertised his sheet, now known as the *New York Ledger*, with a boldness before unknown, and a rapid and remarkable increase in circulation followed. He obtained contributions, regardless of cost, from such men as Bryant, Beecher, Everett, Willis, and a host of other celebrities, growing bolder as he proceeded, obtaining from General Grant's father a biographical sketch of his son, from Charles Dickens his only American story contribution, a poem from Tennyson, articles from twelve college presidents, from twelve United States senators, from the most eminent journalists, etc., while giving weekly installments of a number of serial stories suited to the tastes of the masses. The result was a phenomenal success, which has lifted the *New York Ledger* to the head of papers of its class, and keeps it there.

Personally, Mr. Bonner's one passion is for fast horses, his ambition being to own the best trotters in the world, and in this he has succeeded. Since he began driving for his health in 1856 he has expended $600,000 on horses, buying successively "Maud S.," for $40,000, "Sunol," for $41,000, and other great trotters, in their time the fastest in the world. Yet he never bets—nor gives any one else an opportunity to bet—on his horses.

In conclusion, it may be said that Mr. Bonner's benefactions have been many and large. He gave $19,000 towards a gymnasium for Princeton College, $125,000 towards the building of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, $10,000 to the sufferers from the Chicago fire, and has given many thousands in charities of which the recipients alone know the particulars.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS.

Cornelius Newton Bliss, a prominent merchant and a leader in the Republican party in New York City, was born at Fall River, Massachusetts, whither his father had removed from Rehoboth, Massachusetts, long the location of the family in this country. The American founder of the family was one of the early New England Puritans, reaching America about 1635.

Mr. Bliss's father died young, while his son was still an infant. His mother married again, her second husband being Edward S. Keep, of Fall River. In 1840 she and her husband removed to New Orleans, leaving the boy behind at school. He continued here till fourteen years of age, attending the public school and subsequently the academy of his native town, and then went to New Orleans, where his mother placed him, to complete his education, in the high school of that city.

Mr. Keep, his step-father, was engaged in a mercantile business in New Orleans, and after the completion of his education Mr. Bliss was taken into the counting-room of the establishment, where he remained for a year, gaining in this interval a fair degree of practical business experience. At the end of this period he left New Orleans for Boston, where he obtained a position in the dry-goods and jobbing house of James M. Bebee & Co., at that time one of the largest dry-goods importing houses in the United States. Here the young man found an excellent opportunity to complete his business education, and displayed an industry, perseverance, and ability which quickly made him not only familiar with all the details of the business, but indispensable to the firm, who recognized in him an assistant of unusual powers.

As a result of their appreciation, Mr. Bliss was offered and accepted a partnership in the house, whose business quickly felt the impetus of his energetic methods. In 1866 the firm was dissolved. He then became a member of the firm of John S. & Eben Wright & Co., a Boston house doing a large commission business. This concern also quickly felt the influence of his energy, its business increasing encouragingly. His connection with it was followed by his establishment of a branch house in New York, which developed with great rapidity under his skillful control, becoming in time one of the greatest concerns of its kind in the country. Philadelphia also became the seat of an important branch. The firm-name under which this extensive business was first conducted was Wright, Bliss & Fabyan. It was subsequently reorganized under the title of Bliss, Fabyan & Co. This firm still endures as one of the largest and most firmly established dry-goods commission houses in this country, while its reputation is international.

Politically Mr. Bliss is an active member of the Republican party, in which he has risen to a position of leadership in New York City. For many years past he has been prominent in the local movements of the party, his influence being potent not only in city affairs, but in State and national politics as well. He has been prominent in State and national Republican conventions for years. In 1884 he served as chairman of the committee of one hundred business men appointed by a public meeting to attend the Republican national convention and urge the nomination of President Arthur for the Presidency. In the following year the State Republican convention offered him the nomination for governor, but he declined the honor. His name was presented, despite this refusal, and a large complimentary vote was cast for him. The only office he has consented to hold has been that of a member of the International Conference.

Aside from politics and his immediate business relations, Mr. Bliss has made himself prominent in New York. He is vice-president of the Fourth National Bank, and holds a similar office in the Union League Club. He has served as president of the New England Society, is a member and vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, and one of the governors and treasurer of the New York Hospital.

COLONEL VINCENT M. WILCOX.

Vincent Meigs Wilcox was born at Madison, New Haven County, Connecticut, on October 17, 1828, and was descended from some of the oldest and most honored of New England families. The genealogy of the family can be traced back, in Suffolk, England, to a date before William the Conqueror. Sir John Wilcox, of the reign of Edward III., was the leader of the cross-bowmen of the English army in the French wars. A descendant of his, William Wilcox, came early to America, and was settled at Stratford, Connecticut, in 1639. His son Obadiah settled at what is now Madison, Connecticut, the birthplace of Colonel Wilcox, who is his descendant in the fifth generation. On his mother's side Colonel Wilcox descends from Vincent Meigs, who came from England in 1638, and several of whose descendants have been distinguished in American history. The family is also connected with other prominent New England families.

Colonel Wilcox spent his youthful days on his father's farm, receiving a good education, which was finished at Lee's Academy in Madison, where he subsequently taught school for three years. Afterwards he became a merchant in that town, and served on the board of education, and as justice of the peace, and school and town treasurer. His military proclivity was shown in his connection, as lieutenant, with the Madison Light Guard, while with which he had the advantage of a thorough course of instruction in tactics under General Hardee, the author of "Hardee's Tactics."

In 1860 Mr. Wilcox removed to Scranton, Pennsylvania, and was doing a profitable business there when the war began. He at once joined a company of young men, whom he instructed in the art of war, and with such success that forty-eight out of the seventy-five became officers in the Union army. On May 13, 1862, he was appointed on the staff of General Meylert as brigade judge-advocate, with the rank of major, and subsequently was made lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. This regiment was sent to the front in August, 1862, and first came under fire on September 17, at the memorable battle of Antietam. Here it occupied a critical point, and was hotly engaged. The colonel fell, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wilcox assumed command, leading his men in a fierce bayonet charge that drove the Confederates from their position. At the close of the battle he was promoted colonel, as a reward for his bravery and merit. During the subsequent advance Colonel Wilcox was prostrated by illness, and narrowly escaped capture by the enemy. He was then taken to a hospital near Washington, and subsequently, after a short leave of absence, reported at Washington for duty. Much to his disappointment, the examining surgeon refused him permission to rejoin his regiment, on the ground that he was in no condition to bear the hardships of service.

Colonel Wilcox being unable to return to the army, resigned his commission in January, 1863, and shortly afterwards accepted a responsible position in New York City, with the firm of E. & H. T. Anthony, extensive dealers in photographic materials. In 1870 Colonel Wilcox became a member of this firm, and on its incorporation seven years later was made secretary of the company. In 1884, on the death of Henry T. Anthony, he became vice-president, and in 1888, in which year Edward Anthony, the founder of the house, died, he became president and treasurer of the company.

The business of this company, which is devoted to the manufacture, importation, and sale of photographic materials, is now the largest in its line in the world. It occupies four stories of the large building No. 591 Broadway, and has factories in Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and King Street, New York. The house issues *Anthony's Photographic Bulletin*, which has a world-wide circulation among photographers, and holds numerous medals in attestation of the excellence of its productions. Colonel Wilcox has risen to be the head of this great establishment, which, in his hands, retains all its old prominence. He was long an active member of the National Photographic Association, and for a number of years was chairman of the arbitrating committee of the Photographic Stock Dealers' Association. He is a member of the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic, and is an eloquent orator, having delivered telling addresses at several annual reunions of his old regiment. He has been three times married, and has two surviving children, Dr. Reynold W. Wilcox and Francis W. Wilcox.

CHARLES S. SMITH.

Charles Stewart Smith, a prominent merchant and public-spirited citizen of the metropolis, is a descendant of an English family who settled in Connecticut early in the colonial period, and continued to make New England its home until the present generation. Mr. Smith's father was a Congregational minister, and pastor of a church at Exeter, New Hampshire, in which town Charles was born, March 2, 1832.

The boy received a good education, of an elementary character, in the schools of his native town, but was withdrawn from school when fifteen years of age to begin his business life. He came to New York at this age in search of employment, which he found in a dry-goods jobbing establishment. He remained with this house until twenty-one years of age, when he left it to enter the establishment of S. B. Chittenden & Co., a prominent house of that period. For several years he served this firm as their European buyer, displaying an ability in this direction which fully justified the confidence of the firm in intrusting so responsible a duty to so young an agent. Later in his business life he became a member and the senior partner of the dry-goods commission firm of Smith, Hogg & Gardner, whose business grew to be very extensive, and which for years occupied a prominent position in the dry-goods business interests of New York and Boston. The prosperity of this firm was in large measure due to the ability and activity of its senior member. Mr. Smith remained connected with it as an active member until 1887, when he withdrew to the private enjoyment of the handsome fortune he had accumulated.

Few of the business men of New York have made themselves better known in commercial circles than he. This is sufficiently indicated in the fact that for seven years he held the position of president of the Chamber of Commerce, the oldest and the most influential of the business associations of New York. Politically Mr. Smith has avoided office-holding, declining offers of nomination to the mayoralty and other posts of dignity, yet he has been warmly interested in public affairs, and has exerted a beneficent influence upon municipal concerns. His attention has been particularly directed to the great problem of municipal transit and to the relation of the railroads to New York commercial needs. On this subject he has written papers and delivered addresses which are strikingly lucid and comprehensive, and display clear insight into the situation. Considering his limited educational advantages and his subsequent close devotion to business, the ability manifested in these productions speak strongly for his native powers of intellect and his attention to study during his business career.

His retirement from business in 1887 was in no sense a withdrawal from activity, but rather that he might devote more of his attention to the philanthropic, public, and other movements in which his interest was enlisted, and to which he has continued to give much of his time, taking a leading part in the affairs of many prominent institutions. Few persons in New York are connected with so many institutions of importance than he, and few make their years of leisure of more utility to their fellow-citizens. In truth, he manages to keep himself actively engaged in those duties which properly fall to the care of wealthy retired citizens, but to whose performance a patriotic and philanthropic spirit is necessary.

He is a liberal patron of art, of which he has been a close and critical student during his long periods of residence in Europe, continued observation having developed his judgment in works of art till he has attained a high rank among connoisseurs of painting and sculpture. He is a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, to whose collections his artistic taste has proved of great advantage. The clubs of which he is a member include the Union League, Grolier, Lawyers', Players', Merchants', and Metropolitan.

WILLIAM C. CHURCH.

Among the prisoners released in New York by the British at the close of the Revolution was Willard Church, a native of Mansfield, Connecticut, and a kinsman, some degrees removed, of Colonel Benjamin Church, the famous Indian fighter. Willard, who had starved with Washington at Valley Forge, fought with Anthony Wayne at Stony Point, and witnessed the execution of Major André at Tappan, New York, settled in New York after the Revolution, and his family, of New England origin, have been associated with that State and its fortunes for over a century. Some of Willard Church's sons survive; among the rare examples of the sons of Revolutionary heroes still remaining with us. One of his sons, Pharcellus, who died in 1886 at the age of eighty-five, was a clergyman, an author of reputation, and an editor of large experience. Three of his grandsons, the sons of Pharcellus, are men of literary reputation,—William Conant, Frank Pharcellus, and John Adams Church; the youngest of the three, John, having a still further reputation as a man of science, a "Ph.D.," he being widely known in his profession of mining engineering as a professor at Columbia College, in the State University of Ohio, and in Ann Arbor University; also by his work in connection with the Comstock Mines, while employed on the government survey, and by his introduction of American methods of mining into China, where for four years he served on the staff of the famous viceroy, Li Hung Chang.

The eldest son, Colonel William Conant Church, derives his name from Roger Conant, the founder of Cape Ann Colony and Salem, Massachusetts, of whom he is a lineal descendant in the seventh generation on his mother's side.

He was born in Rochester, New York, August 11, 1836, but has been for the past forty-one years a resident of the city of New York, where he has large landed interests. During the civil war of 1861–65 he served as an officer on the staff of Major-General Silas Casey, bearing with him on his return to civil life the brevet of lieutenant-colonel. By this military title he is well known in navy and army circles as the editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*, which he established in 1863 with the aid of his brother Frank, who has now for some years been connected with the New York *Sun*, as one of the ablest of its brilliant staff of editorial writers. These two brothers, William C. and Frank P., also established the *Galaxy Magazine*, and, during the ten years from 1868 until 1878, when it was merged in the *Atlantic Monthly*, maintained for it a chief place among our literary periodicals. In connection with his editorial work Colonel Church has found time for much literary labor, his name being a familiar one in periodicals other than his own,—*Scribner's Magazine*, *The Century*, *The North American Review*, *The Forum*, and *Harper's Weekly*,—to all of which he has contributed. He was also the literary executor of the late John Ericsson, and is the author of the "Life of John Ericsson," published by Charles Scribner's Sons in 1890 in two octavo volumes.

Colonel Church has taken an active part in public affairs in New York City, and is a member and trustee of the Century Club and the Authors' Club, and a member of the Players' and City Clubs. He is a member of the Grand Army, George Washington Post, and was one of the earliest members of the Loyal Legion, his insignia numbering 130. He was a charter member of the New York Commandery, over which he, for two years, presided, in the absence of General Schofield, as its Junior, and then as its Senior, Vice-Commander. He is now a member of the Commandery-in-Chief of the Legion. He took an active part in the establishment of the National Rifle Association, and was for some years its president.

He was, previous to the establishment of the *Army and Navy Journal*, publisher of the New York *Sun*, leaving it to enter the military service. He and his brothers also have, as executors of their father's estate, a large proprietary interest in the New York *Examiner*, one of the oldest and largest circulated religious weeklies in the country. In 1882 he was appointed by President Arthur government inspector for the Northern Pacific Railroad. He was one of the founders of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, and is a "Fellow in Perpetuity" of that organization. He was one of the founders of the Real Estate Exchange, serving in its first board of directors, and by numerous activities has associated himself with the literary business, political and social life of the metropolis.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT.

Cornelius Van Cott, postmaster of New York during the Harrison administration, was born in that city, February 12, 1838, being descended from an honored family of the Revolutionary period. He was educated in city schools, and has, during all his mature life, been closely identified with the public interests of his native city. He was put to learn the business of carriage-making, but left it while quite a young man to engage in the insurance business, in which he had secured a position. From the start he showed marked ability in this business, and his merit and integrity were quickly recognized and rewarded in his election to the post of vice-president of the Ætna Insurance Company.

He became early a member of the Volunteer Fire Department, and after the overthrow of the Tweed Ring, he was appointed a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners, in which he served from 1873 to 1875, and again from 1879 to 1885, during a greater part of which period he was president of the board. The department improved greatly under his administration, among the changes introduced at his suggestion being those of improved fire-escapes on lofty buildings, improved exits in case of fire for large retail stores and theatres, and important alterations in the fire-boat "William Havemeyer" which added greatly to its usefulness. The danger arising from electric-light wires on telegraph-poles also brought from him an official note of alarm, they having destroyed a number of fire-alarms and set fire to various buildings.

Politically Mr. Van Cott is a member of the Republican party, in which organization he has been active and energetic for more than twelve years past as a member of the Republican State Committee. His first political position was attained in 1887, when he became a candidate for State senator for the eighth district, and was elected with a plurality of over four thousand eight hundred. The district had, the previous year, given the Democratic ticket a plurality of fifteen hundred. During his term of service in the State Senate he was active in the introduction of bills looking to measures of reform; among them a bill favoring the adoption of uniform divorce laws for all the States; a bill giving power to the police authorities to make raids on opium joints, for the purpose of breaking up this unsavory Chinese importation; a bill providing for a reform in the method of granting degrees to doctors of medicine; and one for the repeal of the law prohibiting auctions of art objects at night,—a law which had no warrant in sense or justice for its existence. His senatorial service ended in May, 1889, he resigning his seat in the Legislature to enter upon the responsible duties of postmaster of New York, to which important position he had been appointed by President Harrison.

On entering upon his duties as postmaster Mr. Van Cott quickly perceived the necessity of certain changes in the office. The clerical force was totally inadequate to the work required to be done, the result being a very unsatisfactory performance of the duties of the office. His first official act was to demand an increase in the allowance for clerk hire, which was readily granted on his presentation of its necessity. Other improvements introduced by him were in connection with the substations, whose facility and number he increased. His period of duty in connection with this most important of American post-offices ended with the close of the administration, he having brought to its management the sound judgment, earnest activity, and sterling integrity which have marked his entire business and political career, and leaving the office in a considerably higher state of efficiency than that in which he found it. His record in this position was one of which he can be justly proud.

Mr. Van Cott is president of the Lincoln Club, and is also president of the West Side Savings Bank, which institution he helped to organize. He is, besides, president of the Great Eastern Casualty and Indemnity Company.

ALEXANDER TAYLOR.

Alexander Taylor was born at Leith, Scotland, August 26, 1821, and in the succeeding year was brought by his parents to New York, in which city his father engaged in the mercantile business, and died there in 1840, leaving a wife and a young family practically under the care of the elder son, not yet twenty years of age. Under the judicious guidance of his mother the youth at once left school and engaged in the active business of life, with an energy and native talent that from the start promised success. His first position was with a brokerage firm in Wall Street, with which he remained until, after no long time, it went out of business. He had gained in its service a knowledge of the business, and was sufficiently enterprising to rent at once the office of his recent employers and start in business for himself. This was at No. 62 Wall Street, or Jones Court, as it was then named.

From the start he was fairly successful in his business venture. At a later date he removed to No. 76 Wall Street, where his two brothers, as they became of age, were admitted to partnership with him, the firm-name becoming Taylor Brothers. For more than a quarter of a century succeeding the business of the house was continued, it gaining a high reputation, while its connections extended to every financial centre of Great Britain and Ireland. In 1870, having achieved a satisfactory success in his business life, Mr. Taylor retired from the firm, and established his sons Alexander and George in business, under the firm-name of Alexander Taylor's Sons. Then, being desirous of residing in Europe, he accepted a flattering offer made him by the banking-house of Clews, Habicht & Co. to become their resident partner in London. This house was at that time the fiscal agent of the United States government in England, and was financially of the highest standing. Before his departure a farewell reception was tendered him at the Union League Club, which was attended by the most eminent business and professional men of the metropolis. During his stay in London he was actively engaged in important financial enterprises, particularly in aiding the Japanese commissioners to place their loan, for which service he received warm thanks and a valuable testimonial from the Japanese government.

The panic of 1873 was severely felt by the house of Henry Clews & Co., as the firm was then entitled. After paying out millions to stem the tide of disaster they were obliged to succumb, a failure in which the London branch of the house participated. Mr. Taylor's involvement in this business trouble elicited much sympathy, and he was requested by the trustees of the estate to return to New York and take such steps as he could for the protection of the creditors. At the same time he was appointed by the British bondholders of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company their attorney to act to recover their property, which was seriously endangered by the condition into which bad management had brought the road. He took active hold, foreclosure and reorganization followed, and after four years he placed the concern upon a prosperous basis.

For many years Mr. Taylor was an influential member of the New York Stock Exchange, in which he occupied various official positions and served on the committee to represent it at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. At an early stage in the development of electric lighting he became strongly interested in its success, and aided in establishing the Gramme Electric Company, in which he served as director and treasurer. Another subject in which he was strongly interested was that of a canal across Nicaragua. He took an active part in the proceedings to obtain support for the enterprise from the United States government, and was one of the first directors and chairman of the executive committee. He has still warm faith in the ultimate completion of the canal.

In addition to these interests, Mr. Taylor has been actively connected with the affairs of the New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad, and has acted as director in the Ontario and Western and the Walkill Valley Railroad corporations. He is a member and officer of the St. Andrew's Society and the Burns Club, of New York City, member of the Union League Club, and Fellow of the National Academy of Design. He is also connected with the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Scotland, of which Sir Walter Scott was the first governor. Mr. Taylor's career has been one of uprightness and integrity throughout, and he is held in high esteem by all who know him, as a true friend and courteous gentleman.

ALEXANDER TAYLOR, JR.

ALEXANDER TAYLOR the younger, son of the successful financier a sketch of whose life has just been given, was born in New York City, June 22, 1848. He was educated at the Charlier Institute and at Churchhill's Military Academy at Sing Sing, and at the age of seventeen began his business life as a clerk in his father's office on Wall Street. After a few years he was taken into the house as a junior partner.

Four years of experience with his father and uncles—the firm of Taylor Brothers—aroused in him a desire to venture in business on his own account, and with his father as associate he opened at No. 56 Broadway the business firm of Alexander Taylor & Son. This firm continued to do business successfully until 1870, when the senior partner withdrew to go to Europe. Mr. Taylor's younger brother, George M. Taylor, now entered the firm, which was then styled Alexander Taylor's Sons. After about fourteen years of this partnership the younger member of the firm withdrew, and the business has since been conducted under the firm-name of Alexander Taylor, Jr.

Mr. Taylor as a business man is active and varied in his aims. His judgment is quick and accurate, and his success has been correspondingly great, while his benevolent disposition has aided the success of many of his friends. As a prominent member of the Stock Exchange he has won many warm friends, especially among the younger members. His energies have not been solely directed to business affairs, his interests being many-sided, while his attention is very strongly directed towards political reform, and the removal of legislation from the hands of professional politicians. An earnest Republican in sentiment, he did not hesitate, when offered a nomination to Congress in the Twelfth Congressional District of New York, to accept it. It was apparently a losing fight he had undertaken, the district being strongly Democratic, but his personal popularity was such that he carried Westchester County by several hundred majority, and was only defeated in the two city wards which form part of the district by a small majority. Mr. Taylor has continued an energetic and persistent worker for his party, and an earnest advocate of its principles.

He is in social life a prominent club man, being a member of the Union League and the New York Yacht Clubs, the Leiderkranz and St. Andrew's Societies, the Larchmont and Pelham Yacht, the American Jockey, and the Coney Island Jockey Clubs. He is in addition a Mason, and is a member of various other clubs and societies.

The titles of some of the clubs named show clearly one of Mr. Taylor's proclivities, that in the direction of horsemanship and sport. He is an enthusiastic yachtsman and a warm lover of field sports, being particularly given to the use of the rod and gun. As a prominent horseman he took an active part in founding the Gentlemen's Driving Association of New York, his useful services in this being rewarded by the gift of a magnificent silver bowl. He was one of the organizers, and is a director, of the National Horse Show of America, and is one of the governors of the Country Club at Bartow, Westchester County, which he helped to organize.

In 1868 Mr. Taylor married Fannie, daughter of Hon. Henry I. Taylor, a well-known New York merchant. They have had seven children, three of whom survive. He resides at "Chrismere," a beautiful rural mansion facing the Sound, and commanding from its lawn strikingly picturesque views. This mansion has been much adorned by the work of Mrs. Taylor's hands, she being skilled in painting, and fond of intellectual pursuits in general. Mr. Taylor's tastes are shown in a measure in the choice horses, from fast trotters to handsome carriage teams, that occupy his stables, and in the high-bred dogs, of various stocks, most of them prize-winners, which fill his kennels. Personally he is a man of warmly humane instincts, yielding cheerfully to every call of charity, and earnestly interested in the wants of the poor and needy. To this may be added his proverbial good-fellowship and warm-hearted courtesy, the sum of his qualities making him one of the most popular men of his day.

JOHN POMEROY TOWNSEND.

JOHN POMEROY TOWNSEND was born in New England, being a direct descendant of Thomas Townsend, who settled in Lynn, Massachusetts, in the beginning of the seventeenth century. He spent his boyhood in Troy, New York, but has been a resident of the city of New York since 1850. Beginning his business career with the house of Wilson G. Hunt & Co., he afterwards established the mercantile firm of Dutton & Townsend, from which he retired in 1882, yielding to the desire for leisure and intellectual occupation which a successful business career had made it possible for him to gratify.

In 1885, having served as vice-president, Mr. Townsend became president of the Maritime Exchange of the port of New York, and in the same year was elected treasurer of the New York Produce Exchange. In 1889 he was unanimously elected president of the Knickerbocker Trust Company. His successful administration of the affairs of this company for five years resulted in placing it in a most flourishing condition. He resigned the presidency in 1894, upon being elected president of the Bowery Savings Bank, the largest and strongest savings institution in the world, and of which for thirty years he had been a trustee, for eight years its second vice-president, and for nearly twelve years its first vice-president.

Mr. Townsend is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, a director of the Long Island Railroad, recording secretary of the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, a foreign associate and honorary president of the Society of the Universal Scientific Congress of Provident Institutions of Paris, France, a member of the Union League, Manhattan, Reform, Grolier, Down-town, and Up-town Clubs; also a Fellow of the National Academy of Design, and a life member of the New England Society, of which latter he was a director for several years. He has never held political office, though often invited to assume it, yet has always taken a deep interest in public affairs and reform movements, and whenever questions have arisen which the public have debated with interest, he has invariably made his views heard on the right side, through his writings or in public debate, and has been, and still is, the trusted adviser and confidant of many public men dealing with broad questions of state and finance. He is a member of the Committee of Seventy, which has done such noble reform work in the city of New York, and has served on its Executive and Finance Committees.

Despite his many business engagements, Mr. Townsend finds time to contribute valuable papers to the press on topics of which he is thoroughly master, such as "Postal Savings Banks." Upon the "Silver Question," particularly, he has written various articles, all original, fearless, and convincing. At the public meeting called to protest against the Income Tax, in June, 1894, he presented the cause of the savings banks, and is the author of the article on "Savings Banks" in the "Cyclopædia of Political Science, Political Economy, and United States History;" also of a paper on "Savings Banks" read before the American Social Science Association, at Saratoga, in 1877, and of several papers on American Savings Banks, presented to the Congress of Provident Institutions in Paris, 1878, 1883, and 1889. He has written the "History of the Bowery Savings Bank, from its Organization in 1834 to 1888." With this institution he has long been connected and is now its honored head. Both here and abroad he is the acknowledged spokesman of the savings institutions of this country, and no representation from the savings banks would be considered complete or discussion finished until his voice had been heard. He is, indeed, considered an authority on financial subjects generally.

Mr. Townsend has been an active and influential member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Rochester since 1876, and was the founder of the Townsend scholarship, in the department of Political History and Constitutional Law, and the author of the by-laws by which the Board of Trustees is governed.

Mr. Townsend was brought up in the Episcopal Church, but early in life became a Baptist upon his own conviction, and has ever since been active in the many interests of the denomination in New York City, as president of the Baptist Social Union, on the advisory board of the Baptist Home Society, and on the missionary and city mission boards. Since 1864 he has been a trustee of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, serving for six years as treasurer, and as president since 1884. In 1892 he wrote the history of the Church from its foundation in 1848.

EDGAR KETCHUM, SR.

EDGAR KETCHUM was born in the city of New York in the month of August, 1811, receiving his education in this city, after which he entered upon the study of the law in the office of Daniel P. Ingraham, who for many years was a justice in the Supreme Court of the State. After his admission to the bar he entered actively into legal practice, and subsequently became associated with the late James W. Gerard. At a later date he entered into partnership with the late Isaac Adriance.

In his legal practice Mr. Ketchum devoted himself very largely to real-estate law, much of his time being given to conveyancing and the examination of titles. He had, however, a large practice in the courts. Having lived since childhood in New York, and being unusually familiar with localities in that city, while his practice in real-estate matters gave him a wide knowledge of the ownership of property on Manhattan Island, he became an acknowledged authority on all questions of title to real estate, his advice being frequently sought upon matters of this character by fellow-lawyers, all of whom placed great confidence in his opinion and judgment in problems concerning real property.

For many years before his death, Mr. Ketchum frequently acted as referee in cases of the greatest importance, having been selected by the opposing counsel, and, at their request, appointed by the court; and his decisions were rarely, if ever, reversed by the court of appeals.

Mr. Ketchum held during his life a number of public positions of importance. More than fifty years ago he was public administrator in the city of New York, and subsequently United States loan commissioner, which office he held for about twelve years. President Lincoln appointed him collector of internal revenue for the ninth district of New York City, and in 1867 he received the appointment of register in bankruptcy, which was conferred upon him by Chief-Justice Chase. This position he held to the time of his death.

Mr. Ketchum took great interest in public affairs, and was a prominent, conscientious, and fearless advocate of the anti-slavery cause in the days when such a belief meant social ostracism and occasionally active persecution. He was also greatly interested in the public educational system of New York, with which he became prominently identified, and was an earnest advocate and supporter of many other benevolent and patriotic enterprises. The House of Refuge, on Randall's Island, was particularly a subject of his active interest. He served for a long time as president of its board of managers, and gave much of his time and attention to the interests of this important institution.

He was the principal founder of the Harlem Presbyterian Church, and nearly twenty years later the Pilgrim Congregational Church, the latter in the year 1861; manifesting his love of freedom by presenting to the church a bell on which were cast the words, "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof." This bell is still in the tower of the Pilgrim Congregational Church at Harlem.

Mr. Ketchum's earnest public spirit led him to devote much time to these and other institutions of a reformatory, religious, and educational character. For a considerable term of years he served gratuitously as treasurer of the American Missionary Association, and was also one of the trustees of the Hampton Institute, of Hampton, Virginia, one of the most praiseworthy benevolent institutions in this country. The Harlem Library was for many years an object of his earnest interest. For at least twenty-five years he served as a trustee of this institution, to whose improvement and success he devoted his energies and good judgment. The library owes much to his active labors and championship, and in truth few men of his opportunities have done more than he for the advancement of public interests and for the benefit of humanity through benevolent industry and earnestness.

Mr. Ketchum was married in the month of May, 1838, to Elizabeth Phœnix, granddaughter of Daniel Phœnix, a prominent public character of the last century, a sketch of whose life we have elsewhere given. They had five children, Alexander P., Edgar, Susan (wife of Rev. S. Bourne), Daniel P., and John J. Ketchum. Of these, Daniel is dead, the others all living. Elsewhere in this volume a sketch of Edgar Ketchum, the younger, is given. Mr. Ketchum died in the city of New York, March 3, 1882.

DANIEL A. HEALD.

DANIEL ADDISON HEALD, one of the leading fire underwriters of the United States, was born at Chester, Vermont, May 4, 1818. He comes from one of the old New England stock, John Heald, his direct ancestor, having emigrated from Berwick, England, and settled at Concord, Massachusetts, in 1635. Daniel Heald, his grandfather, had the honor of taking part in the battle of Concord, and of fighting on the patriot side at Bunker Hill; while his maternal grandfather, Captain Ebenezer Edwards, was also in the patriot army during the siege of Boston, where he did soldierly duty.

Mr. Heald's father was a farmer, and he spent his early life on the farm, attending the neighboring schools. On reaching the age of sixteen he was sent to Meriden, New Hampshire, to prepare for college, and afterwards obtained a college education at Yale, where he graduated in 1841. He had chosen the law as his profession, and read law with Judge Daggett, of New Haven, during his senior college year. He continued his legal study after graduation, and in 1843 was admitted to practice in the courts of his native State.

Mr. Heald's career as a lawyer was soon diversified with other pursuits. Shortly after beginning practice he accepted the agency for his locality of the Ætna Insurance Company, to which he added other Hartford companies. He continued engaged for thirteen years following in these two avocations, gaining an extensive practice as a lawyer and a large insurance business in Vermont, while his reputation grew in both directions till he became widely known. His residence in New York began in 1856. In that year the Home Insurance Company, recognizing his great ability as an underwriter, invited him to come to this city and take the position of their general agent in New York. He accepted, and remained steadily engaged with them for twelve years in this position. In April, 1868, he was elected second vice-president of the company. An election to the first vice-presidency took place in April, 1883, and in 1888 he was made president of the company, which responsible position he still holds.

Mr. Heald has few equals as an insurance expert, his legal knowledge aiding him greatly in solving the difficult questions which frequently arise. He is quick in thought and methodical in work, clear-headed, and quick to decide on the true path out of the troublesome situations with which the insurance business abounds. He has studied insurance as he studied the law, and as men study science, taking broad views on the subject, and striving to lift the business up to the dignity of a profession.

The Home Insurance Company has grown immensely during his connection with it, and largely through his efforts. From a capital of $500,000 and assets of $872,823, it has grown till it now has a capital of $3,000,000 and assets of over $9,000,000. With this great development Mr. Heald had much to do. His reputation in this field of duty is not, however, solely due to his labor in behalf of this important corporation. He is a prominent member of the New York Board of Underwriters and the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and has done much useful work in connection with these organizations. The establishment of the last-named corporation was largely due to him, it being founded in 1866, when the competition for business and cutting of rates became so great as to threaten the very existence of fire insurance. This organization has now grown powerful and controlling, and Mr. Heald has remained from the start a leading figure in its deliberations. He was chairman of its first executive committee, and the pioneer in its career of progress, producing an annual tabulation of the results of the insurance business in the United States which forms a series of the greatest value. In 1880 he was elected president of the board, and during the succeeding decade was annually re-elected. The annual addresses which he delivered as president are able productions, replete with the results of observation and study, and have become part of the permanent literature of insurance. At the annual meeting of the board in 1891 he declined a re-election, and withdrew, with a highly flattering testimonial of respect and esteem prepared by a committee of the board.

COLONEL SAUNDERS D. BRUCE.

COLONEL SAUNDERS DEWEES BRUCE, the subject of the present sketch, can claim eminent ancestry, his father, John Bruce, born in 1770, in Northumberland, England, of Scottish parents, having been a direct descendant in the male line from Robert Bruce, the most famous of Scottish kings. His mother, Margaret Ross Hutton, was born at Gibraltar in 1772.

Colonel Bruce has proved worthy of his distinguished ancestor. He was born in Lexington, Kentucky, August 16, 1825, and educated at Transylvania University, from which he graduated in 1846. In 1848 he engaged in mercantile business, which he continued till the outbreak of the civil war, when, being a man of uncompromisingly Union sentiments, he offered his services to the government, and was appointed inspector-general of the Union Home Guard of Kentucky. He was subsequently instrumental in having the Department of the Cumberland established, and it was due to his efforts that the army of the West secured the services of its two eminent commanders, Generals William T. Sherman and George H. Thomas. These were but preliminary steps in his military career. He next recruited the famous Twentieth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, of which he was elected colonel, and during most of the remaining period of the war was actively engaged in service.

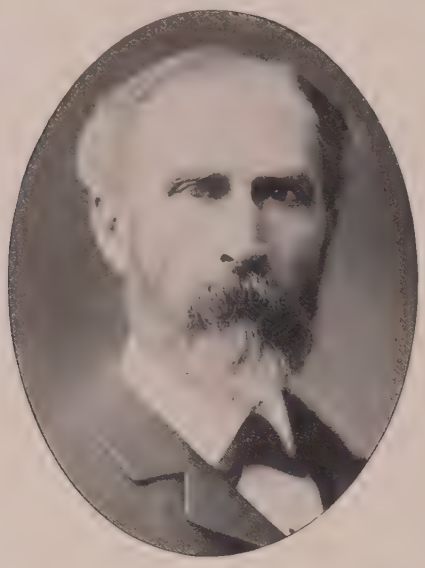
While in command of the post at Smithland, Kentucky, he built the fortifications at the mouth of the Cumberland. His regiment was afterwards ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, where he was given command of the Twenty-second Brigade, General Nelson's division, Army of the Cumberland, and marched at the head of this command in the rapid advance to the battle-field of Shiloh. His brigade was the first in the army to take part in this critical battle, crossing the river under fire on the evening of Sunday, April 6, to the urgently-needed relief of General Grant's beaten and disheartened army.

In this battle Colonel Bruce was injured by the falling of his horse, and went on sick-leave to Louisville. On his recovery he was assigned by General Buell to command at Bowling Green, with orders to keep open the line of communication at that point. While here he directed the construction of the fortifications on College Hill, which were deemed almost impregnable. Later, as commander of the Provisional Brigade, he was ordered to Clarksville, Tennessee, where his command cleared the obstructions from the Cumberland River below Fort Donelson, thus opening water communication with Nashville. He was subsequently ordered to Louisville, and placed in command of that important post, where he was enabled to render signal service to General George H. Thomas in forwarding supplies and troops. The service thus rendered placed Thomas in a condition to win the important battle of Nashville. While thus engaged as post commander at Louisville General Sherman recommended his promotion to brigadier-general, a recommendation warmly endorsed by General Grant. But, in view of the prejudice of Secretary Stanton to Southern men, the recommendation was never forwarded nor acted upon.

In the summer of 1864 Colonel Bruce found himself reluctantly obliged to withdraw from the service on account of heart-trouble. He accordingly resigned his commission and went to New York City to reside. Here, after a period of recuperation and recovery of his imperiled health by rest, he engaged in editorial business, founding, on August 5, 1865, the widely-known sporting journal, *Turf, Field, and Farm*, which is still under his editorial control.

In establishing this journal, Colonel Bruce entered a field in which he was thoroughly at home. He was at that time, and has since remained, the best living authority upon pedigrees and genealogy of the thoroughbred horse, and an adept in matters relating to the turf and field sports. He is the author and compiler of the "American Stud Book," the recognized authority upon the pedigrees of thoroughbreds. Of this work six volumes have been issued. He has also published "The Horse-Breeder's Guide and Hand-book" and "The Thoroughbred Horse."

Colonel Bruce is a member of the New York and Coney Island Jockey Clubs, in whose purposes he takes much interest. He also belongs to the American Geographical Society, and is a member of many other organizations.



GEORGE G. WILLIAMS.

George Gilbert Williams, president of the Chemical National Bank, is of important American ancestry, being a descendant of Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island. William Williams, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was of the same descent, and several other members of the family took part in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars of this country. One of these was among the patriots killed at Lexington, and another fell at Bunker Hill. Mr. Williams's father, Dr. Datus Williams, was the principal physician of East Haddam, Connecticut, for forty years, and here the subject of our sketch was born on October 9, 1826.

Mr. Williams was educated at first at the village school, and afterwards entered Brainard Academy, at Haddam, with the purpose of preparing for college. Here, however, he made the acquaintance of John Q. Jones, the cashier of the Chemical Bank of New York, who, probably recognizing a native business faculty in the boy, induced him at the age of fifteen to give up his school life and accept the position of assistant to the paying teller of that institution.

This first step in business was made in 1841. The young teller proved well adapted to his position, applying himself from the first to master the problems of banking, and devoting his spare time to a course of self-education. He retained his post of assistant until reaching his twentieth year, when he was promoted to the position of paying teller, he being the youngest person holding that responsible position in the banks of New York. At a later date he was made discount clerk, and in 1855 was advanced to the position of cashier, Mr. Jones, to whom he owed his initiation in banking, being at that time the president of the bank. This gentleman was now approaching advanced age, and being unable to perform all the duties of his office, the active management of affairs fell largely to Mr. Williams. He continued to perform the double duties thus developing upon him with much ability until 1878, when, on the death of Mr. Jones, he was unanimously elected by the directors to fill the vacant office of president.

Since his assumption of this position the Chemical National Bank has grown steadily in surplus and annual dividends, and is now in a very flourishing condition. This institution was originally founded in 1823, as a chemical manufacturing company, with privilege of banking, its banking department being on the site now occupied by the National Park Bank. It was reorganized in 1844, with a capital of $300,000, and with the policy of accumulating a large surplus by paying no dividends for five years. The strength thus given the bank brought it largely into public favor, and its success since then has been phenomenal, while the example thus shown has been followed by banking institutions in all parts of the country, much to their advantage and the strengthening of the banking system generally.

The bank gained as depositors such men as A. T. Stewart, the Lorillards, and others of equal wealth, while some of the leading merchants of New York were among its directors. The accounts of the New York Central and other roads were kept there by Commodore Vanderbilt, and the New York *Herald* always kept its account with this bank. The surplus of the Chemical National Bank is now more than $6,000,000, and since January 1, 1888, it has paid a dividend amounting to one hundred and fifty per cent. per annum. This is on the original capital of $300,000, the stock, in consequence of these high dividends, selling for nearly $4500 per share. This great development is in considerable part due to the careful management of Mr. Williams, who has handled the funds of the institution with great judgment and success.

Mr. Williams is connected with various other corporations, being on the executive committee of the Union Trust Company, trustee of the United States Life Insurance Company, and director of the Eagle Fire Insurance Company, the Fidelity and Casualty Company, and the Pennsylvania Coal Company. During the 1893 panic, he, as president of the Clearing House Association, served on the Clearing House Committee, whose services were so useful in the restoration of confidence. Mr. Williams is also treasurer of the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, one of the governors of the Lying-in Hospital, and a vestryman and the treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church. He married in 1867 Virginia King, daughter of Aaron King, of Massachusetts. Of his five children only one is living. Mr. Williams has been a conscientious and faithful performer of all duties intrusted to his hands.

CHARLES W. DAYTON.

CHARLES WILLOUGHBY DAYTON, postmaster of New York City, and long prominent among the public-spirited citizens of the metropolis, was born in Brooklyn, October 3, 1846, being descended from an old New England family. His grandfather became a leading merchant in New York, and his father, Abraham C. Dayton, whose tastes were literary, contributed much to the periodicals of his day, and was the author of "Last Days of Knickerbocker Life in New York." On his mother's side he is descended from Andrew Adams, a colonel in the Revolutionary War, Speaker of the Continental Congress in 1779 and 1780, and chief-justice of Connecticut.

Mr. Dayton was educated in New York, and in 1861 entered the College of the City of New York. On account, however, of financial reverses to his father at the outbreak of the civil war, he left college and entered a law-office, studying also in the Columbia College Law School, where he graduated in 1868. He was immediately admitted to the bar, and soon had a profitable practice. Since then he has been actively engaged in legal labors.

Aside from his professional duties Mr. Dayton has been very active in metropolitan affairs. He is a trustee of the Church of the Puritans, a director of the Twelfth Ward Bank and the Twelfth Ward Savings Bank, of both of which he is the legal counsel, trustee of the Harlem Library and the Harlem Law Library, and president of the "Board for the Improvement of Park Avenue above One Hundred and Sixth Street," a work which has involved the expenditure of several million dollars, much to the public benefit. This work was authorized by the Legislature in 1892, largely through his efforts.

In addition to these corporations he is a member of various clubs and societies, including the Harlem Democratic Club, and the Sagamore, Manhattan, and Players' Clubs, the Geographical Society, and the Sons of the Revolution and the Down-town Association. He was one of the corporators of the Post-Graduate Medical School. He belongs, in addition, to the Bar Associations of the State of New York and the city of New York.

Mr. Dayton early took an active interest in politics, as a member of the Democratic party. In 1864 he made speeches advocating General McClellan as candidate for the Presidency, and in 1881 was elected to the State Legislature, where he became very prominent in the deliberations of that body. Municipal reform was earnestly advocated by him, and the primary election law of 1881 owed its passage largely to his efforts. He declined a renomination, owing to the pressure of professional duties.

In 1882 Mr. Dayton organized the Harlem Democratic Club, which has since then been highly influential. In the same year he acted as secretary of the Citizens' Reform Movement. On a number of occasions he has served as a delegate to Democratic State conventions. When Grover Cleveland was nominated for President in 1884, Mr. Dayton worked energetically in the campaign for his election, and was one of the electors. In the campaign of 1888 he was equally active, making numerous speeches in favor of Cleveland not only in New York but in other States. One delivered by him in Burlington, Iowa, was circulated as a campaign document by the Democratic National Committee. He again became active for his favorite candidate in 1892, and used all his powers to aid Cleveland's second election.

In 1889 Mr. Dayton served on the Centennial Committee of the Washington Inauguration, and in 1893 was elected a member of the New York State constitutional convention. June 5, 1893, he was nominated by the President as postmaster of New York. This nomination was unanimously confirmed by the Senate, and was received with the greatest satisfaction by the press and people of New York.

HENRY D. McCORD.

THE family history of the subject of this sketch is so closely identified with the history of the settlement of Sing Sing, that some preliminary remarks about this village may not be inapt as introductory. In 1785, something more than a century ago, there were but three dwelling-houses in Sing Sing. Indeed, at no long time before, the locality had been inhabited by a Mohegan tribe who were known as Sint Sincks. They owned the territory as far north as the Croton River, and a village occupied by them was known as Sink Sink. This title has since been softened into Sing Sing. Among the early white settlers of the locality was a family of McCords, of whom the subject of our sketch is a lineal descendant.

The McCord family, which has long borne a respectable position in Westchester County, is of Scotch origin, its entry into this country being due to four brothers who left Scotland for America before the Revolution. From them the numerous representatives of the family now found in that county are descended. Benjamin McCord, one of these brothers, was the father of Jordan McCord, father of Lewis, and grandfather of Henry D. McCord, this branch of the family continuing to reside in the original place of settlement.

Henry D. McCord was born at Sing Sing, September 15, 1836. His opportunities of education were limited, being confined to attendance at the public school of his native village till he was twelve years of age, at which early period in his life the death of his mother threw him upon his own resources for support. He at once sought employment, and managed to obtain a position in a grocery store, where, in return for hard work, he received his board and the magnificent wages of two dollars a month.

He remained in this situation for the succeeding eight years, gradually advancing in usefulness and position, and also in remuneration. At the end of this term of service, having attained the age of manhood, and being moved by ambition for a wider sphere of action and better opportunities of success, he made his way to the city of New York, where he obtained employment in the establishment of William D. Mangam, situated at No. 92 Broad Street. He continued with Mr. Mangam for the succeeding fourteen years, gaining a thorough knowledge of business and developing that faculty to which his later success has been due.

Mr. Mangam died in 1870, by which time Mr. McCord had accumulated sufficient means to enable him to make a business venture of his own. He, therefore, became himself the business successor of his late employer, starting the same line of trade in the old store, which he has pursued from that time to this with energy and success.

In 1875 he purchased an estate near his native village of Sing Sing, which has since then remained his place of residence. He has also made many other purchases of real estate within the limits of the village, and is to-day a large holder of property in this locality. Politically Mr. McCord has avoided any partisanship, and though he might easily have attained official honors, he has declined nominations offered him on occasions when a nomination was equivalent to election. His business, in truth, has occupied his time and attention too exclusively to permit the acceptance of other interests. Through his close and energetic attention it has grown until it is now extensive and profitable, and his house to-day holds a good position among New York mercantile firms. The energy and perseverance with which he enters upon any project have been the main sources of his success, and he very fairly represents the thoroughgoing man of business. Mr. McCord married Esther E. Noe, and has a family of four children, two sons and two daughters.

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT.

FRANCIS HOWARD LEGGETT was born in New York, March 27, 1840, being derived from an old Westchester County family who came to this country in the seventeenth century, and whose history may be briefly given as preliminary to that of the subject of our sketch. The family can be traced back to Essex County, England, where it dwelt for many generations, the name being derived from a Papal *legate* who lived far back in the family line. The first American of the family came to this country from Barbadoes. His son married Elizabeth Richardson, daughter of a large land-holder in Westchester County, New York, and his grandson was for years mayor of Westchester borough, and one of the leading citizens of that district. From this person descended Abraham Leggett, father of the subject of our sketch, and for many years a highly respected merchant of New York City, where for half a century he carried on a large wholesale grocery business on Front Street, and where he aided in founding the Market Bank.

Francis H. Leggett received a good education in an academic institution, upon the completion of which, in 1856, he began his business life at the age of sixteen as clerk in a produce commission house. He continued here until 1862, gaining a thorough acquaintance with business methods, and displaying that industry and intelligence to which qualities his more recent rapid progress has been due. In the last-named year he went into business on his own account, in partnership with an older brother, and continued thus associated until 1870, when he withdrew from the firm to engage in business with his younger brother, Theodore (now deceased), the name of the new firm being Francis H. Leggett & Co.

The business thus started in a modest way grew with the most encouraging rapidity, increasing so quickly that from the original establishment it extended in 1873 to occupying three stores on Reade Street. Later it became necessary to add a fourth store on Chambers Street, to accommodate the large business which had developed. The progress here briefly described continued until the extended quarters mentioned became too small for the great trade of the firm, and it became necessary to gain increased room. In 1881 the present imposing warehouse on West Broadway, Franklin and Varick Streets, ten stories in height, was erected, and thoroughly equipped with every requisite for the handling of groceries on the largest scale.

The house does a large importing business in high-class groceries, coffees, and teas, while many articles are manufactured from the raw material or otherwise prepared for the trade on the premises of the firm. In addition it has an office in Bordeaux, France. Since the origin of the firm three other partners have been admitted, from the experienced and trustworthy employés of the house, the original firm-name being retained. Mr. Leggett continues at the head of the concern and is the active manager of its great business, over which he keeps an immediate and careful oversight.

Aside from his mercantile business, he is a member of various financial and other institutions, being a director in the Home Insurance Company, a trustee in the Greenwich Savings Bank, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and of the Produce and the Cotton Exchanges. He was formerly a director of the National Park Bank, which position he held for twelve years, but has since resigned.

Recently Mr. Leggett was selected as foreman of the special grand jury, which served for three months in bringing up the police official bribery cases. His work in this body brought him the thanks of the judge and general praise from press and people.

Aside from his business connections, Mr. Leggett belongs to several social organizations, including the Union League, the Merchants', and a number of other clubs. He takes a warm interest in the Charity Organization Society, or the association of public charities, of this city, being a member of its council and a frequent contributor to its funds. Religiously he is a member of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. His country-seat is at Stone Ridge, Ulster County, New York, where he has an extensive establishment.

GENERAL HENRY E. TREMAIN.

Henry Edwin Tremain, an officer in the Army of the Potomac throughout the civil war, was born in New York City, November 14, 1840, the son of Edwin R. Tremain, and a member of a fighting family, being the brother of Lieutenant Walter R. Tremain, who died in the service, and the cousin of Colonel Frank W. and Major Frederick L. Tremain, both slain in battle near the end of the war. General Tremain received his education at the College of the City of New York, graduating in 1860, and at once beginning a course of legal study at Columbia College Law School.

While he was thus engaged the war broke out, and he immediately (April 17, 1861) enlisted as a private in the New York Seventh Regiment, served with it during its first brief campaign, and soon after, in association with his brother, recruited a company in New York, and went to the front as first lieutenant in the Second Regiment of Fire Zouaves (Seventy-third New York Volunteers), which was attached to the famous Excelsior Brigade. He served in the line and as adjutant of this regiment till April, 1862, when, at the siege of Yorktown, he was promoted to the staff of General Nelson Taylor, then commanding the Excelsior Brigade, and as such served during the Peninsular campaign and subsequently under General Pope; taking part in all the principal engagements before Richmond and in the battles of Pope's campaign, ending with the unfortunate second Bull Run.

During the last-named battle, while participating in a charge, he was taken prisoner, and was forced for a time to endure the inhospitalities of Libby Prison; being one of a number held there as hostages to be executed by lot in case General Pope continued the destruction of Virginia property. Fortunately the cartel for the exchange of prisoners was just then agreed upon, and after a few weeks' confinement Lieutenant Tremain was released on parole, and subsequently exchanged, promoted captain, and returned to duty as assistant inspector-general on the staff of General Sickles, now in command of his old division (Second Division of the Third Army Corps). Lieutenant Tremain received high commendation for his services in several of the Peninsular engagements, and his gallantry at the second Bull Run battle was warmly praised by his commander.

He served in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, in the latter as major (his commission dating April 25, 1863), his gallantry at Chancellorsville being so notable that he was specially recommended for a brevet. At Gettysburg, Major Tremain, as chief staff-officer of the Third Army Corps, gained great distinction. In 1864 he served as aide to General Butterfield at Chattanooga, took part in the engagements around Dalton and at Resaca, and was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for "distinguished conduct" in the latter battle. Later in that year he was, at his special request, assigned to duty with the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, served as aide to Generals Gregg and Crook, and took part in all the cavalry engagements of the Petersburg campaign till the end of the war. He was commended by General Crook for gallantry during this campaign, brevetted lieutenant-colonel, on General Sheridan's recommendation, at its termination, afterwards brevetted colonel. On November 30, 1865, he was promoted brevet brigadier-general of volunteers, and sent on duty to South Carolina, where he, in April, 1866, resigned from the service, returned to New York, and entered upon the practice of the law.

General Tremain graduated at Columbia Law School in 1867, having already gained a promising legal business. In 1869 he formed with Colonel Mason W. Tyler the well-known legal firm of Tremain & Tyler, now more than twenty-five years in active business. He was nominated for judge of the Common Pleas in 1870, but defeated at the polls, his party being in the minority. In 1881 he was repeatedly voted for by many members of the Legislature in joint convention for the United States senatorship. In his law business he has frequently been employed by the United States government, and has practiced much in the United States Supreme Court.

General Tremain has been active as a Republican in every Presidential contest since the war. He has been public spirited in matters of reform and education and against monopoly, and has delivered many admirable speeches on those and other topics. He has also contributed considerably to the press, and was one of the founders and editors of the *Daily Law Journal*. He was one of the founders of the Grand Army of the Republic in New York, and served for a number of years as president of the Alumni of the College of the City of New York.

COLONEL FLOYD CLARKSON.

Floyd Clarkson, a native of New York City, was the son of Samuel F. Clarkson, a leading lawyer in the metropolis, grandson of the Rev. William Clarkson, and great-grandson of Dr. Gerardus Clarkson, one of the most eminent of the early physicians of Philadelphia. The father of the latter, Matthew Clarkson, was appointed in 1688 Secretary of the Province of New York. On his mother's side he was of equally notable ancestry, his great-grandfather, William Floyd, having been a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a brigadier-general in the Revolution.

Floyd Clarkson was educated at one of the best private schools of New York, and was prepared to enter the University of the City of New York in 1845. His preference, however, was for a mercantile life, and he persuaded his father to let him forego a college career and accept a position offered him in the hardware store of Tracy, Allen & Co. He entered this establishment in 1846, and continued there till the retirement of the firm from business, when he entered the store of their successors, Cornell, Willis & Co., of Cortlandt Street. Here he remained till January 1, 1859, when he established a business of his own at No. 14 Cortlandt Street.

His business here proved very successful for two years. Unfortunately, however, a large portion of his trade was with the Southern States, and this was cut off by the secession of these States in 1861. The outbreak of the war brought his business to an end, he going to the front with the Seventh Regiment of New York, of which he had been a member since 1856. He was mustered out of this regiment on its return to New York, and at once began to recruit for the cavalry service under Colonel De Forest, who had been commissioned to raise three cavalry regiments. He was made major of the Sixth New York Cavalry on November 11, 1861, and soon after went to Virginia with that regiment, where he was in command in a number of raids and skirmishes, and conducted a weekly school of instruction for the officers under him. Throughout the war the men in his command were distinguished for their excellent discipline.

The pressure of private business, and the impossibility of obtaining leave of absence, caused him to resign his commission and return to New York in October, 1862. In December he was appointed by the governor lieutenant-colonel of the Fourteenth New York Cavalry, but declined to serve. In April, 1863, he accepted the commission of major in the Twelfth New York Cavalry. This regiment was sent to Newberne, North Carolina, where a series of raids were undertaken, many of them successful. In a number of these Major Clarkson commanded. During this service he made several narrow escapes, and showed great gallantry, while he experienced various striking adventures. Yellow fever broke out at Newberne in the fall of 1864, the disease attacking him. He recovered, however, but on February 21, 1865, tendered his resignation, that he might avail himself of a promising business opportunity. The resignation was not accepted, General Palmer declaring that "Major Clarkson is too valuable an officer to be spared now." He continued with the regiment till the end of the war, when, on April 30, 1865, he resigned and returned to New York. A year later he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel "for faithful and meritorious services."

He now became cashier in the commission house of G. W. Van Boskerck & Co., in which position he continued until 1869, when he became secretary of the Equitable Savings Bank. This position he resigned in April, 1874, and opened a real-estate office, under the firm-name of Floyd Clarkson & Co. In 1886 he was elected trustee of the Union Dime Savings Bank of New York. In the following year, on the organization of the Riverside Bank of New York, he was elected its president.

Colonel Clarkson was a member of numerous clubs and military and financial organizations. In 1883 he was elected Chancellor of the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion, and was one of those appointed to escort the remains of General Grant to his tomb at Riverside. He was prominent in the Masonic fraternity, to which he rendered various services, in the work of restoring the temple when injured by fire, and otherwise. He became a Republican in politics on the nomination of General Grant for the Presidency, and was a member of several Republican clubs and committees. He died January 2, 1894.

JOHN T. TERRY.

JOHN TAYLOR TERRY, an active member of the mercantile community of New York City, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, September 9, 1822, and may claim descent from one of the most honorable lines of New England Puritanism. He descends directly through both parents from Governor William Bradford of Plymouth Colony, one of the leading spirits of the "Mayflower" immigrants. On his father's side he is a descendant of Samuel Terry, the original patentee, about 1657, of the town of Enfield, Connecticut, and the first white man married at Springfield, Massachusetts. Another of his ancestors was General John Haynes, governor of Massachusetts in 1635, and the first governor of Connecticut (1639), whose wife, Mabel Harlakeden, was a descendant of Edward III., King of England.

This does not complete the list of Mr. Terry's notable ancestors. He is also lineally descended from Governor Wyllys, of Connecticut, whose granddaughter, Ruth Wyllys, married the Rev. Edward Taylor, Mr. Terry's maternal forefather. This divine preached at Westfield, Massachusetts, for nearly sixty years, and his son was a member of the State Senate of Massachusetts and of the privy council of the governor. It may be further said of Governor Wyllys, as an interesting piece of information, that the famous "Charter Oak," in whose hollow trunk the charter of Connecticut is said to have reposed in safety for twenty months, stood on his grounds and in front of his residence.

Of Mr. Terry's nearer progenitors, it may be stated that his great-grandfather, Colonel Nathaniel Terry, of Enfield, Connecticut, served through the Revolutionary War as major, quartermaster, and eventually colonel. He was one of the first to engage in the struggle, leaving home in all haste, at the head of a company of fifty-nine men, on the morning after the quiet of Enfield was broken by the stirring news of the battle of Lexington. His son, Judge Eliphalet Terry, was a member of the Legislature of Connecticut continuously from 1778 to 1812, and during nearly the whole of this long period of thirty-three years officiated as Speaker of the House. His son, Mr. Terry's father, Hon. Roderick Terry, carried on an extensive mercantile business at Hartford, Connecticut, and was president of the Exchange Bank, of that city.

Mr. Terry removed to New York City in 1841, when nineteen years of age, and entered upon a business career there which proved very successful. Two years after his arrival he became a partner of Edwin D. Morgan—afterwards governor of New York—in the wholesale grocery business, continuing connected with him in this business for a period of forty years, until the death of Governor Morgan in 1883. The business proved very lucrative, Mr. Terry becoming a man of wealth and high regard in the community. He has engaged from time to time in financial affairs, and is now a director of the American Exchange Bank, the Bank of New Amsterdam, and the Metropolitan Trust Company, and vice-president of the Mercantile Trust Company. He has also invested largely in other corporations, among them the Western Union Telegraph Company, of whose board of directors he is a member. We might name various other railroad, insurance, and telegraph companies which Mr. Terry now serves, or has served, as a director, but the above list will suffice. He has also taken an active part in the affairs of benevolent institutions, and is a director of the Presbyterian Hospital and the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, while he takes a warm interest in the progress of various other philanthropic institutions.

Mr. Terry was married in 1846 to Elizabeth R. Peet, of Brooklyn. The great-grandfather of this lady, Rev. Azael Roe, was taken prisoner during the Revolutionary War, and confined in a sugar house, where he was supplied with food by the father of Washington Irving. For the past forty years Mr. Terry has resided near Irvington, which owes its title to the distinguished author named, his home being a beautiful mansion on the banks of the Hudson.

JOHN SABINE SMITH.

JOHN SABINE SMITH, a leading figure in the Republican party of New York, was born at Randolph, Vermont, April 24, 1843. His great-grandfather, Captain Steele Smith, was one of the most active among the early settlers of Vermont, where he became a large landholder. Dr. John Spooner Smith, his father, practiced medicine for more than fifty years at Randolph, where he became eminent in his profession.

Mr. Smith was forced to gain an education largely through his own efforts, his father having the sparse income of a country physician. He worked during the summer and attended the Orange County Grammar-School during the colder season, entering Trinity College at sixteen. Through college he was obliged to work his own way, partly by teaching, and to some extent on borrowed money. He persisted, however, and graduated with first honors at twenty years of age. He then took charge of a select school at Troy, New York, saving enough during his four years there to repay his borrowed money, and studying law. Leaving Troy, he taught for one year in the Harrington School at Throgg's Neck, during which time, in 1868, he was admitted to the bar. In the following year he settled in the city of New York, where he became assistant in the office of William E. Curtis, afterwards chief-justice of the Superior Court.

Mr. Smith soon withdrew from this position and began practice for himself, which gradually increased until he had a large and lucrative business. In political sentiment he was always an earnest Republican, and has been connected with the Republican Club of the City of New York for many years. He has been actively identified with its work and management since 1886, and largely instrumental in directing its political activities, holding, through his connection with it, the position of a leader in his party. He took a prominent part in the formation of the Republican League of the United States, constituted the special committee in charge of the organization of Pennsylvania, and was active in the first national convention of Republican clubs, held in New York, in 1887. In 1888 he was made chairman of the sub-executive committee of the State League, and was practically the manager of the League during the Harrison Presidential campaign.

In the same year Mr. Smith was elected one of the executive committee of the Republican Club of New York City and acting chairman of its campaign committee. In 1889 he became chairman of the Committee on Municipal Elections, which under his leadership made the famous fight for a straight Republican ticket in the 1890 election campaign. The committee brought out the name of Hon. William L. Strong as candidate for mayor, and Mr. Smith vigorously urged his nomination. In 1891 he was chairman of the Committee of Fifty organized to aid the election of J. Sloat Fassett as governor, in which cause the Republican Club made strenuous efforts, holding five great mass-meetings. Mr. Smith presided and spoke at all of these meetings.

In 1892 he was again made chairman of the campaign committee of the club, which now raised a fund of $15,000, and made a most vigorous canvass, carrying on the work throughout the summer and fall. A dinner was given him by the club in December of this year, in acknowledgment of his brilliant services. Having served for three years as vice-president of the club, he was elected its president in 1893. During his term he greatly recruited the club membership, and originated many new features of its activity, including a series of monthly dinners, which have proved very popular.

Mr. Smith has never sought a political office. He was nominated for surrogate in 1892, and received a larger vote than any other straight Republican candidate ever before named in this city on a national, State, or municipal ticket. In 1893 he was president of the Republican County Committee of New York, and is now a member of the Republican State Committee. He belongs to numerous societies, including the University, Lawyers', Republican, and Church Clubs, the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and others. He is president of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, treasurer of the East Side House, trustee of Trinity College, and chairman of the committee appointed to raise the funds to erect a new science hall for this institution.

SIMON STERNE.

Simon Sterne, prominent in railroad law and political economy, was born in Philadelphia, July 23, 1839, and is the son of Henry and Regina Sterne. He was educated in the Philadelphia public schools, at the University of Pennsylvania, and University of Heidelberg. He studied law under John H. Markland and Judge Sharswood, of Philadelphia, and was graduated from the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania on June 6, 1859, in which year he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar. He practiced for a short time in his native city, and then removed to New York, where he was admitted to the bar in June, 1860, and where he has since resided and practiced.

Mr. Sterne was a member of the famous Committee of Seventy, which was prominent in the fight against the Tweed *règime* in 1870, and also acted as its secretary. He drafted the charter known as the Charter of the Committee of Seventy and other legislation of that period, and devoted about a year and a half to the work of the committee, until the election of Mayor Havemeyer and the passage of laws which drove the Ring from power. He was private counsel for Mayor Havemeyer during his incumbency. He also claims the honor of suggesting the law which made election day in New York a legal holiday.

In 1876, Mr. Sterne was appointed by Governor Tilden as one of the commission, of which William M. Evarts was chairman, to devise a plan for the government of the cities of this State. This commission sat for two years, without compensation, and reported a series of amendments to the constitution.

At the request of a large number of the leading merchants and bankers, Mr. Sterne delivered, in 1878, a lecture on "The Railway and its Relation to Public and Private Interests" at Steinway Hall, the mayor of the city presiding. As a result of the interest taken in, and the general discussion of, the subject, the Legislature appointed a committee to investigate the abuses alleged to exist in the management of the railways of the State, and Mr. Sterne was selected by the Chamber of Commerce and the New York Board of Trade and Transportation to act as counsel to conduct the investigation, which lasted over eight months. The labor of the committee was most searching and thorough, and the charges which had been made were fully sustained. The law subsequently passed to appoint a railroad commission for New York State was drafted by him.

In 1885 the Cullom United States Senate Select Committee on Interstate Commerce requested Mr. Sterne, who for several successive sessions argued before the Committee on Commerce, of the House, upon the necessity of interstate railway legislation, to remodel and revise, in conjunction with Mr. Albert Fink and Mr. George R. Blanchard, leading railroad experts, the bill drafted by the committee. This he did, and the bill which was subsequently passed is now the basis of power of the Interstate Commerce Commission. In 1887, Mr. Sterne, on the commission of the President of the United States, made a report to Congress on the relation of the governments of Western Europe to the railways, after making two successive visits to Europe.

He has also represented a large number of railways, and since 1888 has been general counsel for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.

Mr. Sterne's powers as a thinker are wide-spread, and he is a very able writer. As early as 1861 he delivered a lecture on "The Tariff: its Evils and their Remedy," and from 1862 to 1864 he was considered worthy by the trustees of Cooper Union to deliver lectures on political economy in that institution. In 1863–64 he was editor of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, and was editor and proprietor of the *Social Science Review* in 1865–66. He wrote "Representative Government and Personal Representation," in 1871, and "Constitutional History and Political Development of the United States," and a number of articles in Lalor's "Cyclopædia of Political Science and United States History." He is a frequent contributor to the reviews, has made many addresses before societies and public bodies, is a patron of the arts, and a member of many clubs and other societies. He is a member of the present Committee of Seventy, so prominent in the reform movement of 1894.

In 1870 he married Mathilde Elsberg, sister of the late Dr. Louis Elsberg, the celebrated laryngologist, and has one daughter, Alice Sterne.

WILLIAM HENRY HALL.

WILLIAM HENRY HALL, one of New York's oldest merchants, was born at Hackensack, New Jersey, July 21, 1826. He was of English parentage, his father, Henry J. S. Hall, of Coventry, England, a watch-maker by profession, having come to this country in his youth. His mother was of an old Scotch family. After his educational period he was placed by his father, when seventeen years of age, as an apprentice to the drug business, with the firm of Bush & Hillyer, of New York City. After remaining there long enough to gain a good working knowledge of the business, and to demonstrate that ability in commercial affairs which distinguished his later life, he was offered a better position in the drug house of Olcott, McKesson & Co., now McKesson & Robbins.

Mr. Hall remained but a short time in this establishment, the laudable desire to do business on his own account soon leading him into a venture in which he was assisted by a liberal loan from his father. He purchased Dr. Gunn's retail drug store on Bleecker Street, at that time the fashionable quarter of the city. Here he went actively to work, advancing the business by every means in his power, and displaying that assiduity and perseverance which have proved in his case the best assurance of success. As a result he not only developed an excellent trade in his original store, but in no long time became the proprietor of two other drug stores, each doing a profitable business.

Mr. Hall was married in 1850 to Miss Martha M. Hitchcock, daughter of Curtis Hitchcock, of New York. Shortly after entering upon domestic life he expanded his business relations, associating himself in 1851 with Mr. John Ruckel, and founding the well-known wholesale drug and importing house of Hall & Ruckel, which for nearly forty-five years has been one of the leading houses in this line of business in New York City. Some fifteen years after its establishment Mr. Hall became the sole proprietor of this house, and continued so for nearly thirty years subsequently, developing its business with the energy which he had always shown in his business career, and extending its connections to all parts of the civilized world, branch houses being established in various parts of Europe, Asia, Australia, and elsewhere, and the business of the parent house thus greatly augmented. The energy, shrewd judgment, and undeviating integrity of Mr. Hall were thus crowned with a high degree of prosperity, while these sterling qualities in his character were widely recognized among his business associates and others, and numerous posts of trust and honor offered him.

He was one of the founders of the Washington Trust Company, of which he became a trustee; was president of the L. W. Warner Company, and a director in the Fellows Medical Manufacturing Company. He was also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, and the New York College of Pharmacy. The firm of Hall & Ruckel was among those which, in 1873, joined in the organization of the Board of Trade and Transportation, and Mr. Hall was one of the four members of the board who, in 1890, effected the provisional organization of its drug trade section. Mr. Hall's judgment in all important matters of finance was eagerly sought and his opinion highly valued, while numerous overtures were made him to accept leading positions in great enterprises in the metropolis. These he invariably declined, saying that he preferred to give his undivided attention to his own business and his private interests. He was never a society man, declining to mingle in club life, though repeatedly solicited to join such associations. Having lost his wife many years ago, he preferred to devote his social hours to the society of his children and a choice circle of his friends at his home in this city.

Although he had amassed great wealth, Mr. Hall's demeanor was as modest and retiring as that of a child. In business he was conservative, in character cautious, but possessed of a business judgment which enabled him greatly to develop his trade. A praiseworthy trait in him was his constant sympathy with and interest in the welfare of his employés. Rarely was one of these discharged from his employment, and his kindness to them was such that all respected and revered him as one who had them always in his fatherly care and consideration.

Mr. Hall, after more than fifty years of successful business life, died at Budapest, Hungary, June 30, 1894, while abroad for the recovery of his declining health. He left three sons and two daughters, of whom the former, H. J. S. Hall, William H. Hall, and M. M. Hall, with Irad Hawley, were left the executors and trustees of his estate.

MILES BEACH.

Miles Beach, judge in the Court of Common Pleas of New York, was born in Saratoga County, New York, in 1840. His father, William A. Beach, had long been a prominent and successful lawyer, and was a contemporary and friend of the noted advocates Charles O'Conor and James T. Brady. The son, after receiving an elementary education in his native place, was entered for a classical course in Union College, from which he graduated with distinguished honor. His parents moved during his youth to Troy, where he read law and was admitted to the bar in that city, associating himself with his father in the legal firm of Beach & Smith, which at that period enjoyed what was probably the most extensive law business in Northern and Western New York.

Mr. Beach quickly displayed an excellent legal ability, which he developed by hard work in his profession, and his reputation as an able and successful lawyer soon grew. In addition to his devotion to the law, he early displayed a predilection for politics, joining the Democratic party in Troy, where he quickly became so prominent in the political field that he was elected mayor of the city, and served two terms in that office with distinction.

While thus engaged, the business of the firm continued to grow, and by 1867 had so greatly expanded that Mr. Beach and his father found it desirable to come to New York, in which city they would be more accessible to their numerous clients throughout the State. Here, upon the election of Judge Rapallo to the Court of Appeals, and his consequent withdrawal from the law firm of Rapallo, Daly & Brown, the Beaches replaced him as heads of the firm, which now assumed the title of Beach, Daly & Brown. Afterwards, on the retirement of Mr. Daly, it became known as Beach & Brown. It now took full control of the legal business of the Vanderbilt family, and, having already charge of the law interests of Jay Gould, it controlled the largest railroad business enjoyed by any legal firm of New York City.

On the death of Judge Robinson the legal standing of Mr. Miles Beach gained a well-deserved recognition, in his appointment by Governor Robinson to fill the vacancy thus caused on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas. He acted as judge *ad interim* till the election in the following autumn, when he was chosen for this position by the suffrages of his fellow-citizens, his opponents for the office being Elihu Root and Mr. Smythe, recent recorder of the city. Since that period Judge Beach has been closely identified with the Supreme Court of the State, he having been appointed by each succeeding governor to do duty in connection with that high tribunal.

Judge Beach is very highly considered in New York, both legally and socially. No man could better uphold the dignity of the bench, or display higher judicial ability, and no man could more readily unbend from the stately and dignified demeanor proper to his office to the urbanity and sociability suitable for life in the clubs and in society. His scholastic attainments are of a fine order, while he is a skilled connoisseur in art and literature, in both of which he takes an earnest and appreciative interest and pleasure.

We may quote the following appreciative remarks concerning him from a leading Republican newspaper: "Of his prominent characteristics, absolute imperturbability is most salient. There is no lawyer living who ever saw Judge Beach lose his remarkable repose of manner, or who ever saw him disturbed or 'rattled,' as the vernacular has it, by the most involved or incomprehensible argument."

Judge Beach in figure is tall and stately, with an appearance of being much younger than he really is. He is fond of walking, making his way on foot, after leaving court, all the way up-town to the Union or the Manhattan Club, of each of which he is a member, with no indication in manner or countenance of the hours of hard work he has just completed upon the bench.

REV. HOMER EATON.

HOMER EATON, D.D., junior agent of the Methodist Book Concern, and a member of the Troy Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is the son of the late Rev. Bennett Eaton, of the same conference, and was born at Enosburg, Franklin County, Vermont, November 16, 1834. His religious feelings were awakened by a conversion at the age of sixteen to such an earnest extent that he determined to devote his life to the service of the Church, and immediately afterwards began a preparatory course of study for the ministry at the academy in Bakersfield, Vermont. His studies completed here, he entered the Methodist General Biblical Institute, Concord, New Hampshire, where he graduated as D.D. in 1857. In May of the same year he was admitted on trial in the Troy Annual Conference.

Mr. Eaton soon proved himself an earnest and capable minister and a valuable member of the conference, of which he was chosen first assistant secretary in 1861. This position he continued to hold until 1870, when he was elected secretary to the conference, an office to which he was re-elected annually for seven consecutive years. In 1872 the conference sent him as a delegate to the Methodist Episcopal General Conference, held in Brooklyn in May of that year. As a part of the proceedings of this meeting he was appointed one of the fraternal delegates to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada. He was elected a reserve delegate to the General Conference of 1876, and in the same year was appointed presiding elder of the Albany district.

He was thus diligently engaged in pastoral duty until elected to his present important and responsible position, that of book-agent, he being placed, in association with Dr. Hunt, in charge of the great Church publishing house so widely known as the Methodist Book Concern, and to whose prosperity his energy and business ability have proved of the utmost advantage.

As evidence of the greatness of the interests which have thus been committed to the care of himself and his able colleague, we may briefly refer to the great annual business of this theological establishment and the diversity of the duties committed to the care of its managing heads.

The Methodist Book Concern has a general catalogue of over three thousand volumes, which embrace publications for the young, for adults, for the preacher's study, for Sunday reading and Sunday-school use, for the Christian scholar, many of these works being placed by competent critics at the head of their several departments of literature, and the production of the ablest minds in the Church throughout its history. Among these authors we may name Foster, the master theologian, Stevens, the brilliant Church historian, Whedon, the profound Biblical scholar, and Wise, whose books for young people have been the delight of thousands of households.

The Book Concern now has two large houses, in New York and Cincinnati respectively. The extent and appointments of the New York house we have stated in our sketch of Dr. Hunt. The total sales of this great publishing establishment amount to over $1,000,000 annually, and the assets of the two houses are worth more than $3,000,000. As regards its profits, it paid to conference claimants, the veterans of the ministry, this year the munificent sum of $120,000, it thus serving as a highly valuable pension fund for worn-out preachers.

The Methodist Book Concern issues a number of very successful periodicals, among which the *Methodist Review* has the largest circulation of all reviews, while the *Christian Advocate* is unequaled in circulation by any other religious weekly. There are in addition several Sunday-school periodicals, some of them with very large circulations, while some of the hymnals issued have an enormous annual sale. The house has paid for the Methodist Church an average of more than $16,000 annually during its history, and has been of enormous advantage to the cause of religion and moral progress. For its present prosperity great praise is due to its managers, Drs. Eaton and Hunt.

WILLIAM H. STAYTON.

William H. Stayton, prominent among the younger members of the New York bar, was born at Smyrna, Delaware, March 28, 1861, being the son of Charles E. and Susan M. Stayton. He early manifested much intellectual ability, which was indicated by his excellent school record and by his winning, through competitive examination, an appointment to the United States Naval Academy, he having a desire for a career in the navy. His record at Annapolis was one of a high order of excellence, he becoming distinguished there for proficiency in all branches. In 1881 he graduated with honors, and was appointed to the North Atlantic squadron, to which he continued attached for the succeeding two years. In a subsequent examination for the selection of those suitable to remain in the service he was one of fifteen chosen out of a class of one hundred, and gained so high a percentage in his examination that he was privileged to choose his corps.

On July 1, 1883, he received the appointment of second lieutenant in the marine corps, and for some time afterwards was on duty in New York and Washington. Subsequently he was appointed to the "Hartford," the flag-ship of the Pacific Squadron, and remained on duty in the Eastern seas for three years, employing his leisure hours in making himself acquainted with court-martial procedure, an important step towards his subsequent profession of the law.

In this direction Mr. Stayton displayed great natural aptitude for study, and added to this branch of naval law that of admiralty legal proceeding, becoming so well informed in these subjects that, upon the termination of the cruise of the "Hartford," he was appointed assistant judge-advocate-general of the navy. In this new field of labor he quickly achieved distinction, conducting the prosecution against Commodore McCalla, of the "Enterprise," for inflicting illegal punishment upon subordinates. In this trial he had arrayed against him, as counsel for McCalla, the eminent advocate, Joseph H. Choate. His successful prosecution of this suit won him an international reputation, for the trial commanded attention in naval circles throughout the world.

After the conviction of McCalla, Mr. Stayton was advised by his late legal opponent, who recognized his superior ability, to withdraw from the navy and enter into legal practice at New York, as a field of much better promise for a man of his special talent. This advice was accepted. Mr. Strayton had already taken a course of study in Columbian University Law School, at Washington, District of Columbia, and on examination passed brilliantly, graduating at the head of his class. His legal career in New York began in 1891, he forming in this city a law association with Mr. Rochfort, in which, owing to the protracted illness of his partner, most of the labor devolved upon himself. Mr. Rochfort died in 1893, leaving Mr. Stayton to continue his practice alone. This he did until April, 1894, when he formed a new law partnership, constituting the existing firm of Burnett, Stayton & Hagen.

Mr. Stayton's practice covers the whole field of civil law, but he has shown himself peculiarly able in corporation and financial law, while in admiralty matters, to which his early legal studies were directed, his ability is marked and his opinions are quoted as authoritative. His views on naval topics, and, for that matter, on topics of general public interest, are sought for by the press and eagerly read by the public.

Mr. Stayton's clients include real-estate owners, publishers, corporations, and merchants, while he has much practice in banking and financial circles. As counsel for Hetty Green, the well-known speculative millionaire, he has conducted several suits of much importance. In his professional relations with clients he has always proved trustworthy, while he is held in the highest esteem by the legal fraternity. He is politically a Republican, is a member of the Sewanhaka-Corinthian, Fencers', Army and Navy Clubs, and commands a division in the First Battalion of the Naval Militia.

FITZ-GREENE HALLECK.

FITZ-GREENE HALLECK, one of America's celebrated poets of the early days of this century, was born at Guilford, Connecticut, July 8, 1790, being the descendant of Peter Halleck, who came from England to New Haven, Connecticut, in 1640, and afterwards purchased land and settled in Long Island. Israel Halleck, the poet's father, was a royalist in the Revolutionary War, and served with Colonel Tarleton. His mother, Mary Eliot, was a lineal descendant of John Eliot, the famous apostle to the Indians. She was a woman of high intellectual powers, and extremely fond of poetry.

When Fitz-Greene Halleck was but two years of age the exploit of two drunken militiamen, who discharged their pieces close to his head to astonish him, destroyed the hearing of his left ear for life. His disposition towards poetic composition, perhaps inherited from his mother, manifested itself very early, he beginning to rhyme as soon as he learned to write. Throughout his younger days he was quiet and studious, and refined in thought and habits, qualities which remained with him through life. He was educated in the Guilford schools, and afterwards for six years served as a clerk in the store of his kinsman, Andrew Eliot, at Guilford, employing his leisure in reading and the composition of poetry, to which his thoughts involuntarily turned.

Mr. Halleck visited New York for the first time in the spring of 1808. In the winter of the following year his first published poem made its appearance anonymously in the columns of a New Haven newspaper. He joined the Connecticut militia in 1808, and was made sergeant. In the following winter he kept an evening school, whose proceeds he employed to purchase books, principally volumes of the poets. In 1811 he removed from his native town to New York, where, failing to obtain a position, he was about to start for Richmond, Virginia, when he had the good fortune of an introduction to Jacob Barker, a leading banker and business man of the city, who gave him a position in his counting-house, which he retained for twenty years.

He started business on his own account in 1812, in company with a kinsman of Mr. Barker, but the depression due to the war put an end to his hopes, the firm of Halleck & Barker being one of the first to fail. During this brief business interval he continued in Mr. Barker's office, and remained there until 1832, when he took a similar position in the office of John Jacob Astor, where he remained until 1849. Mr. Astor left him in his will an annuity of $200 a year, which his son, William B. Astor, afterwards supplemented by the gift of $10,000. With this money, and what he had saved, Mr. Halleck withdrew to his native town, Guilford, and spent there the remainder of his days.

Mr. Halleck's first poem published in New York appeared anonymously in 1813, in the columns of the *Columbian*. The earliest poem admitted by him into his published works was written in 1808, and entitled "The World is Bright before Thee." Shortly after coming to New York he became an intimate friend of Joseph Rodman Drake, author of "The Culprit Fay," an intimacy which continued until Drake's death in 1820, and was commemorated by Halleck in the exquisite lines commencing "Green be the turf above thee." In 1819 he and Drake joined in the production of a series of amusing verses known as the "Croaker" papers, and published in the *Evening Post*, which became the talk of the town, and have rarely been excelled as successful *vers de société*. They were anonymous, Drake writing as "Croaker" and Halleck as "Croaker, Jr.," and their authorship continued long unknown, though much inquired after. "Fanny," Mr. Halleck's longest poem, was published anonymously in 1819, and became so popular that its author was offered $500 for an additional canto. This he accepted.

In 1822 Mr. Halleck made a visit to Europe, where he was well received by the celebrities of the day. During this journey he wrote two of his finest poems, "Alnwick Castle" and "Burns." On his return home he wrote his "Marco Bozzaris," the most popular of all his compositions. After his final retirement to Guilford Mr. Halleck spent his remaining days in leisurely literary work. He died November 19, 1867. Various editions of his poems have from time to time appeared, though his works yielded but small pecuniary returns during his life. In 1880, on the eightieth anniversary of his birth, a noble granite monument was erected to his memory in the cemetery at Guilford, built by subscriptions from Bryant, Longfellow, Whittier, and other leading authors of the country.

AARON D. FARMER.

Aaron Dwight Farmer, the well-known type-founder, was born in Bolton, Tolland County, Connecticut, January 16, 1811. He received such education as was to be obtained at that period in the common schools of his native place, and came to New York at the age of fourteen, where he fortunately obtained an apprenticeship in the type foundry of Elihu White, established in 1810 at the corner of Lombard and Thames Streets, after having been carried on for six years in Hartford, Connecticut. The young apprentice proved very industrious and efficient, and was promoted by his employer until he finally became manager of the manufacturing department of the business, a responsible position for which his thorough acquaintance with all the details of the business well adapted him.

At a later date the firm assumed the name of Charles T. White & Co., being reorganized with new members, and in 1857 it was again reorganized under the business title of Farmer, Little & Co., the boy who in 1830 had entered the establishment as an apprentice being now the acknowledged head of the establishment. This advancement was the first reward of ability, devotion to the interests of the firm, and business qualities which raised him step by step from the post of master-workman and manager to a membership in the firm, and finally to the first position in the then important manufactory.

The business of the firm had now become large and lucrative, the factory employing from two to three hundred men, while its output was not surpassed by that of any similar concern in this country, in every portion of which its products were in use by the printing fraternity. Mr. Farmer's close surveillance over the work of the factory was not relaxed by his membership in the firm. From the day he became manager and throughout the remainder of his career he continued to give special attention to the manufacturing department of the business, devising, as time went on, many important mechanical methods for the improvement of the product. For more than fifty years he labored with the close attention that might have been expected of an employé, but is rarely given by an employer, there being no part of the work which he could not himself perform better than the most skillful of his workmen. They looked upon him as in the truest sense a master-workman, and respected him accordingly, while in return he treated them as equals. This is the true relation which should exist between owners and employés, and the one best calculated to produce that perfection of work and harmony in relations to which success is often due. During his whole career Mr. Farmer never had a strike in his factory, nor even a serious misunderstanding with his men, and there have been few more harmonious establishments than that under his care.

All the varieties of type in use and the necessary tools for their manufacture were produced under his special superintendence and many of them by his personal ingenuity, including the many forms of plain and ornamental type, borders, ornaments, etc., type-casting machines, steel punches, matrices, and other essentials of the art, in all of which his skill and intelligence resulted in essential improvements and steps of progress. As a result, he in time became known as one of the leading type manufacturers, not only in this country, but in the world, and the produce of his establishment became favorably known in every field of typographical labor.

Politically Mr. Farmer was an earnest Republican, to which party he stanchly adhered from its formation at the date of the nomination of Frémont, in 1856, to the time of his death. He was never, however, an active politician, the demands of his business absorbing his energies. He was married to Sarah Burns, of New York, and had a family of two daughters and one son, the latter becoming a member of the firm, and now being the successor of his father in the business. In May, 1892, the firm-name was changed to its present title of the A. D. Farmer & Son Type Company.

Early in the year 1895 Mr. Farmer died, having attained the ripe age of eighty-four, and gained a reputation for business integrity, honor in his dealings, and a high standard of business ethics, that made his loss deeply felt by those who knew him, and mourned by numbers to whom by substantial acts of generosity he had proved himself a true and helpful friend.

WILLIAM W. FARMER.

William Wallace Farmer, the present representative of the well-known old New York type foundry of A. D. Farmer & Son, the opponent and successful rival of the American Type-Founding Trust, was born in Brooklyn, January 12, 1851. His father, who designed to bring him up to his own business, entered him as a student in the Polytechnic Institute, from which he graduated in 1865 with a thorough training in the foundation principles of a manufacturing career. Like his father, he began his special training in business early in life, entering the office of the firm soon after graduating and serving a term of eleven years' apprenticeship, during which he became proficient in every branch of the business and well calculated to succeed his father in the careful management which had brought the concern up to its high type of efficiency and given it its wide-spread reputation.

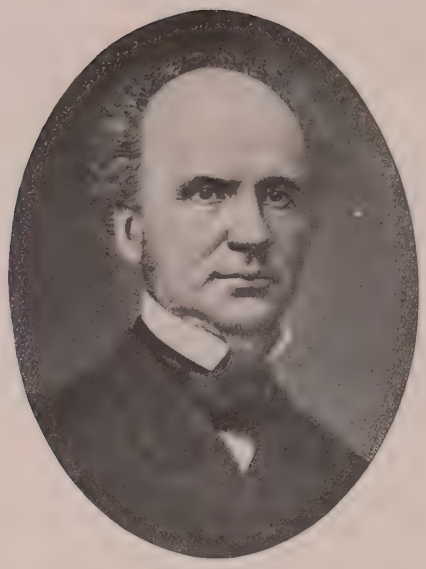
Mr. Farmer may be said to have learned the art of type-founding at the bench, and with a completeness which rivaled that of his father, and gained him the same measure of respect from the employés of the firm. The hundreds of workmen who are employed in this old and thriving establishment look up to him as a master in his art, and yield him that respectful obedience which skilled workmen never pay to inefficiency or falsely-assumed ability. As the present managing and controlling spirit of the concern, Mr. Farmer is abundantly calculated to keep it up to the high standard long since set and maintained for it.

In 1881 he was admitted to the firm as junior partner, and is now, since the death of his father, the head of the establishment, which in his hands is conducted in much of the stable old fashion, though with that regard to modern methods which is now necessary to business success. For a considerable number of years the advanced age of his father has thrown the care of the business largely into his hands. He has proved fully capable of sustaining its responsibilities. Without departing in any sense from the strict old-school principles of commercial honor in maintaining perfection of product, he has availed himself to the fullest extent of the advantages offered by new methods and processes of manufacture, and has increased the capacity of the factories to adapt them to the steadily growing demand, alike from home and foreign markets. He brings to the conduct of one of our largest manufacturing industries all the sturdy healthfulness and physical and mental robustness of constitution, associated with industry and sincerity, which are such essential elements of success. These traits of character permeate the establishment and inspire the workmen with the spirit which should rule in every well-managed establishment. Without friction, but with the inspiration that comes from contact with youth and ambition, the manufactory in question goes steadily on in its successful career.

Such qualities as those possessed by William W. Farmer are the ones the manufacturers of this country need for example and guidance. Clear-headed business acumen, incorruptible character, honor in dealings, and dissatisfaction with any but the best results are the inheritance which the present head of the firm has received from his father, and which cannot fail to keep the house up fully to its old high place in the commercial world.

Mr. Farmer married young, his first wife being Miss Annie Jones, of Brooklyn, to whom he was wedded in 1868. They had one child, a son, but the mother and boy both died. He married again in 1888, his second wife being Miss Mary Knowles, daughter of E. M. Knowles, a well-known Wall Street banker. His son by this wife also died young.

Mr. Farmer is a favorite in society, and belongs to a number of social institutions. These include the Lotos, Colonial, New York Athletic, and Riverside Yacht Clubs. He is also a director in the Fulton Club, and a member of the Board of Trade. He resides at No. 106 West Seventy-eighth Street, New York City.



HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Horatio Seymour, Governor of New York during the civil war, was born at Pompey Hill, Onondaga County, New York, May 31, 1810. The family from which he descended were among the first settlers of Hartford, Connecticut, and his grandfather, Major Moses Seymour, played a distinguished part in the Revolutionary War, while his maternal grandfather, Lieutenant-Colonel Forman, was equally active in the same war. Henry Seymour, his father, a man of unusual merit and ability, settled in the then wilderness of Onondaga County. Here the pioneers built and endowed an academy, in which the future governor received his early education. He was sent afterwards for two years to Oxford Academy, for two years to Geneva (now Hobart) College, and thence to Partridge's Military Academy at Middletown, Connecticut, where he graduated. Being desirous to study law, he entered the office of two leading lawyers of Utica, and in 1832 was admitted to practice at the Oneida County bar and before the Supreme Court of the State.

Despite this legal study, and the thorough knowledge of the law he had acquired, Mr. Seymour never practiced, he having inherited a large estate the care of which took all his time and attention. He was strongly interested in politics, however, and made many acquaintances among the leading men of the State, and when Martin Van Buren became President he recommended Governor Marcy to make Mr. Seymour his military secretary, as one who had in him the elements of a popular leader. This appointment he held until 1839, becoming intimate with the leaders of the Democratic party in the State, and gaining the popular favor to that extent that in 1841 he was elected to the Legislature from Oneida County by a large majority. In the Assembly he became quickly prominent, making his power felt by his associates, and in 1842 was elected mayor of Utica. In the following year he lost the election for mayor by sixteen votes, and in the same year was returned to the Legislature, of which he became Speaker in the session of 1845.

Mr. Seymour's standing in his party continued to grow, until in 1850 he received the nomination for governor, but was defeated by the Whig and Anti-rent candidate by a small majority. In 1852, he was again nominated, and was this time elected by a majority of nearly twenty-three thousand. His term of service proved to be one of much political disturbance. The Temperance party succeeded in carrying through the Legislature a prohibitory liquor law, which he vetoed. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise had seriously affected the party harmony, while the Whig party was gradually changing into the coming Republican party. These discordant elements sadly troubled the political waters, yet Governor Seymour met them with spirit and judgment and made a highly successful record in the gubernatorial chair.

In 1854 he was renominated, but was defeated by a small plurality. He served as delegate in the Democratic national convention of 1856, and in the same year delivered an address at Springfield, Massachusetts, on "The Democratic Theory of Government," which was circulated with the greatest success as a campaign document. Subsequently President Buchanan offered him the ministry to one of the principal European courts, but he declined the honor, and returned to his farm and to those agricultural pursuits in which he always took the greatest pleasure.

At the outbreak of the civil war Governor Seymour, though he had opposed the Republican campaign, actively supported Lincoln's administration, and announced the intention of the Northern Democrats to uphold the Union by all the means in their power, himself contributing largely to the fund for raising soldiers. In September, 1862, he was renominated for governor, stumped the State in his own cause, and won the election by a considerable majority. Throughout this administration he was active in enlisting troops, and during the draft riots in New York took judicious and energetic measures to restore peace and order to the city.

In 1864 Governor Seymour was again a candidate, but was defeated by Reuben E. Fenton. After the war he continued prominent in politics, strongly opposing the Republican party, presiding over State conventions, and in 1868 becoming permanent chairman of the national convention of his party. This convention nominated him for President, but at the ensuing election he was defeated by General Grant, though obtaining a large popular vote. Governor Seymour never again accepted a nomination, but passed the remainder of his life in home comfort in his pleasant cottage on the Deerfield Hill, near Utica, where he died February 12, 1886.

JAMES H. HACKETT.

JAMES HENRY HACKETT, a favorite comedian and a native of New York, was born in that city March 15, 1800. His ancestry in America was distinguished, and ranked among the well-to-do citizens of the colonial and early national period. His father, who was in comfortable circumstances, gave him a good early education at an academy in Jamaica, Long Island, and afterwards entered him at Columbia College for a collegiate course. On leaving college Mr. Hackett prepared to engage in mercantile business, entering the counting-house of a relative as clerk with the design of fitting himself for a business career. In 1819, when but nineteen years of age, he married Katharine Lee-Sugg, a well-known actress, a fact significant of his taste for theatrical life and indicative of his future career.

His early venture in life, however, was as a merchant, he settling in Utica, New York, where he started a mercantile business, and carried it on for some time with success. Like many others, however, Mr. Hackett was not content to advance slowly, but after some experience in business returned to New York and adventured on a much more ambitious scale than in his Utica venture. The result was disastrous. His business failed, and his wife, finding their circumstances reduced, returned to the stage with the purpose of helping her husband in his difficulties.

Mr. Hackett had long been aware of his possession of histrionic powers of no mean order, and was now induced to make public use of them with the hope that he might achieve success as an actor. He accordingly obtained an engagement as a comedian at the Park Theatre, New York, and made his first appearance at that house on March 1, 1826, in the character of Justus Woodcock.

This *début*, while not quite a failure, was far from being a success, but he persisted, and two weeks afterwards appeared in the character of Sylvester Daggerwood, in which he gave clever imitations of the leading actors of the day. These were received with so much favor by the Park audiences that he was convinced that he had hit upon his true vocation, and resolved to adopt the stage as a profession. He continued to appear in a variety of characters, but made his first decided hit in October, 1826, as one of the two Dromios in the "Comedy of Errors." His rendition of this character was so original and fine as to draw large audiences for weeks, and to win him the reputation of being one of the most promising young comedians of the period.

Mr. Hackett visited England in 1827, appearing at Covent Garden, London, in April. His reception, however, was not what he had hoped for, and he soon returned to America, where he continued to appear for several years, principally as Dromio, which was his leading character until 1841. In this part his imitation of the voice and manner of John Barnes, who played the part of his twin brother, was almost perfect. Another character in which he became a favorite, that of Sir John Falstaff, was first played by him on May 13, 1828. Others of his characters were Solomon Swop, in "Jonathan in England," Sir Archie MacSarcasm, in "Love à la Mode," Nimrod Wildfire, and Rip Van Winkle. This last-named part, which was eventually to become the finest conception in his histrionic repertoire, was first played by him in April, 1830.

Mr. Hackett did not confine his efforts to the stage, but on several occasions became the manager of New York theatres, with varying degrees of success. Among these was the Astor Place Opera House, of which he was manager at the time of the famous Macready riot. He was also manager of Castle Garden in 1854, at the time of the first appearance at that house of Grisi and Mario in America. His career as actor and manager proved highly remunerative, and he eventually became one of the richest actors of his time.

Mr. Hackett paid several later visits to England, where his Falstaff was received as one of the best impersonations of that character that had ever been seen. In America he was a favorite in whatever he played, and during his life distanced all rivals in popular esteem. He was generally original in every character he undertook, and nearly always true to nature. His Rip Van Winkle was of admirable conception and artistic delineation, not surpassed, if equaled, in naturalness by that of Mr. Jefferson, though the play in which he appeared was much less effective than that employed by the latter actor. Mr. Hackett was a strikingly handsome man, of scholarly tastes and refined and courteous manners, and had many friends among the best people of England and America. He died at Jamaica, Long Island, December 28, 1871.

CHARLES G. GUNTHER.

Charles Godfred Gunther, mayor of New York in 1864, was born in that city on February 7, 1822, his parents being Germans by birth, who came to America when young. His father, Christian G. Gunther, was for more than half a century the leading fur merchant in the metropolis. Charles G., eldest son of the above, was educated at the Moravian School at Nazareth, Pennsylvania, and on his return to New York completed his studies in the Grammar-School Department of Columbia College. He was still quite young when his father admitted him to his business. Subsequently his three younger brothers were taken into the concern, and the firm of C. G. Gunther & Co., fur dealers, was established in Maiden Lane.

Mr. Gunther's attention was not solely given to business, politics attracting him strongly. He was Democratic in his views, and while still quite young became a hard worker in the local affairs of his party, becoming a member of the Young Men's Democratic General Committee. His first Presidential vote was cast for Polk and Dallas in 1844. He was one of the founders of the Democratic Union Club, and on his return from a visit to Europe in 1852 took an active part in the Presidential campaign of that year.

In 1855, on the formation of the Democratic Young Men's National Club, under the chairmanship of James T. Brady, Mr. Gunther was nominated by it as one of the governors of the Almshouse, and in the subsequent election led his party ticket by more than five thousand votes, a result which strongly demonstrated the popularity he had attained among the votes of the party. He afterwards became president of the board of governors.

In the spring of 1856 the Tammany Hall organization, recognizing that Mr. Gunther had become a power in the councils of the party, elected him as one of its sachems, and in the municipal contest of 1861 gave him the nomination for mayor. It was the beginning of the war period, Republican sentiment was very strongly developed among the people, and Mr. Gunther was defeated at the polls by the Republican candidate, George Opdyke. He was again nominated in the mayoralty contest of 1863, there being now three candidates in the field. He was elected by a majority of over seven thousand votes.

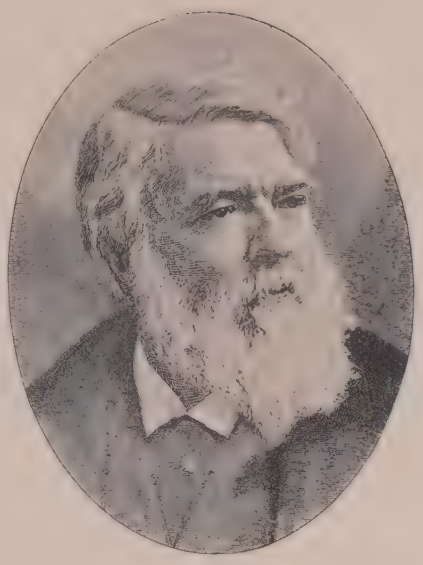
Mr. Gunther assumed the duties of the mayor's office on January 1, 1864. He was highly respected by his constituents as a merchant of honor and integrity and a citizen having the good of the municipality at heart, and his administration of the office justified the public confidence in his ability and trustworthiness. His official life was particularly marked by economy in the employment of the public funds, the lavish use of which by former administrations, and the consequent rapidly increasing indebtedness of the city, being highly displeasing to him. By way of giving a telling rebuke to this extravagance and misuse of the public moneys he, when invited to preside over the festival of the New York city council in honor of the anniversary of Washington's birthday, February 22, 1864, declined the invitation, stating that his reason for doing so was "in order to discountenance so far as is in my power the reckless extravagance of the times."

Such an old-fashioned idea of honesty and economy in office was not to the taste of the politician of that day, and the subsequent nomination for mayor was given to one more in tone with the financial conceptions of Tammany Hall. After his retirement from office Mr. Gunther gave his attention strictly to business, avoiding any active participation in politics until 1878, when he was induced to permit the use of his name as a nominee for State senator. In the ensuing contest he was defeated, and did not afterwards take more than a quiet interest in political operations.

Mr. Gunther in his youthful days became an active member of the old New York volunteer fire department. After the disbandment of this, and its replacement by the paid fire department, he became a prominent member of the Veteran Association and was elected its president. He was among the first to recognize the advantages and the coming future of Coney Island as a sea-side resort, and he built the first steam railway line to the beach, much to the dissatisfaction of the conservative old Dutch farmers of New Utrecht and Gravesend. He erected also a hotel at Coney Island, but this venture was premature and proved unprofitable. At a later date he built a large hotel at Locust Grove, on Gravesend Bay, which took fire and was destroyed some years afterwards.

Mr. Gunther died at his New York residence January 22, 1885, leaving a widow and four children.

RICHARD HENRY STODDARD.



Richard Henry Stoddard, a favorite lyric poet, was born at Hingham, Massachusetts, July 2, 1825, being the son of a sea-captain, who was lost at sea while his son was still quite young. His mother married again, and in 1835 removed to New York, where her son was put to learn the trade of iron-moulding. While thus engaged during the day, he spent his evenings in reading, devoting himself to the best literature obtainable, especially poetry. His studies were soon followed by efforts at poetical composition and by contributions to the newspapers which from the start were recognized as the work of a poet of fine powers. His published poems soon brought him to the notice of the literary celebrities of the day, with many of whom he became acquainted, particularly with Bayard Taylor, who remained his friend through life.

Mr. Stoddard's first volume of poems, "Footprints," was published in 1849. This he afterwards suppressed, as indicative of immature powers. In 1852 he published "The Castle by the Sea," etc., a work indicating more ripened talent, and containing some odes which have become American classics. This was followed, the next year, by "Adventures in Fairy-Land: a Book of Verses for Young People." His pen, however, not bringing him a living remuneration, he obtained, in 1853, through the influence of Nathaniel Hawthorne, a position in the custom-house, which he retained until 1870. While thus employed he continued active in literary work, publishing a number of works, principally poetical in character. These included "Town and Country, and the Voices in the Shells" (1857), "Songs of Summer" (1857), "Life, Travels, and Books of Alexander von Humboldt," with introduction by Bayard Taylor (1860), "The Loves and Heroines of the Poets" (1861), a work which was very favorably received, and "The King's Bell" (1862), a narrative poem of high excellence. Others of his works were "The Story of Little Red Riding-Hood," a poem for children, "The Children in the Wood," "Abraham Lincoln: an Horatian Ode," "Putnam the Brave," and "The Book of the East," a volume which contained some of the best productions of his pen.

After leaving the custom-house, Mr. Stoddard became confidential clerk for General McClellan, with whom he remained for three years, occupying his leisure in a revision of Griswold's "Poets and Poetry of America," which he brought down to date. In 1874 he served as city librarian of New York, and during this year re-edited Griswold's "Female Poets of America" and the "Bric-à-Brac Series," consisting of biographical sketches of writers and painters.

Aside from his business occupations and his poetical productions, Mr. Stoddard found time for considerable literary work. From 1860 to 1870 he wrote literary reviews for the *World*, doing much critical work of a discriminating character. Since 1880 he has held the same position on the *Mail and Express*. In addition to the works named as passing under his editorial hand, he has had to do with various others, including "The Last Political Writings of General Nathaniel Lyon" (1861), "John Guy Vassar's Twenty-one Years Around the World" (1862), "Melodies and Madrigals, mostly from the Old English Poets" (1865), and a number of annuals, translations, etc. Of his literary monographs may be particularly mentioned those on William Cullen Bryant and Edgar Allan Poe, and his preface to Sir Edwin Arnold's "Light of the World." Mr. Stoddard's long acquaintance with American men of letters and his retentive memory render his biographical sketches of literary personages highly interesting, from the attractive personal recollections introduced. In 1890 he issued a new volume of poems, "The Lion's Cub, and Other Poems," which is distinguished by the grace of touch and originality of handling of his former work.

As a lyric poet Mr. Stoddard has had no superior among American writers, his work having a simplicity of touch and neatness of finish which few writers can rival. Some of his odes are marked by a rich fancy and by an imaginative outreach which sometimes arises to grandeur. His blank verse is occasionally of unsurpassed excellence, among his finest efforts being "The Fisher" and "Charon." Mr. Stoddard is still actively engaged in literary labors.

ROBERT DUNLAP.

Robert Dunlap was born in New York, October 17, 1834, his parents being of that sturdy Scotch-Irish origin which has brought so much good blood into this country. He received his education in the public schools of the city, his school life ending while still quite young, when he was apprenticed to learn "the art, trade, and mystery" of hat-making. At this branch of manufacture he served out his full time, and after acquiring a thorough knowledge of the manufacturing details of the business, entered his employer's store as a salesman, and there made acquaintance with its commercial characteristics. In 1857, fully equipped with knowledge of all that appertained to the business, he adventured on his own account, renting a store at No. 557 Broadway, laying in a stock of hats, and making such display as could be done on a capital of less than $2000.

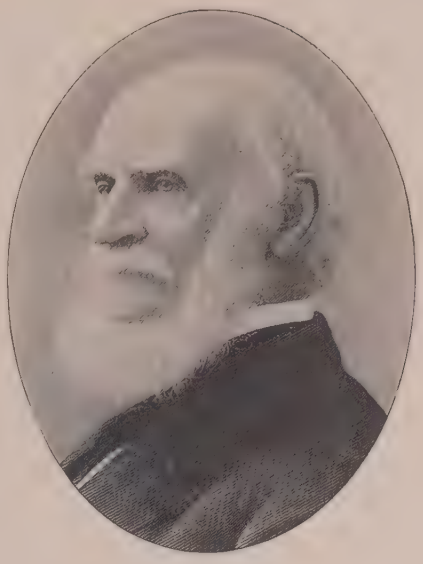
Such was the modest beginning of a business which has since grown to monster proportions, and has no equal in its special line in the world. The enterprising new merchant knew well the art of establishing a trade. By a system of judicious advertising and a careful attention to the style and character of the goods he offered to the public he soon became widely known and built up a profitable trade. He was alert in taking advantage of the "up-town" movement of population, occupying a store in the Fifth Avenue Hotel as soon as that fashionable caravansary was opened, and through it gaining the reputation of being the leader in his line of business. The position thus gained he has continued to maintain, while he has manifested an enterprise and readiness to avail himself of opportunities whose fruit is seen in the great development of his business. From his humble start in his Broadway store Mr. Dunlap's trade has grown until his New York business is now supplemented by branch stores in the cities of Philadelphia and Chicago and agencies in all the other large cities of the United States, while his manufactory has developed proportionally, until to-day his monster factory in Brooklyn is said to have no rival in the world in the production of its specialty of dress hats. It is complete in all its details, extensive in dimensions, and hive-like in its activities, there being over one thousand workmen employed in this single branch of manufacture.

Mr. Dunlap's business enterprise has not been confined to the hat trade, but he has interested himself largely in commercial matters outside of his regular line of business. Of these outside ventures the most important in its development is the Dunlap Cable News Company, which was organized by him in 1891 for the purpose of meeting the demand for a more thorough interchange of news between America and Europe, by means of independent and unrestricted cable communication. The prompt furnishing of the most important items of current news by this agency took with the public, and in less than a year the new company was firmly established and had come into formidable rivalry with the older ones. It was afterwards consolidated with an European organization, and took its present name of the "Dalziel's News Agency in Europe."

This is but one of Mr. Dunlap's various enterprises. In 1890 he took an active part in the establishment of the illustrated weekly *Truth*. At a later date he purchased the entire plant of this popular periodical, put into it his energy and judgment, and has since brought it into a phenomenal state of prosperity. He has also interested himself in other enterprises, some started, others fostered, by him, and in every case with the success which seems to come to everything he touches, and which is the natural result of his clearness of business judgment and enterprise in presenting his ventures to the public in an attractive shape.

Mr. Dunlap is an appreciative patron of the drama and a lover of art. For years he has been engaged in the collection of art treasures, and now has a gallery of rare examples, gathered from all quarters of art production. He is a Fellow of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the National Academy of Design, and the American Museum of Natural History, a member of the American Geographical Society, and belongs to the Manhattan, New York, Colonial, Coney Island Jockey, and New York Yacht Clubs. He was married in 1860 to a daughter of Dr. T. H. Barras, of French Huguenot descent, and has a family of four daughters and one son, the latter being associated with him in business.

JUDGE WILLIAM MITCHELL.



WILLIAM MITCHELL, formerly presiding justice of the Supreme Court of New York, was born in New York City, February 24, 1801, his father, Rev. Edward Mitchell, having come in 1791 from Coleraine, Ireland, to this country, where for many years he served as pastor of the Society of the United Christians. Judge Mitchell was in boyhood of thoughtful and studious habits, and proved a very apt and faithful scholar in his course of preparation for college, while in his subsequent studies in Columbia College he became proficient in all studies, and particularly in the classics and mathematics, receiving each year the diploma awarded for highest excellence. He graduated in 1820, at the head of his class and with all the honors. In addition to his graduation degree, the college conferred on him in 1823 the degree of A.M., and in 1863 the honorary degree of LL.D.

On leaving college he pursued a course of legal study in the office of William Slosson, studying the law with unusual thoroughness, and gaining a broad knowledge of its history and principles. On his admission to the bar, in 1823, he was deeply versed in all that was to be learned of the law from books, and quickly became recognized as a lawyer of unusual learning and ability. His practice grew rapidly, and he gained great experience and had much success in commercial law cases, and in litigation relating to real estate, wills, and trusts. He edited, and published in 1841, an excellent edition of Blackstone's "Commentaries," with references to American cases.

Judge Mitchell quickly acquired the respect and confidence of his clients and of the profession, and in 1840 was appointed to the important post of master in chancery, a position for which he was well suited, and in which he had an exceptionally large practice. He tried numerous difficult and important cases, and with such judgment and ability as to give him very high standing in the legal fraternity. His judicial powers were so marked and became so fully recognized that his name was widely talked of for a judgeship in the higher courts, and in 1849 he was elected a justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District of the State. This position he filled with eminent ability until 1858, during which period he sat as a judge of the Court of Appeals for the year 1856. He resumed his position in the Supreme Court in 1857, and became its presiding justice.

Judge Mitchell retired from the Supreme Court in 1858, but continued to perform judicial duties during the remainder of his long life, cases being frequently referred to him for hearing, trial, and decision by the action of the courts, the bar, and suitors. He held court regularly from day to day as a referee, and his "calendar" was always full. There could be no higher testimony to his learning, uprightness, and judicial wisdom than this reference to him by the courts, or by the wish of the parties concerned, of important cases to be tried and decided. During his whole remaining life he was thus, by the free selection of his fellow-citizens, a dispenser of equity, sitting in judgment between his fellow-men.

As a judge he possessed the highest natural and acquired qualifications, and won a wide reputation. He was untiringly industrious and methodical, had a clear, active, yet cautious and deliberate intellect, and was dignified and intelligent, but of benevolent aspect in his appearance on the bench. He was quick in discovering the equity of cases brought before him, and was ready in applying the principles of law and the decisions of courts in favor and support of the rightful cause. His honesty and integrity were throughout unimpeachable.

Judge Mitchell's studies and learning were not confined to the law. He read constantly, was thoroughly versed in history and literature, was an excellent mathematician, and a classical scholar of unusual powers, his college familiarity with the Latin and Greek authors being continued through life. Personally no man was ever more highly esteemed and respected. His charity and kindness of heart made him unsuspicious and trustful, but he had no tolerance for lack of truth, and was inflexible in maintaining what he believed to be true and right. He lived to a good old life, dying on the 6th of October, 1886, in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

CHARLES R. OTIS.

CHARLES R. OTIS, oldest son of the noted inventor Elisha G. Otis, was born in Troy, New York, April 29, 1835. He attended school at Halifax, Vermont, and in New York, after his father's removal to that city. He early manifested what seemed a hereditary inclination to machine work, and entered the factory under his father's direction at the age of thirteen, where he learned the trade of a machinist, and remained connected with the business established by his father until he retired in 1890.

When fifteen years of age he manifested a passion for steam-engines, and secured a position as engineer in the Hudson City factory, where his father was then engaged. The vision of steamers coming and going, which could be seen on the waters commanded from the factory windows, aroused in him a strong desire to become chief engineer on a North River or ocean steamer, a fancy which he entertained for several years, and for which he prepared himself by study. The subsequent demand for elevators, however, after his father had made his notable invention, changed the current of his thoughts. He urged his father to abandon all other lines of business and devote himself exclusively to elevators, in which he saw a great future and an open field, there being then no establishment in this country devoted solely to that branch of manufacture.

At that time his father was doing a small business, employing from five to fifteen men, of whom he acted as foreman. Soon after, in 1859, it was felt desirable to construct an elevator to run at high speed and with its own special engine. His father invented a hoisting-engine suitable for this purpose, and with it began the system of steam-elevators now so widely used throughout the country, and which are so necessary to business as now conducted and to the use of the lofty buildings now erected. In 1860-61 Mr. Otis himself invented an improvement on this engine which overcame its principal defect.

Soon after came the depression of business at the beginning of the civil war, and the death of Mr. E. G. Otis in 1861 left the business in an embarrassed and paralyzed state. Mr. Otis had saved about fifteen hundred dollars, and now proposed to his brother, who also had some savings, to try and resuscitate the elevator business as a specialty, and if possible to work it up to a permanent industry. This suggestion was carried out, all other lines of production being abandoned, and all the time and attention of the Otis brothers being devoted to the improvement of elevator machinery and the development of a demand. In the following year trade began to revive, and elevators to be called for. Mr. Otis, determined to succeed, worked incessantly, sometimes all night long. Many improvements in the direction of safety were made, and numerous patents taken out as the business progressed, more than fifteen of these being the invention of Charles R. Otis. In 1862 the business aggregated $15,000. In 1865 it had reached $80,000. The increase was rapid from that time forward, until in 1881 the business had reached an annual total of $600,000 and was rapidly increasing, so that, in June, 1882, it was established on a basis of a million dollars and more per annum.

In 1867 the concern was converted into a stock company, in which the Otis brothers held the great bulk of the stock, with Mr. Otis as president.

In 1890 Mr. Otis retired from business, and since his retirement he has been much interested in real-estate matters in Yonkers, and has built extensively. He is a member of the Board of Education, an elder in the Westminster Church of that place, and from 1877 to 1884 was superintendent of its Sunday-school. He and his brother contributed largely towards the erection and furnishing of the new church edifice, and he continues closely identified with the internal improvements of Yonkers.

NORTON P. OTIS.

Norton P. Otis, younger son of Elisha G. Otis, was born at Halifax, Windham County, Vermont, March 18, 1840. He attended school at Halifax, Albany, and Hudson City, as his father successively moved his place of residence, and finished his education at the district school of Yonkers. He entered his father's factory at the age of eighteen, and after his father's death, in 1861, joined his brother in conducting the business, in which he invested all his savings, while its advancement and subsequent success were largely due to his energy, attention, and ability. He inherited much of the inventive faculty of his father, and many of the patented devices which helped to perfect the Otis Elevator were the fruits of his ingenuity. It is not necessary here to tell the story of the development of this business, that being given in our sketch of Charles R. Otis.

During the first ten years of Mr. Otis's connection with the concern he traveled extensively as selling agent for the elevator, taking steps to introduce it throughout the United States and Canada. In 1867, on the formation of the incorporated company, he was made its treasurer, and upon the retirement of his brother in 1890 he became the president of the company, which position he now holds.

In the spring of 1880 Mr. Otis was nominated by the Republican party for the mayoralty of Yonkers, and was elected to this office by a handsome majority over his opponent. In this position he won not only the approbation of his own party, but gained the esteem and confidence of his political opponents as well. Among the useful events of his administration were the reorganization of the fire department, the addition of a new pumping-engine to the water-works, the obtaining of a charter for the new public docks, and the entire rearrangement of the system of public school management. These changes were in a considerable measure due to Mr. Otis's public spirit, and the first school board under the new consolidated system was of his appointment. Despite the various expenses of those works and changes of system, his administration was an economical one, and the indebtedness of the city was reduced more than seventy-five thousand dollars.

In the autumn of 1883 Mr. Otis was nominated by the Republicans as a candidate for the State Assembly, and the high estimation in which he was held by his fellow-townsmen was shown in his election by a good majority in a district that was strongly Democratic. His service at Albany brought him new esteem and popularity, many bills of a useful character and calculated to win him the respect of all well-meaning people being brought forward by him. One of these was a bill designed to protect the Hudson River towns from the influx on Sunday of drunken excursionists and New York roughs, who had heretofore greatly interfered with the peace and comfort of the inhabitants. Another was for the reduction of exorbitant rates of fare on the railroads of the State.

In 1877 Mr. Otis married Miss Lizzie A. Fahs, of York, Pennsylvania, an estimable and accomplished lady. He has seven children,—Charles Edwin, Sidney, Arthur Houghton, Norton P., Katherine Lois, Ruth Adelaide, and James Russell Lowell. He, in common with his brother, has been much interested in the Westminster Church, of Yonkers, and has made many and large donations towards its erection and maintenance. He is a member of numerous social and benevolent associations, and there is no citizen of Yonkers more respected than he, or more popular with the younger stratum of society in that town. The two brothers have played a large part in the development of the place, and for years have been active in its religious, social, and business life.

FRANKLIN EDSON.

Franklin Edson comes of Puritan ancestry on both sides of his parentage. His mother, Soviah Williams, was a descendant of Roger Williams. His father, Opher Edson, descended from Deacon Samuel Edson, who came to America in 1635, and was prominent among the early settlers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Franklin Edson was born April 5, 1832, at Chester, Vermont, where his father had a farm, upon which the boy assisted during the intervals of his school attendance. He was sent to the local school till fourteen years of age, after which he attended, for five years, the Chester Academy, studying during the autumn, teaching school during the winter, and working upon the farm during spring and summer. In February, 1852, when in his twentieth year, he left the farm and engaged as a clerk with his brother, Cyrus Edson, who had established a distillery at Albany, New York. After three years of service in this capacity he was admitted as a partner in the concern. In 1856 he married Fanny C. Wood, granddaughter of Jethro Wood, the inventor of the cast-iron plow, an instrument which has gone far to revolutionize agriculture.

Mr. Edson's business career in Albany was a very successful one. He continued his connection with the distilling business in Albany till 1886, when he withdrew from it, and formed there the firm of Edson, Orr & Chamberlain, which engaged in the produce and commission trade. This business was soon after removed to New York, and was conducted there for three years, when the firm was dissolved, and he and his nephew, Starks Edson, formed the existing firm of Franklin Edson & Co.

While in business in Albany, Mr. Edson became a member of the New York State Bank and was prominent in the Board of Trade of that city. He was connected with St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church as vestryman, and served as president of the Young Men's Christian Association. In 1871 he became a member of the New York Produce Exchange, in whose work he became so active and influential that he was elected president of the Exchange in 1873, and re-elected in the following year. As chairman of the committee on grain he gave much attention to the subjects of transportation and grading of the cereals, and under his influence the present methods of grading and delivery of grain at the port of New York were established. These led to the construction of the elevators at the termini of the several grain-carrying railroads.

The movement for the construction of a Produce Exchange building was initiated by him, and the present fine structure at Bowling Green was erected under his control as chairman of the building committee, he giving to its erection much time and attention. Another public service of much importance for which he can claim credit was the abolition of tolls on the State canals. This measure met with much opposition, but was finally carried through by his strenuous efforts, much to the advantage of the State, as he had long declared it would prove to be.

In his political affiliations Mr. Edson has always been a member of the Democratic party, but for many years has been opposed to the domination of Tammany Hall in city politics. He became identified with the County Democracy in 1881, and in the following year received the nomination for mayor by a combination of the Democratic organizations. He was elected by a plurality of more than twenty thousand votes over Allen Campbell, the Citizens' candidate, Many important works for the advantage of the city were inaugurated during his term of office and others were completed. Among these were the planning and awarding of the contracts for the new Croton aqueduct, long since completed. A law being passed by the Legislature for the purchase of ground and establishment of new parks in the twenty-third and twenty-fourth wards, these were laid out by a commission appointed by Mayor Edson. During his administration the Brooklyn Bridge was completed and brought into use, and a bill for the construction of new armories secured, largely through his influence.

Mr. Edson is a director in the Bank of New York, is a member of the Manhattan Club and of the New England Society, and for years has been a vestryman in the Church of St. James, at Fordham. As a man he is highly reputed for integrity and energy, while his whole public life has been marked by sound judgment, keen foresight, zealous public spirit, and persistent enterprise in measures for the good of the public.

CYRUS EDSON, M.D.

Dr. Cyrus Edson, chief of the New York Board of Health, was born in Albany, New York. He is descended from good old English stock, being able to trace his descent on his father's side from Deacon Samuel Edson, who emigrated to Massachusetts in 1635, settling at Bridgewater in that colony, while on his mother's side he is descended from Roger Williams, the famous founder of Rhode Island. In 1866 he came to New York, where he began his studies in the Albany Academy. Subsequently, at the age of thirteen, he was entered in the military boarding-school at Throgg's Neck, and soon after was sent to Columbia College to go through a thorough course of education.

At fifteen, however, his father took him from school and sent him to Europe, where he traveled extensively, and on his return to this country supplemented his travels by a wide tour over the United States. During his journeys he observed everything from the point of view of a medical student, and visited the hospitals in the great cities of his tour for purposes of study. He was then re-entered at Columbia College, where his native ability and the experience gained in his travels showed themselves in an unusually rapid progress, while he made his mark as fully in college athletics as in scholarly attainments. The boating crew to which he belonged not only distanced all American competitors, but was sent to Europe by the College Alumni, where it matched itself against the crews of Oxford and Cambridge and carried off the visitors' cup. After leaving Columbia, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Here he became so popular among his fellow-students that they elected him grand marshal of the graduating ceremonies, an honor reserved for the most popular man in the graduating class. Graduating from this institution with honors, he began practice as an ambulance surgeon in the Chambers Street Hospital.

In 1882 Dr. Edson first became connected with the Health Department of the city, being appointed on the medical staff as assistant inspector, his duties being connected with the suppression of the epidemic of small-pox then prevailing. His services in this capacity proved so valuable that, in testimony of their appreciation by the authorities, he was placed on the permanent staff of the department, and was subsequently promoted step by step through the different grades until he reached his present high position of medical commissioner of the Board of Health. This honor was abundantly deserved. In every position which he held he achieved distinction and rendered valuable services. His supervision has been particularly marked and notable for the rapidity and thoroughness with which epidemics have been stamped out, and this was particularly the case in the instance of the typhus fever epidemic of 1892, which was mastered with an intelligence and skill that gave him a world-wide reputation. In addition to his invaluable services in this field of duty, he has given much time and attention to the suppression of food adulteration and of the sale of bad drugs and poisonous confectionery. His power in this direction has, unfortunately, been limited, while the difficulty of removing this cause of many of the bodily ills of mankind is almost insuperable. Among his services to the city must be particularly mentioned those rendered during the threatened cholera epidemic of 1893, which was arrested by him at the gateways of the port of New York, and the city completely saved from a visitation of that terrible scourge which had decimated some of the cities of Europe.

Dr. Edson has written numerous articles on hygiene and other important subjects for the *North American Review*, being a prolific writer when we consider his great pressure of duties. He is a member of many medical societies, is surgeon, with the rank of colonel, in the New York State Militia, visiting physician to the Charity Hospital, secretary of the Committee on Hygiene, president of the Board of Pharmacy, etc. He has been twice married, his first wife being Virginia C. Page, grandniece to the Duke of Marlborough; his second, Mrs. Mary E. Quick. His first wife, who died in 1891, left him a family of five children.

HARRY L. HORTON.

HARRY LAWRENCE HORTON, formerly president of the village of New Brighton, Staten Island, was born at Shesequin, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, July 17, 1832. He is a descendant of Lord Horton, whose castle in Northamptonshire, England, is still in existence. His American ancestor was Barnabas Horton, who came to America from Mousley, Leicestershire, England, in 1633, settled at Hampton, Massachusetts, came to New Haven in 1640, and in the same year settled at Southhold, Suffolk County, Long Island, where he built the first frame dwelling in the place. The lineage of the family can be traced back to 1300, to Robert de Horton.

Mr. Horton is the son of William B. Horton and Melinda Blackman Horton, daughter of Colonel Franklin Blackman. He was brought up on a farm, obtaining such education as was there to be had, and early in life manifesting an unusual business capacity. At the age of seventeen he left home and went to Towanda, New York, a position as clerk having been offered him in a mercantile house in that place. Here, by industry, business intelligence, and faithful attention to the interests of his employers, he won their confidence and esteem, and developed those sterling qualities of integrity and enterprise to which the success of his subsequent business career is due.

When twenty-two years of age Mr. Horton left Towanda for Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he began business on his own account in the produce commission line, remaining actively engaged in this Western city for nine years. At the end of that time, in 1865, moved by various business reasons, he disposed of his establishment in Milwaukee and left the West for New York City, where he felt satisfied there would be opportunities of more rapid progress for one of his business enterprise.

Immediately after his arrival in the metropolis, Mr. Horton connected himself with the stock and other exchanges, entering into the banking and brokerage business, and since then has conducted one of the most successful establishments of that kind in the city. He is now the senior member of the firm of H. L. Horton & Co., which occupies at present commodious and handsome banking-rooms at No. 66 Broadway, but for over twenty-five years was located at No. 56 Broadway. His house is one of the few that have safely weathered the financial storms of the past twenty-five years, and maintained an uninterrupted prosperity during that period, passing safely through its several occasions of severe business revulsion.

Soon after engaging in this enterprise in New York Mr. Horton began to reside at New Brighton, where he is now in possession of a handsome estate. He has taken a very active part in public affairs in this district, having been prominently concerned in every aggressive movement in Richmond County, and is especially entitled to credit for his energy in promoting the development and interests of the Staten Island Water-Supply and of the Rapid Transit Companies.

Mr. Horton has made hosts of warm and useful friends, whose esteem he possesses in the highest degree. He is a thorough business man, and of such ripened judgment and experience that his advice and influence are widely sought. Of attractive personal appearance and courteous manners, he has made himself a favorite alike in social and business life, while his sound judgment makes him a most useful citizen. Warmly benevolent in disposition, one of his chief aims in life seems to be to provide for the comfort and happiness of others, and few men have done more unostentatious works of charity.

Mr. Horton is a member of the Stock and Produce Exchanges, of the Chicago Board of Trade, and of the Union League, Manhattan, Athletic, and other clubs. He is a lover of horses, and keeps a well-filled stable, while his city home at 144 West Fifty-seventh Street is adorned with a large library and many valuable paintings, in part the fruit of several years spent in Europe. He married Miss Sarah S. Patten, of New York, their family consisting of two daughters, Blanche and Grace.

MILTON I. SOUTHARD.

MILTON ISAIAH SOUTHARD is of English descent, his ancestors having settled at Hempstead, Long Island, about 1657. They afterwards dwelt in New Jersey, and in 1805 his grandfather emigrated to Licking County, Ohio. Here his father became engaged in the blast-furnace business and afterwards in farming, in both cases successfully. Milton was born at Perryton, in the above-named county, on October 20, 1836, and gained his early education in the public schools of that district. He completed his education in Denison University, Granville, Ohio, graduating in 1861 with much honor. He was particularly versed in languages, science, and mathematics, and was fond of literature and oratory.

His college course was followed by one of legal study, he being admitted to the bar in 1863. He began his practice at Toledo, Ohio, in partnership with William H. Ingraham, a college friend. He continued here for three years, after which he removed to Zanesville, Ohio, and entered into partnership with his brother, Frank H. Southard. The brothers were very successful, and soon became the leading lawyers of Zanesville. In 1867 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the county, and was twice re-elected, performing his duties with such ability as to gain great public favor.

Politically he was a member of the Democratic party, and an earnest advocate of its political and economical principles. In 1872, during a sharp contest in the Democratic congressional convention in his district, he was proposed as a compromise candidate. The proposal was accepted, and he was elected to Congress from the Zanesville district, which included his native county of Licking.

Mr. Southard's course in the Forty-third Congress proved eminently satisfactory to his constituents, and in the succeeding convention he was nominated by acclamation, and elected to the Forty-fourth Congress. In this he served on several important committees, being chairman of the Committee on Territories and a member of that on the Revision of the Laws of the United States. In both these positions he showed himself very able. In 1876 he was again returned to Congress. He now became a member of the Committee on Education and Labor, and chairman of the important special committee appointed to consider the law in reference to the Presidential election controversy of that year. After a full and thorough consideration of the questions involved, he came to the conclusion that an amendment of the Constitution was necessary to overcome the dangers of the present system of electing the President. He presented to Congress in 1879 a plan for such an amendment, in which the present electoral system was abolished and a direct popular vote for the candidates in each State provided for. No such amendment has yet been passed, though its desirability remains strikingly obvious. Mr. Southard proved himself an able member of Congress by his action in other directions, he taking part in discussions on currency, civil rights, and numerous other important questions.

At the close of his congressional career Mr. Southard took up his residence in the city of New York, where he engaged in legal practice, entering into partnership with General Thomas Ewing, with whom he continued associated until 1893. His practice in the courts of the metropolis has been large and lucrative, embracing many important cases, and extending to the Supreme Courts of the State and the United States.

Aside from his legal practice, Mr. Southard is connected with a number of banking and other institutions, as director or in other official capacity. His attention, however, is principally confined to his profession. In this and his business relations he is active and capable, of marked ability, and with much force and eloquence as a forensic orator. Personally he possesses the strictest sense of honor and the most earnest integrity. To the strong will and intellectual capacity which fit him so well for his profession he adds in a high degree the graces and virtues of domestic and social life, and is as a result everywhere popular. He was married in 1876 to Virginia Hamilton, of Newton, New Jersey, daughter of Robert Hamilton, who has served his State as Speaker of the Assembly and member of Congress.

EBENEZER K. WRIGHT.

Ebenezer Kellogg Wright, president of the National Park Bank of New York, was born at Rome, New York, July 28, 1837. The family from which he is descended belonged originally to Essex County, England, where they were prominent a century before the emigration of the first American of the family to this country. This immigrant was settled at Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1640, and his descendants made Wethersfield their place of abode for four generations succeeding. Ebenezer White, a lieutenant in the Revolution, removed in 1789 to Fort Stanwix, now Rome, New York, at that time far in the western wilds; he and his wife, with two others, constituting the first organized church of that place,—now the Presbyterian Church.

The subject of our sketch was great-grandson to this pioneer. He received a sparse education in the common schools of his native town, and in Connecticut during a period of residence there. The greater part of his youthful life was spent on his father's farm, in the severe duties which were necessary features of farming in those days. At about seventeen he left the farm, having decided to devote himself to business, and obtained a position in the Utica City Bank, of Utica, New York, of which his uncle was president.

Mr. Wright's career as a financier began in the position of bank messenger, at a salary of one hundred dollars per annum. He quickly showed himself capable of higher duties, however, and was successively promoted to the positions of clerk and book-keeper, and finally to that of teller. In 1859, after he had gained some four years' experience in this local bank, he resigned his position and went to New York City, where a position of teller's assistant had been offered him in the Park Bank.

This banking house was then situated on Beekman Street, near the City Hall Park, from which it derived its name. It was chartered in 1856, three years before Mr. Wright's connection with it. In 1865 it became a national bank, its name being changed to the National Park Bank of New York. The importance of this institution, which has gained the notable position of being, in deposits, resources, and business, the largest bank in the United States, and with which, during its growth in fame and power, Mr. Wright has been closely identified, is such that some fuller statement concerning it is desirable. In 1868 it was removed from its original site to its present location on Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Chapel. Here there had been erected for it a massive fire-proof marble building, within whose sturdy underground walls was constructed what is one of the most important safe-deposit vaults in the world. This bank is the New York agent and depository for banks in every section of the United States, Canada, Mexico, and South American countries, and leads every other bank on the continent in the amount of its deposits, and the cash and securities of which it is made the custodian. Its resources are similarly superior, and also the business which it transacts for other banks, corporations, and capitalists. It occupies the site of the once well-known Chemical Bank.

Mr. Wright, as we have said, has been continuously connected with this important institution from 1859, when he entered it as assistant to the teller, to the present time, steadily rising in position. He became receiving teller in 1866, paying teller four months later in the same year, and cashier in 1876. He was elected a member of the board of directors on January 11, 1878; became second vice-president on May 4, 1888; first vice-president, November 16, 1888; and was elected to the presidency on June 20, 1890. To his efforts during his connection with the bank much of its progress is due, and it promises to thrive greatly under his control as president. Mr. Wright is a vestryman in Trinity Church, and is a member of the Church Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Society of Sons of the Revolution, the American Geographical Society, and the Oneida Historical Society, and holds other positions of trust and honor.

DAVID McADAM.

DAVID McADAM, justice of the New York Superior Court, is a native of New York City, of Scotch ancestry, his father having been a native of Glasgow. The father came to New York in 1836, and conducted there a successful merchant-tailoring establishment. The son was born in that city in October, 1838.

Mr. McAdam was educated in the public schools of New York City till he reached the age of thirteen, when his father put him to work as office boy in a lawyer's office. Here, while performing his duties, he occupied his leisure in reading law, in which he soon grew strongly interested. By 1855 he became sufficiently proficient to be advanced to the position of managing clerk for his employer, Mr. F. F. Marbury. He now entered more regularly upon legal study, and in 1859 was admitted as a member of the New York bar.

Mr. McAdam entered upon the practice of his profession in 1860, and rapidly gained business, soon enjoying a large and lucrative practice in general litigation. His reputation as an able and learned lawyer grew until, in 1873, he received the nomination of his party, the Democratic, for justice of the Marine Court. He was elected by a large majority. In 1879, at the conclusion of his legal term of six years, he was re-elected, and in January, 1884, was chosen chief-justice by his associates. The jurisdiction of this court was greatly enlarged in 1882, largely through his efforts, and its name was changed to the more appropriate one which it has since borne, that of City Court.

In 1885, at the termination of his second term, Judge McAdam was elected for a third term. This he did not complete. The term legally expired in December, 1891, but in 1890 he was nominated for the bench of the Superior Court, and was elected to this important position for the constitutional term of fourteen years. This term of service will extend well into the coming century.

Judge McAdam is notable for his fine oratorical powers, and has become distinguished as a lecturer on numerous topics. His lectures are of very varied character, the favorite ones being on such familiar subjects as "George Washington," "Robert Burns," "Lincoln and Grant," "Character," "Legal Chestnuts," "Time and Tide," "Lawyers Wise and Otherwise," and others of like character. His ability in this direction has given him a wide reputation outside the limits of his influence on the bench, and there is no jurist in the State of New York better known or more popular than Justice McAdam.

He has also written largely on legal subjects, and is the author of several works in special fields of law which have become standard authorities. Two of these are on "Marine Court Practice" and three on "Landlord and Tenant." Others are entitled "Terms of Court," "The Stillwell Act," and "Names." In addition to the published works he has published pamphlets on various legal subjects, and has written many communications for law periodicals and also for the general press.

For many years past Judge McAdam has been actively interested in procuring legislation in the New York Assembly for the advancement of true equity in legal practice, and several of the most important statutes in this direction were initiated and prepared by him. Among these we may mention that which prevents landlords from dispossessing monthly tenants in New York City, without giving at least five days' notice in advance. This has served to prevent certain abuses which in many cases proved serious hardships to the parties concerned. It has proved so popular among the class of tenants affected by its provisions, and so useful in preventing injurious haste in eviction, that its provisions have been extended to include other cities in New York State. It has also served as a model for laws of similar purpose passed in a number of the other States of the Union.

Judge McAdam may also claim credit for proposing and drafting the law which authorizes the courts to discharge debtors who have been detained in civil cases, and who are found, upon examination, to be unable to endure imprisonment. Another law of which he is the author is the important one under which courts are authorized to grant new trials in cases where the complaint has been wrongfully dismissed at trial. From the above-mentioned examples of Judge McAdam's activity in various directions it will be perceived that he is a very important factor in the legal and public life of New York City.

CHARLES L. COLBY.

Charles L. Colby, railroad president and financier, was born at Roxbury (now a part of Boston), May 22, 1839, the son of Gardner Colby, a prominent railroad projector and builder in the North-western States. He received his collegiate education in Brown University, graduating there in 1858, soon after which he entered upon his business career in the office of Page, Richardson & Co., of Boston, a firm of ship-owners, who had a line of Liverpool packets and did a large average adjusting business. He remained with this firm for a year, at the end of which he went to New York City and there associated himself with Captain Dunbar, under the firm-name of Dunbar & Colby, in the business of building and managing ships. This firm continued in existence for two years, when the death of the senior partner left Mr. Colby in sole control of the business. To the original enterprise he soon after added the line of general warehousing and commission, admitting a brother as partner, the firm-name now becoming C. L. & J. L. Colby. E. B. Bartlett was also afterwards admitted.

Mr. Colby's connection with railroad enterprises began in 1870, in which year he withdrew from his New York business connection for the purpose of joining his father in the work of extending and developing the Wisconsin Central Railroad. His part in this work soon became an important one, being that of negotiating the sale of the bonds of this road in the European market. He was remarkably successful in this, and during the next three years spent much of his time in Europe engaged in this financial duty. In 1874, the requirements of the road demanding his presence in the West, he removed to Milwaukee, which he made his place of residence for the succeeding fifteen years, after which he returned to New York.

The work done by Mr. Colby and his associates in creating the Wisconsin Central system of railroads was very extensive, a number of roads being built or bought, and the Chicago and Great Western Terminal Company created in Chicago. Mr. Colby was elected president of the Wisconsin Central in 1877, and held this office till 1891, when he resigned. In 1889 the entire stock and branch roads of the Wisconsin Central system were placed in his hands and those of two associates as trustees, and have been most successfully managed.

Mr. Colby was the first treasurer of the Phillips & Colby Construction Company, holding this office for several years. He is closely identified with the interests of several lines leading to the Pacific coast, being a director and chairman of the executive committee of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, while for a time he was president of the St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railroad Company. He is connected also with various equipment companies and with a number of mining corporations, and is president of the Spanish-American Iron Company, which owns the rich Lola iron-mines in Cuba, and possesses a capital of $5,000,000. These numerous business connections have not exhausted his energies, he having become a partner in the American Steel Barge Company, which is engaged in building barges and steamships of the successful type now known as "whalebacks." In addition he has organized and is financially interested in several enterprises in the State of Washington.

The only political position Mr. Colby has ever consented to accept was that of member of the Wisconsin Legislature, to which he was elected in 1876. Here he proved himself an able orator and deep thinker, as well as a close student of public events. He became conspicuous for his vigorous fight against the restoration of capital punishment in that State, and it was mainly due to his brilliant speech against it that the bill restoring it was defeated. He has been an active worker in educational and religious interests. For several years he was a trustee of Brown University, and in 1890 was elected a member of its Board of Fellows. He is also on the board of trustees of Wayland University, Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, and is connected with several other educational institutions. He is earnestly interested in the Young Men's Christian Association, to which he has liberally contributed, while he has been a benevolent giver to many worthy objects.

PHINEAS C. LOUNSBURY.

PHINEAS CHAPMAN LOUNSBURY, ex-Governor of Connecticut, was born at Ridgefield, Connecticut, January 10, 1841. His grandfather, a soldier in the Revolutionary War, was a farmer by profession, in which he was succeeded by his son, so that Mr. Lounsbury's early life was the healthy one of farm occupations. His education was received at Connecticut schools, and was marked by a proficiency in the classics, and also in mathematics, oratory, and powers of debate.

After his school period, Mr. Lounsbury left the farm and entered into manufacture, soon starting on his own account and progressing successfully. On the outbreak of the civil war he had joined the Seventeenth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers as a private, but a severe spell of sickness prevented his serving in the ranks, and after several months of prostration he was honorably discharged from military duty. At a later date he was recommended for a pension, which he refused to accept. He has kept up his army relations, however, as a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was the orator of the day when, in 1884, the veterans of his old regiment dedicated at Gettysburg a monument to those who had fallen in their ranks during the decisive battle at that place.

Politically, Governor Lounsbury has been a strong Republican since he cast his first vote in 1864 for Abraham Lincoln. In 1874 he was elected to represent his native town of Ridgefield in the Connecticut Legislature, and in this body, both as a speaker and in committee work, showed himself so able and earnest that he rose to a position of leadership in his party. He was strongly interested in the temperance question, and the rigid local-option laws which now exist in Connecticut are mainly due to his vigorous and successful advocacy of the cause of temperance during his legislative career.

In 1884 he took an active part in the Blaine campaign, and was recognized as one of the best orators in the party ranks. At three different conventions his name was offered as a candidate for governor of Connecticut. It was withdrawn in 1882, at his own request, in favor of Hon. W. H. Bulkeley. In 1884 he was distanced by a rival candidate. In 1886 his name was again presented, and he was now unanimously nominated on the first ballot. He was elected, and served as Governor of Connecticut during the term of 1887–88. His service as governor has received the highest praise, as one marked by a wise, patriotic, and dignified administration of public affairs.

As an orator, Governor Lounsbury made his most striking exhibit of eloquence at the Woodstock celebration of Independence Day in 1886, in which his remarks thrilled with the finest spirit of American patriotism. On his retirement from the gubernatorial chair he received the warmest compliments for integrity, courtesy, and efficiency from the Hartford *Times*, the principal Democratic paper of the State.

Governor Lounsbury's early business career as a manufacturer has been followed by a long period of service as a financier, in which he has displayed marked knowledge of financial principles and great executive ability. For many years he served as a director of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, of New York City, an institution founded in 1829, with a capital of $1,000,000. In 1885 he was unanimously elected president of this institution, a post which he has since continued to fill with the highest satisfaction to all parties concerned. He is also a trustee of the American Bank-Note Company, chairman of the executive committee of the Washington Trust Company, and officially connected with other financial organizations.

Governor Lounsbury is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in whose affairs he has been prominent. In 1886 he was a lay-delegate to the General Conference, and has been for many years a trustee of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, by which he was, in 1887, given the honorary degree of LL.D. Socially he is a member of the Colonial and the Republican Clubs, of New York City. He is a prominent Mason, being a member of Jerusalem Lodge, of Ridgefield, a Royal Arch Mason of Eureka Chapter, Danbury, Connecticut, a Knight Templar of Crusader Commandery, of the same place, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, Pyramid Temple, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

ARCHIBALD A. McLEOD.

Archibald Angus McLeod is, as his name indicates, of Scotch descent. He was born in the year 1848, and was thus one of the youngest men ever intrusted with such extensive railroad interests as came under his control. After obtaining a fair academical education, he studied civil engineering, and began his railroad career while still a youth, as rod-man in the surveys for the Northern Pacific Railroad. As he grew older and attained experience, his force of character, executive ability, and devotion to duty brought him rapid progress in his profession, so that by 1882 he had attained the responsible but inconspicuous position of general manager of the Elmira, Cortlandt and Northern Railroad. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad was then in the midst of a desperate struggle for existence, and in such a condition that only a man of ability and resources could hope to rescue it from failure. In this state of affairs Mr. McLeod was chosen for the difficult task, and the work of rejuvenation of the Reading placed in his hands.

He found the Reading largely destitute of facilities adequate to its business. Its physical condition was wretched and its equipment antiquated. It greatly lacked passenger and freight depot facilities; its road-bed was imperfect; it needed sidings and increased trackage; its bridges and tunnels were too narrow for modern cars; its motive power was inadequate; the coal cars were generally of small capacity and light construction, and in all respects the road was behind the age.

Such was the condition of affairs which confronted Mr. McLeod when he entered upon the management of the company. Fortunately for him, he possessed the best attributes of his sturdy and tenacious race. Courage, pertinacity, a strong sense of right and justice, and a quick mental grasp of subjects submitted to his decision, were marked characteristics of the man, and to them was added a physique capable of great endurance. All these faculties were needed. He had to transform the road; virtually to rebuild it in great part, with an empty treasury, backed by a nearly bankrupt company. These seemingly insuperable difficulties did not deter him. With tireless energy he went to work, and in a marvelously short space of time modernized the road, laying many miles of new track, building new stations, establishing storage plants for coal, erecting warehouses, and leasing or purchasing wharves. All this was done without increasing the percentage of expense. On the contrary, a notable decrease was effected, while the rapidity with which the interests of the road were expanded startled the railroad world. When he took hold of the road it was a circumscribed coal line, Philadelphia and the coal regions being its terminal points. When he resigned it had made wide-spread connections with other roads, and had facilities extending to all the chief industrial centres.

Mr. McLeod had the interests of the city and State, as well as those of the road, at heart. He saw clearly that Philadelphia greatly needed increased transatlantic freight service, and from his efforts arose the North Atlantic Steamship Line, which later developed into the N. A. Trident Line. His policy in building up the commerce of the city resulted in an increase, between 1888 and 1892, of nearly two hundred per cent., and he thus practically demonstrated the natural advantages of Philadelphia as a commercial port.

Another highly important service to the city was his strenuous labor in establishing the splendid terminal station of the Reading Railroad. It was this which spurred the Pennsylvania Railroad to the recent great improvements in Broad Street Station, so that the city fairly owes to him terminal facilities unequaled in any other city of the United States. In addition, he warmly supported the Belt Line, he co-operated in the building of the commodious storage warehouses of the Pennsylvania Warehouse Company, he made great changes on the New York division of the road, and may claim credit for the excellent service of the Royal Blue Line between New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, and various other things inuring to the advantage of Philadelphia. In 1893 Mr. McLeod resigned from the Reading road, and has since resided in New York City. Soon after taking up his residence here, he began to devote his time and ability to the question of rapid transit for the city of New York, which has attracted the attention of so many of the citizens of New York, as well as the ablest railroad experts in the country. He has developed and submitted plans which, it is believed, solves the difficult problem, and at a cost so low, as compared with any other plans suggested, that Mr. McLeod's plans have met with almost universal approval.

HENRY W. CANNON.

HENRY WHITE CANNON, ex-Comptroller of the Currency, was born at Delhi, Delaware County, New York, on September 27, 1850. His direct ancestor on the mother's side was the first-born of Puritan Americans, Peregrine White, who was born in the "Mayflower," November 20, 1620, while that famous vessel lay in Cape Cod harbor. His grandfather on the same side was a Revolutionary soldier of distinction, who was taken prisoner by the British and died in the old "Sugar House" prison of New York. Benjamin Cannon, his paternal grandfather, in whose honor Cannonsville, New York, received its name, was a man who stood high in the business world, and the same may be said of his son, George B. Cannon, postmaster at Delhi under President Grant.

Henry W. Cannon was educated in the private schools of Delhi, and afterwards studied at the Delaware Literary Institute. He inherited a strong business proclivity, and having decided to pursue the business of banking, he obtained a position in the First National Bank of Delhi, where he was made teller before he became twenty years of age. He left immediately afterwards, being offered in 1870 what seemed to him a better position in the Second National Bank of St. Paul, Minnesota. In 1871 he removed to Stillwater, Minnesota, and, though only twenty-one years old, he organized there the Lumberman's National Bank, of which he became cashier and active manager, and continued so for thirteen years.

Two years after this institution came into existence the panic of 1873 began, and banks everywhere suspended currency payment, but so skillful and judicious was the management of the youthful cashier that his bank was carried through the storm without once refusing payment. For one so young, Mr. Cannon's career had been a remarkable one. It continued so, he having a born genius for banking. When the public debt was refunded he became active in purchasing and exchanging government bonds for Minnesota banks. He also negotiated loans for the city of St. Paul. His operations in these various directions, which frequently brought him to the East, and into contact with prominent officials and financiers, gave him such a reputation as an able banker that in 1884, at the solicitation of the Minnesota Congressmen and numerous bankers, he was appointed by President Arthur Comptroller of the Currency, to succeed Hon. John J. Knox.

In this highly responsible position Mr. Cannon quickly demonstrated his ability. Young as he was, his experience had been varied, and he had diligently studied the principles of banking and commercial law. He found himself at once in a position of difficulty, the financial crisis of 1884 causing great trouble in the banking community, during which many banks were saved from going into the hands of receivers by the skill and judgment of the new Comptroller. He also wisely dissuaded the Senate from ordering an inquiry into the condition of the banks of New York, which might have precipitated disaster. During his term of office the charters of numerous national banks expired, and new charters were granted only after the Comptroller had satisfied himself of the soundness of the institutions. This was a task demanding great labor and vigilance on the part of Mr. Cannon. It was very judiciously performed.

On the election of President Cleveland, Mr. Cannon was asked to continue in office, but he resigned early in 1886 and removed to New York, where he became vice-president of the National Bank of the Republic. In November of the same year he became president of the Chase National Bank, the position which he still holds, and in which the bank has greatly prospered under his care.

Mr. Cannon was appointed by Mayor Grant aqueduct commissioner, an appointment which gave general satisfaction. He was chosen by President Harrison as a member of the Assay Commissions of 1891 and 1892, and as one of the United States commissioners in the International Monetary Conference of 1892, in which he played a very important part. He has been a frequent contributor to newspapers and journals on financial subjects.

AUSTIN B. FLETCHER.

THE Fletcher family is one of early Puritan ancestry in this country, a notable early representative of it being Colonel Benjamin Fletcher, who was governor of the Provinces of New York, Pennsylvania, and Delaware from 1692 to 1698. He introduced the printing-press into New York by appointing William Bradford, of Philadelphia, public printer there, while to him was largely due the erection of the original Trinity Church. The Fletchers since his time have been prominent as State governors, congressmen, judges, and as soldiers in all the wars of the country. A "Fletcher Family Union" was organized at Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1876, and has had a number of meetings since, while a genealogical volume of nearly six hundred pages has been published, which accounts for no less than eight thousand five hundred and thirty-six descendants of Robert Fletcher, the original American of the family, who landed at Concord, Massachusetts, in 1630.

In direct descent from this Puritan emigrant was Asa Austin Fletcher, born in 1823, and a man of great force of character and held in the highest respect by all who knew him. He died in 1891. His wife, Harriet Durkee Fletcher, was a woman of fine organizing talent, and admirably adapted to the various social and charitable duties in which she took a prominent part.

Austin Barclay Fletcher, son of the two just named, was born at Mendon, Massachusetts, March 13, 1852. He received his early education in the public schools of his native town, followed by courses at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College and Dean and Wesleyan Academies. On leaving these institutions his father wished him to enter upon a business career, but the studious boy's aspiration for knowledge was yet far from satisfied, and he induced his father to enter him at Tufts College, to pursue a course of classical study. He graduated in the class of 1876, being now twenty-four years of age. Yet his love of learning was not yet satisfied, and he immediately entered upon new courses of study at the Boston University School of Oratory, the School of All Sciences of Boston University, and the Law School of the same institution, from which he graduated with the degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Laws.

Mr. Fletcher won high honor in all these institutions, but was particularly distinguished for his unusual powers of oratory. At the college he took the first prizes in all oratorical contests in which he was permitted to engage, while his powers were greatly developed at the School of Oratory. While there he was teacher as well as pupil, and graduated with the reputation of being one of the leading authorities upon the subject of oratory in the country. The position of lecturer on Forensic Oratory at Boston University of Law was offered him and accepted, and he was also elected professor of Elocution in Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island.

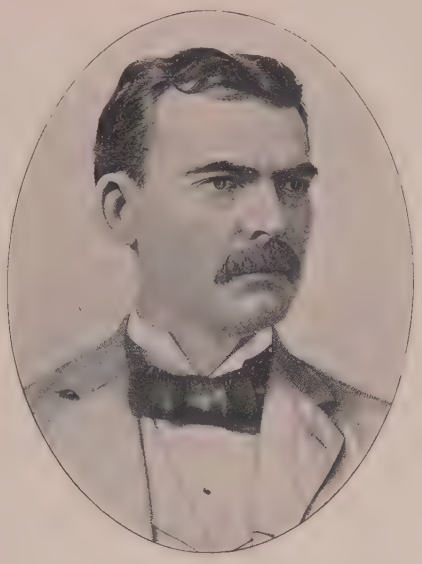
His labors in these positions aroused in him a sense of his own incapacity, which induced him to go abroad, with the purpose of communicating with professors of the same art in the institutions of Europe and gaining such fuller information as the Old World was capable of giving. He was assured, however, by the European professors, that platform oratory was more fully developed in America than in any other part of the world, and returned with more confidence in his own powers and the standing of his country.

He resumed his courses of lectures upon his return, but did not long continue them, resigning in 1882 and coming to New York, where he accepted the presidency of a large corporation, whose remunerative offers were sufficient to induce him to abandon the promising professional career upon which he had entered. This position he maintained for two years only, and then resigned to engage in the practice of the law, for which he had thoroughly prepared himself during his course at Boston University.

Mr. Fletcher has been strikingly successful as a lawyer, and has attained a prominence in his profession which few reach in so brief a period. His practice is a highly lucrative one, he being attorney for a very large number of banks, trust companies, and other corporations. He is conscientious in his treatment of cases, studying them thoroughly, while he is particularly skillful in mastering the intricacies of difficult questions in great corporate interests. His services are also much availed of in cases of wills and the management of estates.

He has been elected a director on the boards of many banks and other corporations, and he is president of the great family combination of which we have spoken, the Fletcher Family Union, of which he forms one of the most worthy and notable representatives.

CHARLES L. BUCKINGHAM.



CHARLES LUMAN BUCKINGHAM, one of the most prominent among the younger lawyers of New York, traces his descent from Puritan ancestry, being a lineal descendant of Thomas Buckingham, who emigrated to Boston in 1637 and was one of the founders of New Haven and Milford, Connecticut. Mr. Buckingham is in the ninth generation from this original immigrant, and was born October 14, 1852, at Berlin Heights, Ohio. He received his early education in the public schools of this locality, after which, at the age of sixteen, he made an extensive journey to the West. On his return home he engaged successfully in some business enterprises, with the object of obtaining means to aid him in a college career. He then entered the University of Michigan, from which he graduated with honors in 1875.

During his college course Mr. Buckingham proved unusually proficient in mathematics, mechanics, and the principles of civil engineering, a profession in which he would undoubtedly have been successful had he undertaken it. This is indicated by the valuable article which he contributed to *Scribner's Magazine*, as one of a series furnished in 1889–90 by the leading engineers of this country. His choice of a profession, however, was that of the law, and he entered the Columbia Law School at Washington, District of Columbia, in which city he at that time held the position of examiner in the Patent Office, a service which was useful to him in that line of legal study.

Mr. Buckingham continued in the Patent Office after his admission to practice, receiving several promotions in this service, but at length decided to remove to New York, as counsel for the Western Union Telegraph Company. Here he entered actively into legal practice, and quickly attracted attention by his wide knowledge as a patent expert and his brilliant powers as a lawyer. He has since conducted some of the most important patent cases ever tried, and with remarkable success, winning cases which involved enormous interests, and when opposed by the most eminent patent lawyers, and by such distinguished attorneys as Senator Conkling and David Dudley Field. The financial importance of the cases which have been intrusted to Mr. Buckingham frequently amounts to immense sums, and calls for the best legal talent for their proper management. In the wide field of patent litigation, Mr. Buckingham's attention has been particularly directed to electrical cases, one of the most important and difficult departments of patent law at the present time. In this department he stands first, his practical experience as an expert, gained from his years of service in the Patent Office, being of the utmost advantage to him. His familiarity with questions involving the use of electrical power, and his expert scientific knowledge in this direction, with his talent for exhaustive and original investigation, are such as give him pre-eminence in this special branch of practice, in which, in addition, the highest legal skill and ability are requisites.

Mr. Buckingham is notable for his untiring industry, in which he is equaled by few lawyers who have attained his prominence in the profession. When intrusted with a case of leading importance, he familiarizes himself with all the patents which bear even remotely upon the question involved, not only those of this country but those of Europe. His technical and mechanical knowledge also serve him well in this duty, as an aid in the examination of witnesses, in which he occasionally solves mechanical problems which the expert witnesses before him had never attempted. Aside from this technical skill, Mr. Buckingham enjoys the reputation of being one of the most skillful cross-examiners at the bar, while his briefs are distinguished for the clearness and originality with which they are prepared.

He is the leading counsel of the Western Union and the American District Telegraph Companies, and represents various other electrical and kindred corporations. Personally his wide culture and fine conversational powers make him an attractive figure in society. He is a member of several clubs of New York and Washington, of the Ohio and Electrical Societies of New York, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

JUDGE WILLIAM H. ARNOUX.

William Henry Arnoux, formerly judge of the Superior Court of the city of New York, is of French descent, his grandfather coming to this country in company with Count de Rochambeau during the Revolutionary War, in which he fought and was wounded. After the war he married a French lady and settled in this country, at Vergennes, Vermont. Judge Arnoux's father was brought by his parents to New York City while still a child, and here the son was born and received his education. The boy was precocious as a scholar, beginning to learn Latin at eight years of age, Greek at eleven, while at fifteen he was prepared to enter Princeton College. His father, however, preferring to bring him up to a mercantile life, placed him in a cloth house in New York, where he remained for four years, struggling with a field of work for which nature had not adapted him. At the end of that time his father withdrew him from business and placed him to study law, for which he proved much better fitted. Four years afterwards he was admitted to the bar.

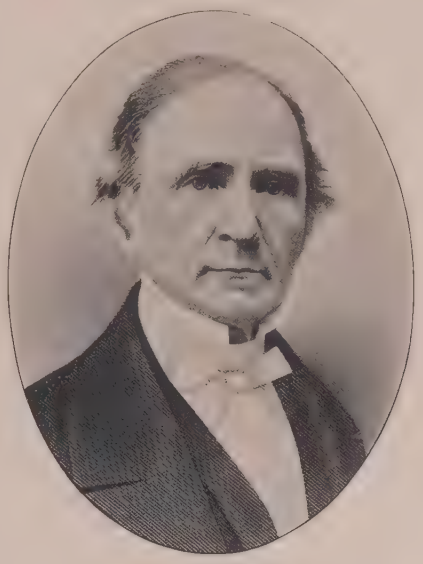
In 1855 Mr. Horace Holden, in whose office he had studied, having satisfied himself of the young man's ability and probable success, offered him a partnership with himself and T. H. Thayer, his son-in-law. This firm continued in existence until 1858, Mr. Arnoux demonstrating his legal knowledge and ability and gaining a promising practice at the bar. Upon the dissolution of the firm he engaged in practice for himself, and continued for ten years without a partner. He then became a member of the firm of Wright, Merrihew & Arnoux, and in 1870 formed the legal partnership of Arnoux, Ritch & Woodford, a business connection which persisted for twelve years subsequently.

In 1882 Governor Cornell appointed Mr. Arnoux judge of the Superior Court of the city and county of New York, to succeed Judge Speir, who had resigned his seat. This appointment led to a contest, Richard O'Gorman claiming the seat. It was decided in favor of Judge Arnoux by the decision of the court, which awarded to him the vacant seat. His term of service as judge was a short but very active one, in which he made his judicial ability and earnest integrity strongly felt, and established a reputation for skill in the just interpretation of the law, vigor and determination in sustaining it, and dignity in his administration of his high office. Several questions of grave importance were brought before him, among them the construction of the newly revised Sunday laws. Judge Arnoux's decisions on these laws were widely approved, the only appeal against them being subsequently abandoned. Brief as was his term of service, he won the general respect of his profession and the public, and retired from the bench with a gratifying reputation.

After his retirement Judge Arnoux rejoined his firm and entered again actively into legal practice. Since that time he has ranked among the leaders of the New York bar. No man is a more enthusiastic lover of his profession or takes a warmer pleasure in legal conflicts or in unraveling the knotty questions with which a lawyer often has to contend. It is his method to study to their depths the problems with which he has to deal, and as far as possible to settle the question of the law regarding these topics. Many important cases have passed through his hands, and have been handled with such critical acumen as to become established precedents in the courts. A notable elevated railroad case handled by him involved so careful and thorough a research into the early colonial history of the State, that it has been printed and circulated as a very valuable treatise on the settlement of the Dutch in New York.

Judge Arnoux has been an earnest advocate of the cause of governmental reform, and an officer and worker in a number of benevolent and religious societies. He was one of the founders of the Union League Club and the New York Bar Association, and was president of the State Bar Association in 1889–90, during which he was very active in the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the formation of the United States Supreme Court. He is a profound student of the Bible, and has collated numerous unpublished Biblical manuscripts.

GEORGE BRUCE.



GEORGE BRUCE, a noted type-founder in the early years of the century, was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, where he was born June 26, 1781, the son of John Bruce, of Wotton, Caithness, Scotland. His father had intended coming to America, but was prevented by illness, and in consequence of his son John, a mere lad, being fraudulently enlisted, sent George to America to save him from a similar fate. His older brother, Daniel, had preceded him, and was established in Philadelphia as a printer. George was just past fourteen on landing in Philadelphia. His brother received him gladly, and soon found him a place in a printing and binding house, where he continued until he had gained an excellent knowledge of the business. In 1797 he obtained a position in the office of the Philadelphia *Gazette*, where he did press-work, and also acted as a reporter in obtaining daily information concerning the ravages of the yellow fever epidemic of that year. He continued this duty during the return of the pestilence in 1798, but later in the year went with his brother to New York, to escape the danger of disease. He was taken sick during the journey, refused admittance to an inn, and laid in an empty frame building on a dock. Here he recovered,—perhaps through the healing agency of abundance of fresh air.

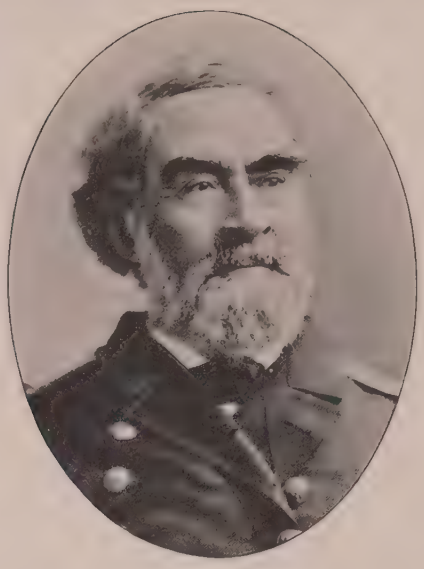
The brothers, finding the pestilence as severe in New York as in Philadelphia, proceeded to Albany, and worked there in a printing-office till the next spring, when they returned to New York and obtained work on the *Mercantile Advertiser*. During the following two years George was employed on book-work, in the establishments of Isaac Collins, James Crane, and T. & J. Woods.

About this time the Franklin Typographical Association was formed by a number of journeymen printers, about fifty in all, George Bruce being elected their secretary. He entered the office of the *Daily Advertiser* in 1802, when twenty-one years of age, and in the following year was made foreman of the composing and press-rooms. Shortly afterwards the full control and responsibility of the issuing of the paper were intrusted to his hands, and in the volumes for 1803 to 1805 his name appears as printer. Near the end of the last-named year he began business on his own account, undertaking to reprint some books imported from Europe, among them Lavoisier's "Chemistry."

He and his brother now went into partnership, under the name D. & G. Bruce, procured a press and type from Philadelphia, and established themselves at the corner of Wall and Pearl Streets. Here their business proved very prosperous, and within a few years they had the best equipped printing-office in New York, with nine presses. They reprinted here the *Edinburgh*, *London*, and *Quarterly Reviews*, and a number of British books on orders from publishers.

In 1812 David Bruce visited England, to obtain a knowledge of the art of stereotyping, then kept a profound secret by the printers of the Cambridge and Oxford Universities, and by a Mr. Walker, of London. Mr. Bruce, however, found money a key to unlock the secret, and in 1814 the brothers issued an edition of the New Testament from plates stereotyped in America, and in 1815 an edition of the Bible from stereotype plates. To obtain type suitable for this process the firm was soon forced to establish a type foundry of its own, a branch of the business which in time became its most important department.

The printing-office was continued till 1822, when David retired. George then confined his attention to the type-founding business, and with such success that the present high standard of superiority of American type was largely due to his efforts. His "punch-cutting" process became so perfected that he produced types of a beauty and symmetry that rivaled the productions of the copper-plate presses, two fonts of "script" cut by him being even yet unexcelled. His nephew, David Bruce, Jr., invented "the only type-casting machine that has stood the test of experience, and is now in general use." George Bruce was for years president of the Mechanics' Institute and the Type-Founders' Association, and a member of various other societies. He died in New York, July 5, 1866. His eldest son succeeded him in the type foundry, from which he has recently retired.



REAR-ADMIRAL HENRY WALKE.

Rear-Admiral Henry Walke was born in 1808, in Princess Anne County, Virginia, on "The Ferry Plantation," about ten miles from Norfolk, which was owned and occupied by his ancestors for several generations, the first of whom emigrated to this country from England in 1662 and settled. He is related by descent or intermarriage to the Calverts, Randolphs, Masons, Meades, and other prominent families of Virginia at an early day. His father, Anthony Walke, who emigrated to Ohio in 1820, and settled near Chillicothe, was a man of considerable culture. He served five terms as a representative in the Legislature of Ohio, and two terms as a senator from Ross County.

Mr. Walke entered the navy in 1827, and in 1828 came to New York as a midshipman of the United States ship "Natchez,"—she was fifteen hours beating up from Sandy Hook to Castle Williams, in a north-east gale. After reaching the navy-yard the ship was moored to the "Cob-dock," to freeze out the yellow fever (contracted at Vera Cruz), by order of Commodore Chauncey, successor of Commodore Evans, who designed and completed many of its buildings, walls, and walks.

In the cold morning watches Midshipman Walke was sent to the Catherine Ferry Market in the dingy for provisions for the officers' breakfast, and if any of the crew deserted, he had to spend his "day's liberty" in searching for them, and if not caught or returned to the ship, he had to pay their debts, and thus by early experience he obtained a knowledge of the city. He was attached to the "Ontario" when the "Fulton" was blown up, by an intoxicated gunner, it was said. The explosion was terrible, some of the men were blown into Wall-About Bay, the commander was killed, and his wife seriously injured. The mainmast and yards fell with a great crash, killing and wounding quite a number.

While attached to the same ship, in 1829, off the Western Islands, when she was knocked down on her beam-ends nearly, and her commander, Thomas H. Stevens, called or beckoned for volunteers "to go aloft and furl the main-topsail," which had not been furled, and was holding the ship down (little could be heard or seen in the roaring storm, flapping topsail, and flying spray), Midshipman Walke was the only officer that volunteered, and with seven or eight men went aloft, and furled the sail, which, no doubt, saved the ship, as then stated by the late Admirals Charles H. Davis and J. A. Dahlgren, and by Mr. Lee, consul-general at Algiers, whose report of the hurricane was soon after published.

In 1839, after a three years' cruise in the Pacific, he returned to New York in the 80-gun ship "North Carolina," and was one of her lieutenants at the time of the Astor Place riot, when the mob was dispersed by Captain J. G. Renolds with his marines and artillery, and when the old veteran privateer Captain S. E. Reid was wounded by a pistol-shot.

From 1836 to 1853 he served as lieutenant of the "North Carolina" and other ships of war at sea and in this port. She was for many years the most prominent and admired man-of-war in this harbor or any other, and was frequently visited by the people of New York and Brooklyn, as well as by strangers and foreigners.

In the war with Mexico he participated in the capture of all her principal ports. He rendered important service during the civil war, in preventing the capture of Fort Pickens at Pensacola by the Confederates. On the Western waters the gun-boats under his command were always in the front line of battle, and were the leaders in nearly all our victories. They were foremostly engaged at Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, twice, Island No. 10, three or four times, Fort Pillow, Memphis, the Yazoo, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, twice, and Simsport. He was thus engaged in four times as many victories as any other commanding officer, and as often misrepresented or ignored in the official reports. After a month's leave of absence he was placed in command of the "Sacramento," and sent in search of the "Alabama" in the North and South Atlantic Ocean, and was in close pursuit of that vessel from the Cape of Good Hope when she was sunk by the "Kearsarge."

He blockaded the "Rappahannock" (of the same class as the "Alabama") for fifteen months, off and on, at Calais, and after her escape from that port, overtook her in British waters, going into Liverpool, where she remained until the end of the war.

Rear-Admiral Walke, with his family, has been a resident of New York City and Brooklyn for many years, and he has always felt great interest and pride in their growth and prosperity. He usually sailed from, and returned to, the New York Navy-Yard.

PAY-INSPECTOR ARTHUR BURTIS, U. S. NAVY.

ARTHUR BURTIS was born in New York, and appointed assistant paymaster from that State by Mr. Lincoln in 1862, in accordance with the request of the Honorable Hamilton Fish and Senator Preston King. These gentlemen had been classmates of Assistant Paymaster Burtis's father, the Rev. Arthur Burtis, D.D. His grandfather, Arthur Burtis, was an Alderman of the city of New York from 1813 to 1819. His great-grandfather and great-great-grandfather both served in the Revolutionary War; the older being at the time sixty-four, and his son twenty-two years of age.

His first orders were to duty under Admiral Farragut in the "Sagamore," but on the way there in the supply steamer "Rhode Island" contracted yellow fever, and he was sent north. He was then, upon recovering his health, ordered to the "Connecticut," employed in convoying the California steamers through the Caribbean Sea, rendered necessary by the fact that the "Alabama" had recently overhauled the "Ariel," with mails and passengers. The "Connecticut," of the North Atlantic Blocking Squadron, was next on the blockade, capturing four noted blockade-runners, all with valuable cargoes. She also caused the destruction of four more, in the course of which duty she was engaged with Fort Fisher.

From 1864 to 1866 Paymaster Burtis was attached to the "Muscoota," of the Gulf Squadron, and had the yellow fever a second time on board that vessel, off the Rio Grande, in 1866. The only medical officer died, and the vessel went to Pensacola, where she received a surgeon and other officers necessary to take the ship north. She proceeded to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where the ship's company were landed and placed in quarantine.

While in the "Muscoota," he was promoted to paymaster May 4, 1866.

From 1867 to 1869 he was stationed at League Island. From 1870 to 1873 was attached to the "Brooklyn," which ship brought the body of Admiral Farragut from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, to New York, and then went for a cruise in European waters. In 1871 he was appointed fleet-paymaster.

Upon his return home, after service at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Navy Department, 1873, he became inspector of provisions and clothing at the navy-yard, Philadelphia, from 1874 to 1877. Most of the time he had the additional duty of paymaster of the receiving-ship "St. Louis." In 1878 he was a member of the Board of Examiners. He was again ordered to League Island, but after about a year's service there went to the practice-ship "Constellation" for her summer cruise with the cadets of the Naval Academy.

After this he was for some time on special duty at navy pay office, New York. From 1883 to 1886 he was attached to the "Galena," of the North Atlantic Squadron. The "Galena" was at Aspinwall in the spring of 1885. During the rebellion on the Isthmus, and when that city was burned, the officers and crew of the ship prevented much destruction of property and loss of life. The "Galena" also captured at St. Andrew's Island the filibustering steamer "City of Mexico" in February, 1886. From June, 1886, to May, 1889, was the paymaster of the navy-yard, New York. He next went to the "Vermont," receiving-ship at New York, and in January, 1890, was ordered as fleet paymaster of the Pacific Squadron in the flag-ship "Charleston." The "Charleston" brought King Kalakau from the Sandwich Islands to California, and took his remains back to Honolulu in January, 1891. From the "Charleston" he was transferred to the flag-ship "San Francisco," 31st March, 1891. The "San Francisco" was in Chili during the revolution in 1891, and was in Valparaiso when Balmaceda's army was defeated and the Congressional forces captured that city, August 28, 1891. Was promoted to pay inspector 21st September, 1891; was detached from the flag-ship "San Francisco" 30th January, 1892. He is at present in charge of the pay office at the New York Navy-Yard.

Received the honorary degree of A.M. from Hobart College. Member of the Saint Nicholas Society, of New York, the Holland Society, of New York, the Sons of the American Revolution, the "Kappa Alpha" Society, the Saint Nicholas Club, of New York, the Union Club, of New York, the Council of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and Member of the Colonial Order of the Acorn.

JOHN B. TREVOR.

JOHN BOND TREVOR, long prominently connected with the stock exchange business in New York, was born in Philadelphia, March 27, 1822. He was of English parentage, being the grandson of Samuel Trevor, who on coming to this country settled at Connellsville, Pennsylvania. His father, John B. Trevor, served for several terms as a member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature.

Mr. Trevor spent his early life in Philadelphia, was educated there, and began his business career in a wholesale dry-goods house, in which he remained for five years. He went to New York in 1849, and in January of the following year was made a member of the Stock Exchange, upon whose floor his judgment and power of quick decision soon gained him an excellent standing. His business connection was with the stock brokerage firm of Carpenter, Van Dyke & Trevor, formed that year, and continued for two years, when it was dissolved, and Mr. Trevor entered into partnership with James B. Colgate, under the firm-name of Trevor & Colgate.

For twenty years this firm continued to do a prosperous business. In 1872 Mr. Trevor withdrew, with the purpose of retiring from business, but after a few months of retirement he re-entered the firm, which had assumed the name of J. B. Colgate & Co., a title which it preserves to the present day. For more than thirty years this house did the largest brokerage and bullion business of any establishment on Wall Street, and with a skill, judgment, and business caution that carried it safely through all the financial crises that have been known on that street. Never once did it fail to live up to an engagement,—a fact almost without parallel in the financial story of Wall Street. This record was largely the result of Mr. Trevor's sagacity and foresight. His long experience, combined with his native intelligence and business shrewdness, made his opinions highly respected, and many of the prominent capitalists of New York sought his advice, while numerous financial policies were trusted to his judgment. In all his life he was a man of the strictest integrity, straightforward in his business methods, and with an innate hatred of sham and hypocrisy.

Mr. Trevor was of a modest and retiring disposition, strongly religious in sentiment, and during his whole mature life a member of the Baptist Church. He, in conjunction with Mr. Colgate, contributed the entire cost of the Warburton Avenue Baptist Church in Yonkers, one of the finest church edifices in the State, and with which he was for many years officially connected. He was in addition a generous contributor to many interests connected with the Baptist denomination.

The subject of Christian education elicited his warmest sympathy and support, he giving many generous donations to this cause. The Rochester Theological Seminary and the Rochester University, in particular, were the recipients of his bounty, and owed to him their chief support in the darkest days of their careers. They had declined during the war, and it was by his aid they were placed on a self-supporting basis. He continued to contribute largely to these institutions until his death, the seminary receiving $125,000, and the university $170,000, from him after 1875, with a pledge of $50,000 more to the university shortly before his death. He donated to them also Trevor Hall and the gymnasium. Colgate University—then called Hamilton—received a large donation from his hands.

For many years Mr. Trevor was president of the board of trustees of Rochester Theological Seminary, and a member of the board of the university. The trustees of the seminary, grateful for his generous aid, proposed to name their institution after him, but this he decisively refused. In addition to the institutions named, Mr. Trevor contributed liberally to missionary societies at home and abroad and to needy churches in various States, his total benefactions during his life amounting to more than a million dollars.

Politically he was a Republican. He contributed freely to the party funds, but declined all participation in political honors, with the one exception that he consented to serve as Presidential elector in the Garfield and Arthur campaign. He was well versed in the political and social questions of the day, but his native reserve caused him to shrink from any official posts of duty. Mr. Trevor died December 22, 1890, leaving a wife and four children, two sons and two daughters.

SILAS S. PACKARD.

SILAS SADLER PACKARD, widely known in the field of literature and education, was born at Cummington, Massachusetts, April 28, 1826, being a descendant in the sixth generation of Samuel Packard, who came from England to the Plymouth Colony in 1638. His father, Chester Packard, was a skilled mechanic, who built, largely with his own hands, a woolen factory in Cummington, devised its machinery, and finally operated it. He removed in 1833 to Fredonia, a village of Licking County, Ohio. Here his son Silas, whose native turn was strongly directed towards literature, found but scanty educational opportunities. At the age of fifteen he entered the academy at Granville, six miles from his home, and spent there two terms, supporting himself meanwhile by sawing and splitting wood, making garden, and caring for a horse. He proved a very apt scholar in grammar and mathematics, was skillful at "composition," and displayed unusual powers in penmanship.

He began teaching penmanship when sixteen, and afterwards taught a country school, "boarding round" according to the Western custom at that date. He went to Kentucky in 1845, and there taught writing and other branches for two years, also doing a little at portrait-painting, of which he had gained some slight knowledge. Of his triumphs in this direction the most notable was the portrait of an old man with a corn-cob pipe, the family dog recognizing the pipe with manifestations of delight.

In 1848 he obtained a position as writing teacher in Bartlett's Commercial College, Cincinnati, where he remained till 1850, afterwards teaching for one year in Adrian, Michigan, and two years in Lockport, New York. In the spring of 1853 he removed to Tonawanda, New York, and there established a weekly paper, the *Niagara River Pilot*, which he conducted for three years, advocating vigorously but unsuccessfully the diversion of the lake traffic from the ice-bound harbor of Buffalo to the more open and extensive one of Tonawanda.

Mr. Packard began teaching again in 1856, becoming associated with Bryant & Stratton in the management of their Buffalo business college. Shortly afterwards he joined with Mr. Stratton in organizing a Bryant & Stratton college at Chicago, and in 1857 he organized a similar college in Albany. He came to New York City in the succeeding year and there opened the Bryant, Stratton & Packard College in the Cooper Union building, of which he was the first tenant.

Shortly after his advent in New York he established a monthly magazine, the *American Merchant*, which, however, had but a brief period of existence. During 1859 and 1860 his leisure from school duties was occupied in preparing the Bryant & Stratton series of text-books, which are still used as standard works in business colleges generally, and also in other schools. His next literary enterprise was the publication of *Packard's Monthly*, issued and edited by him from 1868 to 1870. This periodical became quite popular and proved a substantial success.

In 1867 Mr. Packard purchased the interest of his partners in the college, and changed its name to that which it continues to bear, Packard's Business College. This college now occupies the building formerly occupied by the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, and has attained a reputation which places it on a level with the best business colleges in the country. Mr. Packard is the oldest living business college teacher who has been continually employed in that work, and is looked upon as the acknowledged leader in that department of education, while the great development of business colleges is largely due to his industry, ability, and liberality, he having constantly striven to advance other interests than his own. The Business Educators' Association of America was mainly established by him, and the commercial schools of France, particularly those of Paris and Rouen, were based in great measure on the methods pursued in his school. The same may be said of the "Bureau Commercial" of the Antwerp School of Business. The Business College Exhibit at the Chicago World's Fair was largely conducted under Mr. Packard's direction and inspiration.

OLIVER HOYT.

Oliver Hoyt was born at Stamford, Connecticut, August 20, 1823, the son of Joseph B. Hoyt, and the descendant of a prominent New England family. Of the American Hoyts, the first on record, Simon Hoyt, came from Somerset, England, before 1628, being given in the list of the first settlers of Charlestown, Massachusetts, in that year. He and his descendants played an active part in colonial New England history, and Samuel Hoyt, great-grandfather of the subject of our sketch, a large land-holder at Stamford, was a sergeant in the Revolutionary War.

Oliver Hoyt received his education in the schools of his native town. He learned the leather business, became proficient in it, and in 1844, when twenty-one years of age, formed a partnership with his brother William, establishing in the district then known as "the Swamp," in the city of New York, the leather house of W. & O. Hoyt, which in time became one of the greatest and most reliable in the metropolis. The original firm-name was retained for ten years, when Joseph, another brother, was admitted, and the title changed to Hoyt Brothers, under which the later great reputation of the house was gained. Four years subsequently another brother, the youngest of the ten children of the family, Mark Hoyt, was admitted. Hoyt Brothers have pursued a highly prosperous business career, and are now leading members of the United States Leather Company, a consolidation of the chief tanning interests of the country, with a capital of $12,000,000, and by far the greatest enterprise ever organized in the leather industry.

Outside the prosperous firm in which Oliver Hoyt was a leading member, he became connected with other interests and was an active participant in public affairs. He took part in the incorporation of the National Park Bank, and was one of its directors during the remainder of his life. He was also, for many years, on the board of directors of the Home and the Phœnix Insurance Companies. Politically he was a stanch Republican, and took an active part in political affairs, serving for three terms as State senator in Connecticut, during two of which he acted as president *pro tem.* of the Senate. He served in 1878 as chairman of the Joint Special Committee on Federal Relations and of the Committee on State Expenditures. In 1879 he was offered the nomination for governor of Connecticut, but declined the honor; and it has been stated that "there was no civil appointment under the general government that President Grant would not have bestowed on Mr. Hoyt, but political offices had no attraction for him."

Mr. Hoyt was an ardent and unswerving friend and supporter of General Grant throughout his career. He voted for him in 1872 as a member of the board of Presidential electors, was one of the contributors and trustees of the fund of $250,000 raised in New York for his benefit in the reverses of his later years, and an earnest advocate and supporter of the great general until death carried him away.

Aside from business and political relations, Mr. Hoyt took a warm interest in religion and philanthropy. He was an active member of the Methodist Church, on whose General Conference he served for three terms, while for years he was equally active and efficient in the board of the General Missionary Society and was treasurer of the Board of Education of the Church. He represented this Church in 1881 as a delegate to the International Assembly of Methodists in London. He gave freely of his means in support of the benevolent and other interests of the Methodist Church, and also of other institutions, his gifts to religious and educational interests being so numerous that we can merely refer to them. In educational matters he was particularly interested in and a free contributor to Wesleyan University, Cornell College, and the Iowa Wesleyan University.

To the various subjects of interest mentioned we may add that of the temperance cause, of which Mr. Hoyt was a vigorous advocate, being an untiring enemy of the liquor traffic, and a close friend of General Clinton B. Fisk, the Prohibition candidate for President. Mr. Hoyt died May 5, 1887, as the result of an accident, he being thrown from his carriage while driving, and severely injured.

MARK HOYT.

JOSEPH BLACHLEY HOYT, of Stamford, Connecticut, of whose ancestry mention has been made in our sketch of Oliver Hoyt, had a family of ten children, of whom Mark, the youngest, was born May 5, 1835. His early education was such as could be had at the Stamford public schools, his studies being completed at a boarding-school in Darien, Connecticut. His father, who pursued the business of farming, and several of whose children had left home to engage in mercantile business, wished to keep his youngest son at home, and train him up to succeed him on the farm. But the boy had no taste for rural pursuits, his aspirations being towards a more active and stirring career. Several of his older brothers were engaged in the leather business, and in compliance with his strong desire his father apprenticed him, when sixteen years of age, to a term of five years in the leather and tanning trade.

This service was begun in Ulster County, New York, and continued here for three years, the last two years of his apprenticeship being served in New York City. On the completion of this period of instruction and hard work he spent three years as a clerk in the establishment of his brothers, William, Oliver, and Joseph, who had recently, under the title of Hoyt Brothers, founded a leather house in New York. Mark quickly showed himself the equal of his brothers in business ability, and at the end of his period of clerkship was admitted as a partner in the firm.

This house, now one of the most extensive and wealthy in the leather business in this country, has its principal warehouse and offices at 72 Gold Street, New York. It owns large bark lands and tanneries in Pennsylvania and New York, and, aside from its business in this country, enjoys a large export trade with Europe,—principally with England. Mark Hoyt withdrew from the firm in 1868, and entered the brokerage business under the name of Mark Hoyt & Co. He continued this, however, only for two years, returning in 1870 to the firm of Hoyt Brothers, with which he has since remained, and of which he is now the leading spirit.

In the early part of 1893 Mr. Hoyt took an active part in promoting the organization of the United States Leather Company, much the greatest enterprise ever undertaken in the leather business, and ranking high for magnitude and solidity among the various consolidated mercantile organizations of the present day. This great trust, a consolidation of the principal tanning interests of this country, has a capital of $12,000,000, half of which represents the cash values of the properties included.

Mark Hoyt has been principally instrumental in its organization, and was chosen its first vice-president. It is managed by a board of twenty-seven directors, of whom Mr. Hoyt is one of the most active and prominent.

Mr. Hoyt has a war record which calls for our attention. Politically he has always been a Republican, voting for Frémont for President in 1856, and for every Republican candidate since. After the outbreak of the civil war he heartily entered into the conflict, raising the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Regiment of New York Volunteers. This regimental organization, known as the "Ironsides," was mustered into the United States service, under Colonel Hoyt, on December 22, 1862, and left New York for the front in January, 1863. It served in the campaigns about New Orleans and on the Red River, and later in Virginia and the Carolinas, and was mustered out of service at Savannah on April 27, 1866.

Since the close of his military service Colonel Hoyt has given much attention to the subject of public education, being a warm advocate of an extension of the facilities for higher education. He is a trustee of the Adelphia Academy, in Brooklyn; of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut; of the American University, Washington, District of Columbia; and trustee and treasurer of the Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, New Jersey. He is also a trustee of the Brooklyn Museum of Arts and Sciences, and religiously has long been a member of the Methodist Church. He has two children, one, Mark Hoyt, Jr., being connected with the Boston branch of the firm.

VERY REV. EUGENE AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L.

The Very Rev. Eugene Augustus Hoffman, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., dean of the General Theological Seminary, is the representative of an old Knickerbocker family, being sixth in descent from Martinus Hoffman, who came to this country from Holland in 1640. In the registers of the old Dutch churches of New York, Kingston, and Red Hook are to be found continuous records of the births, marriages, and burials of the Hoffmans, who occupied an honorable and influential position in Ulster and Dutchess Counties, while the State annals make honorable mention of the services rendered by the ancestors of Dean Hoffman to the colonial government, and later to that of the republic, in both military and civil offices.

His father, Samuel Verplanck Hoffman, who was born in New York in 1802, and died in 1880, was admitted to the bar, and practiced law for a few years, retiring in 1828. He established the celebrated dry-goods commission house of Hoffman & Waldo, in which he afterwards became a special partner. He was a trustee of several charitable institutions and a director of the Republic and Hoffman Fire Insurance Companies. He married Glorvina Rossell Storm, by whom he had two sons, both of whom are in the ministry of the Episcopal Church.

Eugene Augustus Hoffman was born in New York, March 21, 1829. He was educated at Columbia Grammar-School and Rutgers College, where he was graduated at the age of eighteen. From Rutgers he went to Harvard, receiving from that university the degrees of B.A. and M.A. successively. He entered the General Theological Seminary in 1848, graduating in 1851, and was ordained deacon by Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, the same year. His parochial work, lasting from 1851 to 1879, was in Christ Church, Elizabeth, N. J., St. Mary's Church, Burlington, N. J., Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, and St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, of which parishes he was successively rector. In all these parishes he left his mark in churches and parish buildings erected or freed from debt, congregations gathered in, and an increased earnestness among his flock, and in every case of a severance from his parochial connection it was with deep regret and many tokens of respect and affection on the part of his parishioners. He was also, during these years, an active member of the boards of trustees of the various diocesan institutions.

In 1879 he accepted the office of dean of the General Theological Seminary. The inscription to Sir Christopher Wren in St. Paul's Cathedral might well be written of Dean Hoffman in Chelsea Square, "*Si monumentum requiris, circumspice*," for the present Theological Seminary is an enduring monument of his energy, devotion, and ability. Previous to his election the seminary had been languishing for lack of funds; the professors' services were ill-requited; the buildings were unsanitary and inadequate to the needs of the institution. Dean Hoffman set himself to repair all this, called a meeting of gentlemen to co-operate with him, and in the sixteen years that have elapsed since his appointment has secured by his efforts and the munificence of himself and his family over a million dollars to the seminary. A magnificent pile of buildings, forming the east quadrangle of Chelsea Square, now presents an imposing front on Ninth Avenue, and extends down Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets, including five halls as dormitories for the students, a fire-proof library building, lecture-rooms for the different professors, professors' houses, and a beautiful Memorial Chapel, erected by the mother of the dean in memory of her husband. During Dean Hoffman's tenure of office, also, two new professorships have been established and three professorships have been amply endowed by himself and family, as has also the office of dean.

Dean Hoffman is a man of ability and culture, a member of most of the literary and scientific societies of New York, and one whom the colleges and universities of this country and Canada have delighted to honor by the conferring of degrees. He is also a valuable and energetic member of the boards of the chief church charities, and has represented the diocese of New York in the last five General Conventions. He is a remarkable instance of a combination of great business powers,—which he exercises in the administration and personal supervision of his property,—executive ability in the conduct of any interests committed to him, and devoted churchmanship. He is a man of wide sympathies, and gives out of his abundance largely, but unostentatiously, to many public and private charities.

ALONZO B. CORNELL.

Alonzo B. Cornell, Governor of New York from 1880 to 1883, was born at Ithaca, in that State, January 22, 1832. He received an education in an academy at his native place, and early in life engaged in the business of telegraphy, entering an office at Troy, New York. His father, Ezra Cornell, founder of Cornell University, had been associated with Professor Morse in the building of the first telegraph line, and in 1854 took a prominent part in the formation of the Western Union Telegraph Company, by the consolidation of several of the early companies. The son entered actively into the spirit of his father's business, becoming successively operator, manager, superintendent, and director in the original companies and in the Western Union, and eventually vice-president and president of the latter organization.

In 1869 President Grant appointed Mr. Cornell surveyor of customs for the port of New York, an office whose duties he performed so satisfactorily that in the subsequent year he was nominated by the President assistant treasurer of the United States at New York. He declined this nomination, however, preferring to retain his post in the customs. In 1872 he was nominated and elected to the New York State Legislature, which he resigned his official position to accept. He had had no previous experience in parliamentary proceedings and the Legislature contained numerous men of great legislative experience, yet Mr. Cornell was paid the unprecedented compliment to a new member of an unanimous choice for the office of Speaker by the action of the Republican caucus. There could have been no higher testimonial of the estimate which was placed on his intelligence and political ability by the members of his party, and he justified the confidence placed in him by a successful discharge of his duty as presiding officer.

At the close of his term of office he declined a renomination, though an election would have been certain to follow, preferring to resume the duties of his position as vice-president of the Western Union Telegraph Company. In the year 1875 he served as acting president of the company, during the long absence in Europe of its president, William Orton. Near the close of 1876 President Grant appointed him naval officer of customs for the port of New York, a position which he held till July, 1878, when, through factional opposition, based on political motives exclusively, he and Collector Arthur were suspended from their positions by President Hayes. The feeling of the people concerning this suspension was demonstrated at the ensuing election, when Mr. Cornell was elected Governor of the State of New York and General Arthur Vice-President of the United States.

Governor Cornell took his seat January 1, 1880, and served three years with great popular satisfaction, his administration being distinguished for economy, freedom from official scandal, and general excellence in its appointments. He vetoed a number of prominent bills, in every case with public approval. Among these measures were the code of criminal procedure passed by the 1880 Legislature, the Croton aqueduct bill, the appropriation bill for the new capitol building, the general street railway bill of 1882, and many others, all of them containing features which rendered them obnoxious to his idea of the public good. His uncompromising vetoes of the supply bills were cordially approved by the people as remedies urgently needed for the correction of extravagant and scandalous legislation.

While thus opposing all acts likely to be detrimental to the public service, Governor Cornell sustained all legislation of a salutary and useful character. The act making women eligible as school-electors and school-officers was recommended and approved by him. In 1882 he recommended an amendment to the usury laws which has proved to be a financial measure of the highest importance, and one which has gone further towards making New York City one of the chief monetary centres of the world than any other legislative act. The State railway commission was strongly urged by him, and various other important measures were advanced or sustained. His final annual message was an admirable document in its exposition of the affairs of the State.

Governor Cornell was a candidate for renomination in 1882, but was set aside by the politicians of the party, who did not approve of his course. The dissatisfaction caused by this action resulted in a large Republican support of the Democratic candidate, Grover Cleveland, who was elected by nearly two hundred thousand majority. Mr. Cornell has not since entered political life. He resides in New York City, occupied with business interests.

REV. ISAAC FERRIS, D.D.

EARLY in the seventeenth century John Ferris, an immigrant from Leicestershire, England, settled in the town of Fairfield, Connecticut, and at a later period became one of the proprietors of Throckmorton's Neck, in Westchester County, New York. His descendants subsequently resided in this locality, his great-grandson, Captain John Ferris, being the father of Isaac Ferris, the subject of our sketch, who was born in the city of New York, on the 9th day of October, 1798. He was prepared for college by the celebrated blind classical teacher, Professor Neilson, and on reaching a proper age entered at Columbia College, from which he graduated in the class of 1816. Among his classmates were Frederick de Peyster, John Ireland, James W. Eastburn, and Richard Codman, all well-known personages in subsequent years.

Immediately after his graduation Mr. Ferris became instructor in Latin in the Albany Academy. He had, however, decided to devote himself to the ministry, and retiring from his position as instructor, he entered the Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in 1820. He now spent a short period in missionary duty in the Mohawk Valley, which was followed by an offer of a position in the Theological Seminary to succeed Dr. John M. Mason, and also a call to the pastorate of the Dutch Church, at New Brunswick, New Jersey, which he accepted in preference to the professorship. In 1822 he was elected a trustee of Queen's (now Rutgers) College in that city. In October, 1824, he became pastor of the Middle Dutch Church, at Albany, New York, where he continued for twelve years.

In 1833, Mr. Ferris was honored with the degree of D.D. from Union College; and in 1853 that of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Columbia College. In 1856 he was called to the Market Street Church, then the most fashionable church in the aristocratic old seventh ward of New York City, with which he remained connected for a long period subsequently.

Dr. Ferris was one of the corporate members of the American Board of Foreign Missions, his service in which has received the honorable recognition of the large girls' school in Yokohama being named Ferris Seminary. In 1840 he became connected with the American Bible Society, with which he remained long associated. He was also largely instrumental in organizing the Young Men's Christian Association of New York, while Rutgers Female Seminary, more recently known as Rutgers Female College, one of the first institutions to afford higher education for women in the world, was planned and established by him.

In 1852, by unanimous vote, Dr. Ferris was chosen chancellor of the University of New York, a post of duty which called at that time for the highest quality of organizing skill and the most unremitting devotion. He found the university at the lowest possible ebb, overwhelmed with debt, with no means, and a mere handful of students. From this threatening condition Dr. Ferris rescued it. With his rare executive ability, and by great personal effort, he put the college on its feet, paid its debts, secured for it a liberal endowment, and left it a prosperous institution, after which, in 1870, he retired from active duty at the university, and became Chancellor Emeritus. Soon afterwards he removed to Roselle, New Jersey, where he ended an active and useful life on the 13th of June, 1873.

Dr. Ferris was tall, of very large frame, and much dignity of manner. He was a man of great benevolence and amiability, genial and sympathetic in his intercourse with his parishioners, and widely esteeemed in the community of his residence. He was eminent as a scholar, of untiring industry in his professional duties, and was much beloved by all who came into intimate contact with him.

MORRIS P. FERRIS.

Morris Patterson Ferris, prominent among the younger members of the legal profession in New York City, is a son of Rev. Isaac Ferris, D.D., LL.D., for many years a leading churchman of the metropolis and chancellor of its university, and Letitia Storm. He was born October 3, 1855, in New York City, which has remained his place of residence throughout his career. He was educated at the University of New York, from which he was a member of the class of 1874. Having decided to follow the law as his profession, he entered the University Law School, where, after a full course of study in legal principles and practice, he graduated in 1876. He was immediately admitted to the bar, his law school work having been supplemented by two years' study in the offices of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, and Vanderpoel, Green & Cuming, an experience which amply fitted him for a successful career in the profession he had chosen.

Before settling down to practice, Mr. Ferris traveled extensively in the United States, partly as a relaxation from his years of close application at school-work, partly from a laudable ambition to widen his knowledge of man and affairs by that experience which is only to be obtained from travel. This probationary period at an end he returned to New York, prepared to engage actively in practice, and formed there a legal partnership with Hon. John A. Taylor, corporation counsel of the city of Brooklyn under Mayor Seth Low. The firm thus organized, that of Taylor & Ferris, proved successful from the start, and in the years of its existence gained an extensive law practice, in which Mr. Ferris proved himself a counselor of great skill and ability. He continued associated with Mr. Taylor until 1890, since which date Mr. Ferris has practiced alone. He has an extensive and lucrative business, having been intrusted with the charge of some large estates and litigations, while his legal standing is of a high grade, and his practice steadily augmenting.

In politics he is an ardent Republican, and was for several years a member of the executive committee of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club. He has not, however, sought for political honor, the duties of his profession leaving him no leisure for such occupation. His spare hours, indeed, are otherwise and doubtless more creditably filled, he having devoted his leisure hours for many years to an ardent and enthusiastic study of the local history and genealogy of the city of New York, a course of study which has led to many interesting results, and in which he has accumulated a large amount of curious data and valuable material.

His researches in this direction have led him into membership in the Long Island Historical Society and the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, in the work of both of which he is earnestly interested. Other associations having cognate purposes of which he is a member are the Huguenot Society, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Society of Colonial Wars, while he is Registrar of the Society of the War of 1812. He is a member of the Advisory Counsel of the Society of Daughters of the Cincinnati, and was one of the original members of the Lawyers' and Delta Phi Clubs.

In 1879 Mr. Ferris married Mary Lanman Douw, daughter of Colonel John de Peyster Douw, of Poughkeepsie, New York. Mrs. Ferris has taken up the special study of her husband with an ardor equal to his own, having become, like him, an historical enthusiast, while she is the author of many charming brochures on early New York and New England life, subjects to which she has specially devoted her attention. Mr. Ferris makes his home at Yonkers, New York, where he is a member of the St. Andrew's Golf Club.

ROBERT MACLAY.

THE MacLaigs, the Scottish ancestors of the American Maclays, can be traced back in the Highlands for many centuries. Charles Maclay came in 1734 to Pennsylvania, where his sons and grandsons played prominent parts. Archibald Maclay, founder of the New York branch of the family, a Congregational minister, came to New York in 1805. He here became a Baptist, preached for many years, and afterwards served as vice-president and traveling secretary of the American and Foreign Bible Society, eventually becoming president of the American Bible Union. Robert H. Maclay, one of his sons, studied medicine and became a prominent physician of New York City. He was for many years president of the New York Savings Bank.

Robert Maclay, the eldest surviving child of Robert H. and Eliza L. Maclay, was born in New York, June 11, 1834. He began his collegiate education at the University of the City of New York, but at the age of fourteen removed to Illinois, where his course of study was completed in Judson College, of that State. He remained in the West till twenty years of age, when he returned to New York and began business as a dealer in real estate, in which he was very successful. In 1865 he married Georgiana Barmore, whose father, Albert Barmore, was the founder and first president of the Knickerbocker Ice Company. Mr. Maclay became a director in this important corporation, and in 1868 was elected its vice-president and treasurer. In 1875, on the death of Mr. Barmore, he was elected its president, which office he has retained ever since. It is scarcely necessary to remark that this corporation is the largest of its kind in the world, and does an immense annual business.

Mr. Maclay's business connections have become very extended, he being interested in many commercial enterprises, and serving as president of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, vice-president of the Bowery Savings Bank, and director of the People's Bank. In 1892 the Supreme Court appointed him a member of the Rapid Transit Commission, formed to investigate and report on the work of the previous commission. The report made by this body was confirmed by the Supreme Court. Mr. Maclay's most important public duty, however, has been performed in connection with the Board of Education of New York City, of which, since 1891, he has been one of the most active and influential members. He is chairman of the building committee of the board, its most important committee, and his able management in this responsible position has won him much commendation from press and people. He has strenuously advocated reform in school administration, but is strongly opposed to the proposition to retire public-school teachers on half-pay, claiming that the teachers have no more just right to such an application of the city funds than the officers of any other branch of the municipal government.

He says, "How is it that assemblymen and senators come from Utica, Ithaca, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, Brooklyn, and every other part of this great Empire State, and ask the Legislature at Albany to pass a special law providing pensions for teachers in the public schools of New York City, while they make no such provision for school-teachers in other parts of the State? . . . Why should not janitors, inspectors, trustees, clerks, and the poor commissioners, and, finally, the widows and children of teachers, come into the enjoyment of these fashionable benefits?" In answer it may be said that the teachers of several of our cities are engaged in providing an annuity fund for themselves, which all will acknowledge is the proper and just method of procedure.

Mr. Maclay has been thus flatteringly spoken of by a leading financier in connection with the mention of his name for a public office: "Mr. Maclay is one of the leading business men of this city. He is a man of great business capacity. He is at the head of one of the greatest corporations in the city. He is identified with the financial, social, literary, and business life of this city. . . . His high character and eminent abilities certainly commend themselves."

In connection with the above remarks it may be stated that Mr. Maclay is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the New York Historical Society, and numerous clubs; he is an incorporator of the Botanical Garden, a member of the advisory committee of the University of the City of New York, a trustee of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church and of the Northern Dispensary, and is in various other ways active in the social and public life of the city.

CHARLES V. MAPES.

THE founder of the Mapes family in America, Thomas Mapes, reached New England at an early date, and was one of the founders of Southold, Long Island, in 1640. Of his descendants, General Jonas Mapes, born in 1768, was an officer in the army for nearly forty years. He served throughout the War of 1812, and was commissioned major-general in 1816. His son, James J. Mapes, turned his attention to science, and became famous as an analytical chemist. He was the deviser of many important chemical processes and mechanical inventions, and an able lecturer on chemistry and natural and mechanical philosophy. He was long professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy at the American Institute, and also held the position of president of this institute and of the Mechanics' Institute of New York, and was the founder and first lecturer of the Franklin Institute of Newark. In 1847 he established the "Mapes Model Farm," near Newark, which he occupied till his death, developing there the principles of agricultural chemistry and editing the *Working Farmer*. He was also associate editor of the *Journal of Agriculture*.

Charles Victor Mapes is the only surviving son of Professor Mapes, and was born in New York City, July 4, 1836. He has three sisters, Mary Mapes Dodge, the gifted editor of the *St. Nicholas*, Sophy Mapes Tolles, the artist, and Catharine T. Bunnell, of San Francisco. When he was eleven years of age his father removed to Lyons Farm, New Jersey, where the growing boy became fond of farm life, and interested himself greatly in the application of chemistry to agriculture. When only fourteen he had collected a small chemical laboratory. Several persons of later prominence were then studying agriculture under Professor Mapes, among them George A. Waring, author of the "Elements of Agriculture," and association with these helped to develop the active intellect of the boy. In 1853 he entered Harvard College, where he graduated in 1857, having given his principal attention to the sciences, especially to chemistry.

He proposed to enter upon a professional career after leaving college, but circumstances forced him to engage in commercial business, while at the same time assisting his father in the editing of the *Working Farmer*. His subsequent career was actively devoted to mercantile and manufacturing pursuits, during which he diligently continued his youthful studies in agricultural chemistry, giving particular attention to the subject of plant feeding. This field of study had then been little developed, and Mr. Mapes gave much attention to it, closely investigating, and writing much on this and cognate subjects. Among his papers which attracted most widespread attention may be mentioned "Some Rambling Notes on Agriculture and Manures," "Effects of Fertilizers on Different Soils," and "Classification and Requirements of Crops." The last set forth the leading ingredients—ammonia, phosphoric acid, and potash—of the staple crops; defined the relative importance of these in each case, and gave the sources, condition, and strength of the fertilizing materials requisite for each crop. This information was the result of actual experiments in growing the crops, and was valuable in accordance therewith. His researches on Indian corn were especially valuable in this connection. It had been maintained that this plant required large quantities of nitrogenous fertilizers, was exhausting to the soil, and was becoming too costly in cultivation for growth in the Eastern States. Mr. Mapes demonstrated that, on the contrary, if supplied well with potash and phosphoric acid, maize would obtain its nitrogen from the atmosphere and the deeper soil, and that, instead of being exhausting to the soil, it tended to make poor soil suitable for grass crops. Mr. Mapes's work in this direction has received high commendation from agricultural authors.

He has served as vice-president and manager of the Mapes Formula and Peruvian Guano Company since its organization in 1877, and has been president of the Fertilizer and Chemical Exchange since its foundation. He is director and trustee in the Martin Kalbfleisch Chemical Company and other commercial organizations, and belongs to many social organizations of New York City, being president of the Theta Delta Chi Club, a college fraternity. He is also a member of various scientific, art, and historical associations. He was married in 1863 to Martha M. Halsted, daughter of the late Chancellor Halsted, of New Jersey.

JAMES M. HORTON.

James Madison Horton, president of the well-known J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company, was born near Middletown, Orange County, New York, in 1835. He is descended from Barnabas Horton, who emigrated from Mousley, Leicestershire, England, to this country in 1633, settling at Hampton, Massachusetts. From there, in 1640, he sailed with others for Long Island, and established the settlement of Southold, Suffolk County, the first white settlement on the island. The family residence which he built there in 1660 is still in an excellent state of preservation.

James M. Horton is in the ninth generation from this pioneer settler. His father was a well-to-do farmer, and his boyhood life was that usual to the sons of farmers, except that ill health unfitted him for the laborious labors of a farmer's career. The boy, thus relieved from farm duty, entered into commerce on a very small scale, which mainly consisted in the gathering of berries and various other farm products for sale in the neighboring settlement of Middletown. From the start he manifested the business instinct which lay at the foundation of his future successful career, and on the limited scale of his youthful ventures was quite successful in business. In his whole career he never received a penny in wages, except a nominal sum from a brother.

Before he was eighteen years of age, young Horton made his way to New York City with what he probably considered the large capital of $100 in his pocket, and there went into the milk business. His native sense, business tact, and sturdy honesty stood him in good stead in this venture, and he progressed steadily in his new business, retaining and increasing his capital, and gradually extending his trade among the milk producers and consumers, until he had gained an excellent position in this line of traffic. His progress is best indicated by the fact that, four years after his reaching New York, and when he was still less than twenty-two years of age, he was made president of the Orange County Milk Association. This unusual compliment for one so young shows clearly the estimation in which he was held and the position he had gained in the business. He held the presidency for eleven years, when the state of his health obliged him to resign, being unable longer to perform its duties.

By this time Mr. Horton had accumulated a fair amount of capital, a part of which he had invested in a business in whose management he had no thought at that time of taking an active part, that of the ice cream manufacture. It became apparent to him, however, that the concern in which his money was invested was very poorly conducted, and that the savings in it would soon be lost unless some steps were taken to reinvigorate it. His health by this time had been partially restored, and he assumed control of the business himself, throwing into it all the energy, tact, and judgment which had told so well in his previous career.

The task he had undertaken was a difficult one. The business proved to be in a bad way; there were serious obstacles to be overcome, debts were to be liquidated, and it looked much like a waste of time and money to attempt to save a failing enterprise. But Mr. Horton had an energy and determination that were not to be baffled easily, while his pride prevented him from withdrawing from an enterprise which he had thus taken in hand. Energy and judgment are the essential elements of business success, and so it proved in the present case, though it took several years of hard labor before Mr. Horton had the business fairly on its feet. Seemingly hopeless as it was when he took hold of it, he gradually got rid of its debts, and overcame the opposition which was contesting and placing every obstacle in the way of its success. After a few years of effort it began to pay handsomely, and its proprietor then organized and incorporated the present J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company, which has since then grown, until to-day it is the largest establishment of its kind in the world; in fact, there is none that even approaches the capacity of this enormous concern. A few items will serve to show the magnitude of the present business. There are employed in the business two hundred and fifty hands, while for delivery ninety wagons and one hundred and fifty horses are in constant use. Mr. Horton personally is generous and sociable, but not a club man, much preferring home to club life. He is religious in disposition, temperate in all his habits, and in every way a favorable example of the New York man of business. He was married in 1865 to Miss Mary Ann Cassell, of New York City, and has two children, Harry Cassell Horton and Mary Hope Horton.

COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON.

Collis P. Huntington, one of the most prominent of Americans in railroad interests and Wall Street finances, was born at Harwinton, Connecticut, October 22, 1821. His active business life began at the age of fourteen, the following ten years being spent by him in journeys and business enterprises in the South and West. Engaging in mercantile business with his brother, they shipped in 1848 a cargo of goods to California. Mr. Huntington quickly followed this consignment, spent some months in business on the Isthmus, and then sought California, where he engaged in business at Sacramento. Here he became associated with Mark Hopkins, and in 1860 devised the scheme of a trans-continental railroad. In this five men were associated, Mr. Stanford as president, he as vice-president, and Mr. Hopkins as treasurer. The scheme was brought to the attention of Congress, and an act was passed in 1862 authorizing and voting aid to such an enterprise. The Central Pacific Company was organized in 1864, with an official staff as above stated. The raising of capital for the construction of the road during the war period was no easy task, and the engineering difficulties to be overcome were many and great. These difficulties were successfully met, however, and since that time Mr. Huntington has been the general manager and financial spirit of the road, and during its controversy regarding the debt due the government has shown a commendable spirit of fairness and care for the interests of the stockholders.

His interest in the Central Pacific, however, has long since been overshadowed by greater ventures, of more recent origin. The building of the Southern Pacific from San Francisco to New Orleans, and in particular his notable construction race with the Texas Pacific, with Tom Scott as his able competitor, are matters of railroad history which we need but mention. In this interesting contest were displayed a fertility of resource and a promptness and decisiveness of action which only men of remarkable powers could have shown, and which constitute part of the romance of the history of railroad construction.

Since that period there has been a vast consolidation of the interests of trans-Mississippian railroads, including the Central Pacific, the various systems which traverse Arizona, Southern California, New Mexico, Texas, and Louisiana, the San Francisco and Portland Line, and the Morgan Steamship Line from New Orleans to New York, the whole great organization being known as the Southern Pacific Company, and operating in all over eight thousand miles of trackage and various steamship lines. This organization was the direct outcome of Mr. Huntington's financial policy, emanating from Wall Street as its centre of action, and with him as its moving and guiding spirit. The association also controls railroads in Mexico and Guatemala.

In addition to these complex interests, Mr. Huntington has had, as an individual, much to do with Eastern roads. At one time he controlled the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, the Kentucky Central, the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas from Memphis to New Orleans, and the Newport News and Mississippi Valley Company, this last including a number of Southern lines. His interests here, in connection with the Southern Pacific system, gave him the control of an unbroken line of rail communication from Portland, Oregon, to the Atlantic seaboard at Hampton Roads, Virginia. He is, furthermore, a large owner in the Pacific Mail and the Old Dominion Steamship Lines, is a director of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and is financially interested in many other important companies. The Old Dominion Land Company, organized by him, bought land and started a city at Newport News, Virginia, eventually developing into an industrial and manufacturing centre which has made this city a seaport of prominent importance. His latest striking achievement is the great ship-yard which he has built up at Newport News, an industrial enterprise which employs nearly two thousand men, and is turning out merchant steamships of large tonnage and unusual speed.

Mr. Huntington is not alone a business man, he is a philanthropist as well. The results of his benevolence are seen in the celebrated Indian and Negro Industrial School at Hampton, Virginia, and the Library and Reading-Room in his own town of Westchester, New York, which he has recently organized and endowed with one hundred thousand dollars.

ELBERT E. ANDERSON.

Elbert Ellery Anderson, a prominent figure in the cause of tariff reform, was born in the city of New York, October 31, 1833, his father being Henry James Anderson, who was born in the same city in 1799, and was a man of the finest attainments in literature and the classics, a linguist of unusual proficiency, and proficient in the higher mathematics. Mr. Anderson spent several of his youthful years, from 1843 to 1848, in travel, traversing many parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa. After his return to America he entered Harvard College as a student, graduated, studied law, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1854. During the more than forty years that have passed since then he has practiced his profession uninterruptedly and with distinguished success. During that period he has been concerned in many cases of much notoriety, while he has had, and still has, the management of many trusts. In 1868 he entered into legal partnership with Frederick H. Man, a firm which remains one of the best known and most respected in the city. During the past twelve years Mr. Anderson has been especially engaged in railroad litigation and plans for the reorganization of railroad companies. The case against Jay Gould, brought by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company, for the recovery of interest due on income bond coupons, was conducted by him, and resulted in the enforced payment of over two million dollars in value to his clients.

During the civil war Mr. Anderson saw some service as a soldier, going to the front as major in the New York State militia in the spring of 1862, just after the retreat of General Banks in the Shenandoah Valley. His service was short but eventful. He was made prisoner by the Confederates under Stonewall Jackson, experienced an interval of prison life, was paroled, and returned home,—doubtless with a surfeit of Southern prison accommodations.

His career as an advocate of political reform began in 1871, when he joined actively in the crusade against the Tweed Ring. At a later date he joined the Tammany Hall organization,—then purified by the removal of the Ring combine which had so long posed as its leaders,—and for some years served as its chairman in the eleventh district. In 1889 he withdrew from this organization, into which corruption was again creeping, and soon after joined Edward Cooper, Abram S. Hewitt, and William C. Whitney in organizing the County Democracy, a reform organization within the lines of the party. For several years he served as chairman of its general committee. In this official position, in 1884, he worked energetically for the rout of Tammany Hall, and was of material service in the election of William R. Grace to the mayoralty over Hugh J. Grant, the candidate of Tammany.

More recently Mr. Anderson has been strongly interested in the subject of tariff reform, of which he has become an able and influential advocate. He opposes the tariff on the ground that it is unjust in principle, and that it depletes the scanty earnings of the masses for the benefit of favored classes, who are enabled to accumulate large sums of unearned wealth. His services to the Democratic party in general, and to Mr. Cleveland in particular during his Presidential campaigns, are highly appreciated by the party all over the country. During the last campaign he was president of the Reform Club and chairman of the Tariff Reform Committee, and in these positions was enabled to play an important part in the election. He never worked harder than he did in the months preceding the Presidential election, doing much to prevent the nomination of Senator Hill and to secure that of Mr. Cleveland at the Chicago convention, and working earnestly and efficiently afterwards to indoctrinate the people in the subject of tariff reform.

Mr. Anderson has never held office, and has frequently declined the honor of nomination to the bench of the Supreme Court of the State, tendered him by admiring friends. He has served as school trustee and rapid transit commissioner, and in the cases of land taken for the Croton Aqueduct and for the Elevated Railroad. In 1887 President Cleveland appointed him a commissioner to investigate the affairs of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies. The majority report of this commission was prepared by him.

HENRY H. ADAMS.

HENRY HERSCHEL ADAMS was born in Collamer, Ohio, July 9, 1844. He has a distinguished ancestry both in England and America, the family, indeed, being traceable in a direct line of descent from William the Conqueror, through his daughter Princess Gundred and Sir John ap Adam, from whom came through many generations the original American Adams family which has furnished the country two Presidents.

The immigrant ancestor was Henry Adams, who settled in Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1634. The son of the latter, Lieutenant Henry Adams, was killed in King Philip's War. Benoni Adams, grandfather of the subject of our sketch, was a Revolutionary soldier, and his father, Lowell L. Adams, fought in the War of 1812. His mother, Hepzibah Thayer, of Surrey, New Hampshire, was a member of the Anti-Slavery Society before the war, and a correspondent of the *National Era* on the anti-slavery movement.

Mr. Adams was educated at Shaw Academy, Cleveland, Ohio. When the civil war broke out, although but seventeen years of age, he was full of the old warlike and patriotic spirit of the family, and after a year's impatient waiting he enlisted in Company G of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the formation of which he did active recruiting service.

His health being at that time delicate, he was unable to accept the office of second lieutenant tendered him, and was detailed on detached service in the Department of Military Mails. He was, however, with the regiment at intervals, and took part in the battle of Franklin, March 9, 1863, where, as the officers of the regiment state, he valiantly led the charge in advance across the Little Harpeth River, which dislodged Van Dorn's forces on the southern bank. He also participated in the battle of Chickamauga, where he acted as aide to General Opdycke, and also in those of Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, and Kenesaw Mountain, doing valuable service in the last two by taking charge of the courier lines of communication with Big Shanty and Kingston, the seats of supplies; a service of the greatest danger, the intervening country being full of rebel raiders and bushwhackers.

While in this perilous service he was captured by General Forrest at Athens, Alabama, on September 20, 1864, together with seventeen of his men, and spent the succeeding months in a Confederate prison, enduring the severest hardships. He was exchanged in November, and reported for duty on the morning of the battle of Nashville. He was discharged on March 10, 1865, on account of the condition of his health, due to the exposure and hardship of his prison life.

At the close of the war Mr. Adams returned to Cleveland, Ohio, where he engaged in the iron business in 1867, and this with such energy and success that in time he became known as one of the ablest iron experts in this country. He was largely interested in shipping, and was the owner of several vessels engaged in the iron ore and grain transportation on the lake. He held a leading position in business and social circles in that city, his manly qualities winning him hosts of friends.

He was made a member of the Board of Education, and took an active part in the promotion of school interests. He was also a member of the Board of Trade, and in 1881 was a delegate to the Boston "Free Ship" Convention, and one of the committee to lay the proceedings of that convention before the Senate at Washington.

In 1882 Mr. Adams removed to New York City, where he became a member of one of the most prominent iron concerns in the United States. In 1890 he was elected president of the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company, and in June, 1891, attained the same office in the Henry H. Adams Iron Company, Incorporated, both of which concerns were of national reputation.

Mr. Adams is a member of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation and the New York Metal Exchange, is treasurer of the Advisory Board of the Board of Education, and a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, Ohio Society, Lawyers' Club, Seventh Regiment Veteran Club, Colonial Club.

He joined Lafayette Post, G. A. R., in 1891, and was delegated by the post to decorate Lafayette's tomb in Paris on Decoration Day, 1893. After his return he was made commander of the post, and has since been quite prominent in Grand Army affairs. His addresses, delivered in Paris, France, Pittsburg, and New York City, at the national encampments and the Grand Army reunions, display fine oratorical skill and ability.

CHARLES H. TRUAX.

THE Truax family belongs among the earliest Dutch settlers of New Amsterdam, its progenitor reaching this country about 1623, where he took up land within the present city limits. The name, which in the Dutch records became Truy, was afterwards changed to Truax. Charles Henry Truax, a descendant of this early immigrant, was born at Durhamville, Oneida County, New York, October 31, 1846, and received his education at Vernon Academy, at Oneida Seminary, and finally at Hamilton College. He left college in his junior year, but the college afterwards, in consequence of his eminence, conferred on him in 1876 the degree of A.M., and in 1890 that of LL.D. During his period of school life he taught a part of each year,—from 1862 to 1868. In the latter year he came to New York, and entered the office of his uncle, Chauncey W. Shaffer, for the study of law.

He progressed so rapidly in this line of study that he was admitted to the bar before the close of that year, and entered at once into practice, at first in association with his uncle, but in the following year by himself. On November 2, 1880, he was elected judge of the Superior Court,—a fourteen-year judgeship, and which he held to the end of his term in 1894. During his incumbency many important decisions were given by Judge Truax, among them that in the case of Williams *vs.* The Western Union Telegraph Company, which affirmed the right of companies to consolidate and issue new stock. This decision was appealed from and reversed by the General Term, but was subsequently sustained and reaffirmed by the Court of Appeals. Another decision given by Judge Truax, of the greatest importance as regards the rights of private real-estate owners, was that declared May 2, 1887, in the case of Abendroth *vs.* The New York Elevated Railroad Company. In this case he affirmed that "plaintiff is entitled to relief by injunction, etc., on the ground that the acts of the defendants complained of are not necessary incidents of the lawful use of the railroad, and also on the ground that even if they had been necessary incidents, they were, so far as they impaired the plaintiff's benefit and use of his property and diminished its rental value, either trespasses or a private nuisance, for which he had a right of action to recover damages; or such acts were a taking of the plaintiff's private property without compensation and without due process of law, which is prohibited by the constitution of the State."

Judge Truax has taken an active part in social affairs. He is a governor of the Manhattan Club, a trustee of the Holland Society, and belongs as a member to the St. Nicholas Society, and a member of other social organizations. He is a trustee of the Mott Memorial Library, and for seven years was a trustee of the Church of the Puritans. He was formerly active in athletic games, and is still a member of the New York Athletic Club.

Judge Truax's chief pleasure, however, is taken in travel and book collection. He has spent much time in all the principal cities of Europe, and has collected hosts of valuable books. His residence contains fully ten thousand volumes, many of them of great value, being old and rare editions, or splendidly reprinted and illuminated manuscripts of the old masters of book-making. In addition to these treasures, he has presented to Hamilton College a valuable library of twelve hundred and fifty volumes, which is known as the Truax Classical Library.

This sketch of Judge Truax's career may be fitly completed by a mention of his brother, Chauncey S. Truax, born March 11, 1854, one of the most successful lawyers of New York City, and a member of the 1894 constitutional convention of the State of New York. Shortly after his graduation from the Law School of Columbia College he was appointed to a professorship in Robert College, Constantinople, an institution founded during the Crimean War, and which has been of much service in adding to the higher educational facilities of that Oriental city. Mr. Truax served there as professor for a year and a half, and took this opportunity to prosecute researches in history and ancient law, in which he was earnestly interested. He visited all the classical localities in doing so, and went carefully over the site of Troy while Dr. Schliemann was making his celebrated excavations there. Since his return to this country he has been very actively engaged in legal practice, in which he has had great financial and professional success, and occupies to-day a high position among the younger members of the New York bar.

GENERAL THOMAS H. HUBBARD.

THOMAS H. HUBBARD was born at Hallowell, Maine, December 20, 1838. His father and grandfather had been physicians in that State, the latter, a native of New Hampshire, being one of the early settlers of Readville, Maine. Dr. John Hubbard, his father, was a skillful surgeon, and a man of unusual intellectual ability, who was active in the public service of his State. He was elected to the State Senate in 1843, and in 1848 became governor of Maine, holding this office during that important period in the legislative history of the State in which what is known as the "Maine Liquor Law" was enacted, the most important act of prohibitory legislation in this country. His wife, Sarah H. B. Hubbard, was a granddaughter of Oliver Barrett, one of the "Minute Men" at Lexington, who was afterwards killed in the Revolutionary War.

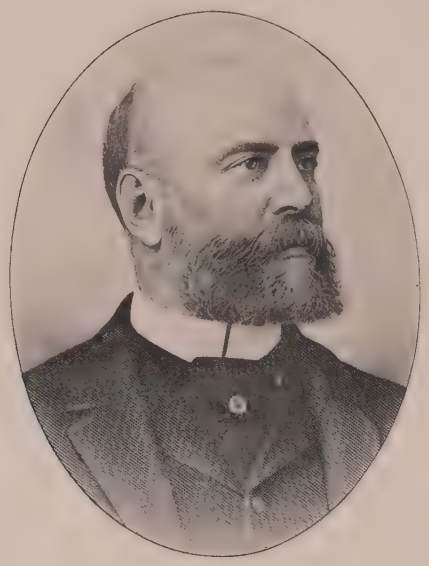
Colonel Hubbard received his early education in his native town, where he was prepared for a collegiate course, and entered Bowdoin College in 1853. He graduated there with the honors of his class in 1857, after which he began the study of the law in his native place of Hallowell, and was admitted to practice in Maine in 1860. During the succeeding winter and spring he entered upon a new course of legal study in the Law School of Albany, New York, and in May, 1861, was admitted to practice in the New York State courts.

The outbreak of the civil war, however, gave a new direction to his thoughts. Moved by a patriotic desire to take part in the struggle for the preservation of the Union he returned to Maine, and there joined the Twenty-fifth Maine Volunteer Regiment, with the commission of first lieutenant and adjutant. He went with this regiment to the front, and served with it till it was mustered out in July, 1863, acting part of that time as assistant adjutant-general of the brigade of which his regiment formed a part. On his return home he went actively to work in the recruiting of a new regiment, the Thirtieth Maine. In this he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and was mustered into the United States service, with that rank, December 19, 1863.

This regiment was ordered to the Department of the Gulf, and took part in the Red River campaign. After the battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, Lieutenant-Colonel Hubbard took command of the regiment, and led it in the assault of Monett's Bluff, Louisiana, the colonel, Francis Fessenden, commanding the brigade in the same assault. Subsequently he was engaged in the construction of the Red River dam, at Alexandria, Louisiana, under the engineering direction of Colonel Bailey, of Wisconsin. This dam increased the depth of water sufficiently to float the gunboats, which had become stranded. He afterwards assisted in the work of placing a bridge of steamboats across the Atchafalaya, to enable the army to cross.

On May 13, 1864, he received the commission of colonel of the Thirtieth Maine, and in the autumn of this year was transferred with his regiment to Virginia, where he took part in the Shenandoah Valley campaign of 1864–65, part of the time in command of his brigade. He acted as president of a court-martial in the winter of 1864, and took part in the great review of the army in Washington in April, 1865. Afterwards his regiment was ordered to Savannah, Georgia, where he conducted a board for the examination of officers. He received the brevet rank of brigadier-general on July 13, 1865, and was soon after mustered out of service.

General Hubbard immediately afterwards began the practice of the law in New York City, being associated till the end of 1866 with the late Judge Rapallo, of the Court of Appeals. In January, 1867, he entered the law firm of Barney, Butler & Parsons. This firm was reorganized in January, 1876, as Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, and is still in active existence. General Hubbard has attained a high degree of success in his practice, and is regarded as one of the ablest lawyers of the New York bar. He is a member of the Loyal Legion and prominent in many of the principal clubs and other societies of the metropolis.



ASHBEL P. FITCH.

The Fitch family in America began with the emigration of Rev. James Fitch, of Braintree, England, in 1638, he holding pastoral charges in Connecticut for half a century, while he was active in literary production. Of his descendants, Jabez Fitch served with distinction in the Revolutionary War. Edward Fitch, grandson of the latter, was a successful lawyer of New York City and served with credit in the Legislature, while he was notable for powers of oratory and literary culture. His son, Ashbel Parmelee Fitch, was born at Mooers, Clinton County, New York, October 8, 1848, and received his education in the public schools of New York City and at Williston Seminary, where he was prepared for college. His college life was passed in the Universities of Jena and Berlin, Germany, where, in addition to a thorough classical education, he gained an accurate acquaintance with the German language, which has been of much use to him in his business and political career. After his return home he entered upon the study of law at the Law School of Columbia College, and was admitted to the bar in 1869, at twenty-one years of age.

Mr. Fitch continued actively engaged in legal practice for the ensuing fifteen years, and with much success, to which the reputation of his father and his German-speaking powers contributed. He became counsel for many corporations early in his career, and came to be the legal adviser of some of the leading mercantile concerns of the city. He was also prominent politically, and in 1884 received the Republican nomination for Congress to represent the Thirteenth District of New York. This nomination he declined, on the ground that he was not in full sympathy with the Republican doctrine of high protection. In 1886, General E. L. Viele, a Democrat who believed in high protection, was renominated, and Mr. Fitch now accepted a nomination against him, which was tendered him regardless of his well-known views on the tariff. He was elected, and became a member of the Fiftieth Congress.

The new member was assigned to the Committees on Military Affairs and on Reform of the Civil Service, appointments very complimentary to an untried legislator. He helped make up the Army Appropriation Bill, and was active in the establishment of the government gun factory at Watervliet, New York, and in the development of the West Point Military Academy. His freely expressed views on protection were sustained in his action on the Mills Tariff Bill, for which he voted, while Mr. Randall and some other Democratic members voted against it. A speech made by him on this bill was printed by the Reform Club of New York, and in the following two Presidential campaigns was reprinted by the Democratic National Committee, and largely circulated in German and English.

His course in regard to this bill took him out of the ranks of his party, and in the subsequent election he ran as a Democratic candidate, and was re-elected. In the Fifty-first Congress he served on the Committee on Foreign Affairs and was chairman of some minor committees. He took an active part in the contest for an international copyright law, and was prominent in the struggle against the enactment of the Force Bill and the Ship Subsidy Bill, and also in that against the McKinley Tariff Bill. He was particularly active, however, in regard to the silver question, and has been constantly heard in all subsequent debates on the side of sound currency and in favor of the gold standard. In the election of 1890 he was again a candidate of the Democratic party and was once more elected to Congress.

In this Congress he took an active part in opposition to free coinage, and was prominent in the debates which ended in the defeat of this measure. He also introduced a resolution concerning the Federal election laws, and was appointed chairman of a committee to investigate the operation of these laws. He was again elected to Congress in 1892, and in this Congress served on several important committees and was prominent in the struggle for the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act. His Congressional career closed in 1893, in which year he was elected comptroller of the city of New York, a position still held by him. Aside from his public and professional service Mr. Fitch has been an earnest student of literature, and has a large and valuable library, rich in German literature, and containing the most complete collection in this country of books relating to the life and works of Goethe.

WILLIS S. PAINE.

Willis S. Paine, a financier of New York, was born at Rochester, New York, January 1, 1848, being descended from an old family of New England, one of whose members, Robert Treat Paine, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. His father, Nicholas E. Paine, was a leading lawyer of Rochester, where he filled the positions of mayor, district attorney for the county, and president of the board of education. At the time of his death, in 1887, he was president of the Dakota Railroad Company. Mr. Paine's mother, Abby M. Sprague, was a descendant of Governors Bradford and Prince, of Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Mr. Paine was educated at the Rochester Collegiate Institute, where he graduated in 1862 as valedictorian of his class, and at Rochester University, where he graduated with honors in 1868. While in the latter institution he was also engaged in the study of law in the office of Sanford G. Church, afterwards chief-justice of the Court of Appeals. He was admitted to practice in 1861, and continued to practice until 1874, when he received an appointment as one of the Trust Company Examiners of the State of New York. His work in this position was an investigation of the trust companies of the State, the result of his action being the closing of three such companies in New York City whose debt to depositors was $6,000,000. His action secured the repayment of this sum in full to depositors, and brought him high commendation from the press.

This work changed permanently his field of labor. In 1876 he was appointed receiver of the Bond Street Savings Bank, whose failure was the largest of its kind in this country. Mr. Paine handled the responsible duty thus intrusted to him with remarkable skill, and eventually succeeded in paying the preferred creditors the full amounts of their claims, and eighty-six and five-eighths per cent. to the general creditors, — a result rarely equaled. The court, in reviewing his management of this institution, declared "that the duties of this trust have been administered by the receiver with rare diligence, fidelity, and discretion."

In 1880, Mr. Paine and William Dowd, president of the Bank of North America, were appointed by Governor Cornell commissioners to compile and revise the laws of New York respecting banking. They served in this duty without pay, and spent less than half the sum appropriated for expenses. The revision which they prepared and submitted was adopted by the Legislature in 1882. In the following year Mr. Paine was appointed by Governor Cleveland superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, the nomination being unanimously confirmed by the Senate. This position was one of great responsibility and varied duties, embracing the supervision of the many banks, savings institutions, trust, mortgage, and safe deposit companies, building associations, and other financial corporations throughout the State. In the discharge of its duties Mr. Paine displayed an executive ability of high order. He had a clear understanding of the requisites of a sound banking system, and his skill and energy in enforcing proper rules and regulations, and lucid exposition of the correct principles of banking, have given his opinions an authoritative influence throughout the United States.

He resigned the position of bank superintendent in 1889 to accept his present post, that of president of the State Trust Company. This corporation has enjoyed great prosperity under his management. In 1885 he was offered by President Cleveland, but declined, the position of sub-treasurer in New York City. In 1886 he was given the honorary degree of LL.D. by Manhattan College. He has long been a member of the Bar Association of the city of New York, and belongs to the Tuxedo, Commonwealth, Manhattan, Lawyers', Theta Delta Chi, and Phi Betta Kappa Clubs, of New York. The "block system" in real-estate transfers, adopted by the New York Legislature, owes much to his efforts, as also the law regulating trust companies.

Mr. Paine is an able writer on his favorite topics, and his large work on "Banks, Banking, and Trust Companies" is a standard authority on financial institutions. It is lucid in style, methodical in arrangement, and exhaustive of its subject, and has won him much commendation.

GEORGE W. ENGLISH.

George W. English was born May 17, 1853, in Martinsburg, Blair County, Pennsylvania, his father, George W. English, and his mother, Lydia Hildebrand English, both being natives of Pennsylvania. The untimely deaths of both his parents occurred within the same week, in November, 1877, of that dread destroyer of the aged, pneumonia. They were highly esteemed and greatly mourned, having been illustrious in their educational and religious work in the communities in which they lived.

Mr. English's father was ordained a Baptist clergyman, but preferred the more active duties of a commercial life. He was a noted abolitionist, and threw himself into the anti-slavery movement with all the energy of intelligent conviction. Being an excellent speaker, a ready debater, and with a profound knowledge of American history, he found few worthy antagonists in his neighborhood. He was a man of unimpeachable integrity and of most generous impulses, and the three sons who survive him have worthily followed the teachings of a noble father, and are each noted men in the cities in which they reside. The oldest son, William T. English, is a physician in Pittsburg, and professor of Physical Diagnosis in the Western Pennsylvania Medical College, the second son is the subject of this sketch, and the third son, H. D. W. English, is one of the leading business men in Pittsburg.

Mr. English was educated at the Milroy Academy, Milroy, Pennsylvania, and afterwards became a practical newspaper printer in 1870, learning the trade in newspaper offices in Tyrone City and Pittsburg. He naturally drifted into journalism in the latter city until 1876, and still retains his interest in journalism, being reckoned as one of the older members of the New York Press Club. He contributes to insurance journals, and is a writer of life-insurance literature which is highly considered by those engaged in the insurance business.

In 1877 Mr. English abandoned journalism, accepting the position of general agent of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, for Western Pennsylvania, with his agency head-quarters at Pittsburg. He was very successful in the agency work in that State, and in April, 1883, the officers of the company requested him to come to New York City, creating for him a department of the company which embodied the entire States of New York and New Jersey, and of which Mr. English has been and is now general manager. His energy and ability found ample scope in his new field of labor, and he has had great success in establishing and maintaining one of the greatest agencies in this city of great enterprises. His offices are in the Postal Telegraph Building, 253 Broadway. He is known among insurance men as one of the half-dozen successful managers in this city of a business in which great talent and energy are the essentials to permanent success. Hundreds of families in the metropolitan district are the direct beneficiaries of his industry in placing insurances on the lives of the bankers, merchants, and professional men with whom he has been associated.

Mr. English is well known in Freemasonry, being a thirty-second degree Mason and a Knight Templar. His labors in Masonry have been many and are highly appreciated by members of the craft, who have shown their appreciation by testimonials and valuable gifts. He is a member of many clubs, social and political, and a liberal patron of art. His residence, No. 30 West Eighty-third Street, has many examples of modern paintings by American and foreign artists. In politics he is an aggressive Republican, following in the footsteps of his father. He has taken an active part in national politics, and numbers among his acquaintances many of those who have been and are prominent in national affairs. He is a member of the celebrated Republican Club, and has done effective work as a member of its campaign committee for many years. In June, 1894, he attended the Convention of the National League of Republican Clubs held at Denver, Colorado, as a representative of the American Protective League of the United States.

Mr. English married Miss Emily Crawford, of Pittsburg, in October, 1879. A sister of Mrs. English is the wife of J. G. A. Leishman, president of the Carnegie Steel Company of Pittsburg. They are daughters of Edward Crawford, and granddaughters of John Crawford, deceased, who was, at the time of his death, the largest manufacturer of malleable iron in the United States. Mr. and Mrs. English are happy in the possession of three children,—one daughter and two sons.

LLOYD BRYCE.

Lloyd Bryce, author and publisher, was born at Flushing, Long Island, September 20, 1851, the son of Major J. Smith Bryce, of Georgetown, District of Columbia, in which city the youthful days of Mr. Bryce were passed, many of them during the stirring scenes of the civil war, when Washington was the central point in the struggle for the Union. His first school experience was attained in the Jesuit College at Georgetown, but after the war he became one of the most promising pupils of the late Professor Anthon, in New York. In 1867 he made a journey to Europe under the care of a tutor, and while there visited the principal art galleries and copied several famous pictures,—he having previously had instruction in art.

He entered Christ Church College, Oxford, in 1869, and graduated there with a B.A., and later with an M.A., degree. On his return to New York he engaged in the study of law at the Law School of Columbia College, and in due time graduated, though he did not afterwards follow the profession of the law.

When the celebrated Charnay expedition to Central America was organized he was invited to accompany it as reporter, but he did not see his way clear to accept. He had, nevertheless, always taken a strong interest in the exploration of this region, being a nephew, on his mother's side, of John L. Stevens, the first and most renowned explorer of the ruined cities of Yucatan.

Mr. Bryce early entered upon political life, as a member of the Democratic party, and took so active a part that on the election of Governor Hill he was appointed paymaster-general of New York, a position which he filled with great credit. In 1886 he was nominated for Congress from the Seventh Congressional District of New York City, and was elected a member of the Fiftieth Congress. During his term of service he worked earnestly for the interests of the metropolis, and particularly sought to place the harbor of the city under the jurisdiction of the government, for the purpose of checking the deposition of refuse in the waters of the harbor and the needless anchorage of craft in the direct path of navigation. His untiring work in this direction won him warm praise from his fellow-Congressmen.

While thus engaged in various public duties, General Bryce occupied his leisure in authorship, both in essay- and novel-writing. He wrote papers on a number of interesting subjects for the leading magazines, and published several novels, including "Paradise," "The Romance of an Alter Ego," and "A Dream of Conquest." The latter was an imaginary conception of an invasion of America by the Chinese. It was published in *Lippincott's Magazine*, and attracted much attention by the cleverness of its plot and the admirable powers of description it displayed. "An Alter Ego" is a story based on hypnotism. It indicates a careful study of the subject, and was very well received.

In May, 1889, Mr. Bryce made a journey to Europe, but immediately after reaching there was startled by news of the sudden death of his life-long friend, Allen Thorndike Rice, the editor and proprietor of the *North American Review*, and the recently appointed minister to Russia. Mr. Rice had intended to accompany his friend, but had been prevented by a seemingly slight indisposition, which had had this fatal result.

It proved, on reading the will of Mr. Rice, that he had bequeathed the controlling interest in the *Review* to General Bryce, who, in consequence, immediately returned to New York, purchased the remaining interest from the heirs, and assumed the control of that old and recently popular magazine. The *North American Review*, after years of feeble support, had been brought into high popular favor by Mr. Rice, who devoted it to the consideration of the timely topics of the day. Its new editor has pursued the same course, and in his hands the *Review* has grown in favor and usefulness, until it is now the acknowledged medium through which current history, science, philanthropy, and all topics of public interest are brought to the notice of an appreciative public. Mr. Bryce is gifted with excellent business judgment and literary taste, and makes a capital editor. Personally he is of agreeable manners, kindly disposition, considerate feeling, and has won hosts of friends.

WILLIAM WOOD.

William Wood, philanthropist and founder of the Mercantile Library of New York, was born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1777. He received his education there, and spent a few years in business life in Boston, after which he removed to Canandaigua, New York. To this place, then a growing village, he transferred much of the pride and active interest which he had previously manifested in Boston affairs. To his eyes Canandaigua came to appear more beautiful than Boston itself had previously seemed, and he took the warmest interest in the growth of the handsomely situated lake-side village, one of his particular delights being in the adornment of the streets of his adopted village with the choicest shade-trees, particularly elms and maples, the planting and subsequent care of which he himself superintended with the greatest solicitude. He had a reputation for eccentricity as regarded his interest in trees, disliking some intensely, while others he regarded with the greatest affection.

His devotion to tree-planting was but one of his special interests. The subject of improved sidewalks also strongly engaged his attention, and he took such an active part in improving those of Canandaigua that he gained the sobriquet of "Sidewalk Wood," not in ridicule, but in honor. By this declared public spirit Mr. Wood proved himself a benefactor of every place in which he resided.

After leaving Canandaigua, Mr. Wood entered into business as an importing merchant in Boston for a period, and subsequently removed to New Orleans, where he became a cotton dealer and built up a large and lucrative business. Unfortunately for him there came in 1807 the "Embargo Act" of President Jefferson's administration and afterwards the Milan decree of Napoleon. The business depression which followed the acts of international reprisal ruined Mr. Wood's business. He subsequently received some compensation from Congress, but by no means sufficient to recompense him for his losses and the destruction of his business. Subsequently he removed to New York, entered successfully into business there, and made that city his place of residence during the remainder of his life.

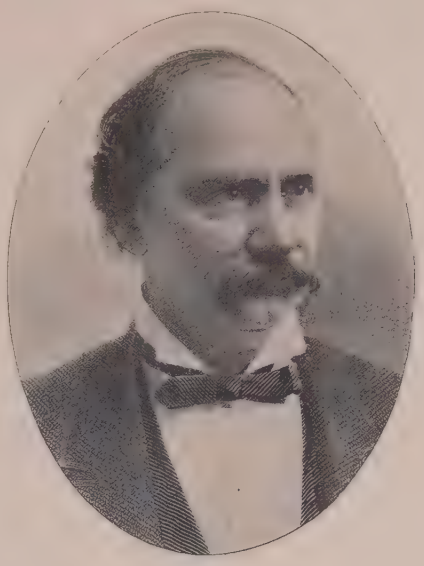
Mr. Wood's career of philanthropy began when he was engaged in mercantile business in New Orleans, and continued throughout his subsequent life. The act of benevolent public interest and thoughtfulness for the good of the community, that of the founding of the New York Mercantile Library, took place in 1820. On November 3 of that year he had posted on the bulletin board of the *Commercial Advertiser* the following "Notice to Merchants' Clerks and Apprentices."

"Those young gentlemen who are disposed to form a Mercantile Library and an Evening Reading-Room are desired to attend a meeting for that purpose to be held at the Tontine Coffee House on Thursday Evening next, at seven o'clock, when a plan of a Library and Association will be presented for their consideration. The young men of South Street, Front, Water, Pearl, Maiden Lane, and Broadway are particularly desired to attend."

The meeting was held in accordance with the foregoing notice on the evening of Thursday, November 9, 1820, and was attended by many of the young men to whom the proposal of a library in their interests proved alluring. Mr. Wood was present to explain the plan he had formulated in his own mind, a plan which, it need scarcely be said, was accepted, and there and then was started the institution which has had so long and prosperous a career and has proved of such untold benefit to the youthful business community of New York.

By the constitution of this Library Association, adopted in accordance with the suggestions of Mr. Wood, the control of the institution was placed in the hands of merchants' clerks, and they alone were permitted to hold office. This provision has been continued up to the present time. The library was opened on February 12, 1821, at 49 Fulton Street, the original quarters consisting of a single room and about seven hundred donated volumes. After many difficulties in its development it finally secured excellently adapted quarters in the old Astor Place Opera House, at a cost of $140,000. This building continued the seat of the library for thirty-six years, when, in 1890, it was demolished, and in 1891, one year later, the institution entered the new building erected on the site of the old, and one of the handsomest edifices in the metropolis. On its shelves to-day rest two hundred and fifty thousand volumes, besides all the current literature of the day. Mr. Wood died in 1857, and was buried in the old cemetery south of West Avenue, which he had faithfully labored to beautify.

NORVIN GREEN, M.D.



Norvin Green was born in New Albany, Indiana, April 17, 1818, being descended from a family of the earliest settlers of Kentucky. His father, a native of that State, served as a volunteer in the War of 1812, and took part in the battle of New Orleans. On his return he removed to Indiana, where his son was born. He afterwards returned to Kentucky, where Norvin grew to manhood, and obtained such education as a frontier State could at that time afford. The boy, however, early gained a full share of the valuable education of experience. He grew up on his father's farm, toughening himself by work, and developing a love for horses which was the passion of his youthful life. None could surpass him as a horseman; he took the keenest delight in races, and might have developed into a horse jockey had not fortune designed his life for better ends. He became, in fact, when but thirteen years of age, the assistant of his father, then sheriff of Breckenridge County, riding over the county to collect taxes, and keeping his father's accounts with a striking accuracy for one so young. The currency at that time was in a transition state between dollars and cents and pounds, shillings, and pence, and account-keeping was a complicated affair.

At that time Western commerce was largely conducted by means of boats on the Ohio and Mississippi. Joseph Green determined to risk all his money and credit in this business, and in 1833 bought and stocked several flatboats, and placed his son, then just fifteen, in charge of one of these, which contained the great variety of goods of a country store of that period. The father commanded the other boats, which were loaded with horses. He made his way directly for New Orleans, leaving his son to follow and dispose of his stock as he could along the route. The results of the double venture were different. The father lost most of his cargo through a storm. The son disposed of his profitably, and had an excellent report to make.

An event now occurred that brought out Norvin Green's character remarkably. His father became dangerously ill through his exposure, and his property was seized by a faithless friend. The boy, yet but sixteen, at once took charge of everything, bought a larger boat, stocked it with a large supply,—obtained partly for cash, partly on credit,—and set out on another venture. In this he had the same good fortune as before. He now leased a farm at the mouth of the Kentucky River, built a store and warehouse, and opened a general mercantile business, while he bought farm produce and sent it down the river to be sold. By the time he was nineteen he had paid all his own debts and those of his father and had sufficient money left to buy a farm.

His next venture was as a woodsman, he contracting to deliver twelve hundred cords of wood at Madison, Indiana. This he did profitably, frequently using the axe himself with his hired wood-cutters. Having placed his father in comfortable circumstances and made some money for his own use, he now looked about him for a life business, and at the age of twenty decided on and began the study of medicine, entering the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, from which he graduated in 1840.

For several years Dr. Green practiced successfully in Kentucky. He gradually, however, became drawn into politics, and was nominated and elected to the Legislature of Kentucky, in which he served several terms. Afterwards he was appointed commissioner in charge of the construction of United States public buildings at Louisville. While here he became interested in what was to be the future business of his life, the development of the telegraph. He entered into this with the energy and ability which he had manifested in his younger life, and rapidly progressed until he became president of the Southwestern Telegraph Company, a position which he retained for twelve years. In 1866 he became vice-president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and in 1878, on the death of Mr. Orton, he was made president of this great corporation.

Dr. Green has resided in New York since his connection with the Western Union. He has been a most active and energetic developer of the telegraph business, and for years has been the prime mover in all important changes and improvements in the American telegraphic system. The business ability which he manifested so strongly in his boyhood days clings to him still, no emergency is too great for him to handle, and no man could more satisfactorily manage the great interests under his control.

MARVELLE W. COOPER.

Marvelle Wilson Cooper, prominent among the retired merchants of New York, is a native of the Green Mountain State of Vermont, in Windsor County of which State he was born May 24, 1826. Mr. Cooper comes of excellent New England stock, being a lineal descendant of John Cooper, a young Englishman, who emigrated to this country in 1636, and took up his residence in New Hampshire, then an unsettled wilderness. After some years of pioneer life he married Anna Sparhawk, of Puritan descent, and settled at Cambridge. Here he became quite prominent, being successively selectman, town clerk, and deacon. Phineas S. Cooper, in the fourth generation of his descendants, was the father of the subject of our sketch.

Mr. Cooper's educational opportunities were very limited in his early days, being confined to the meagre knowledge obtainable in the public schools of that date. But he was ambitious and energetic, with a laudable desire for a collegiate education, and resorted to the expedient so frequently adopted in New England, school-teaching, that he might obtain the funds necessary to pass through college. He was successful in this, and after his graduation came to New York, with the purpose of engaging in mercantile life.

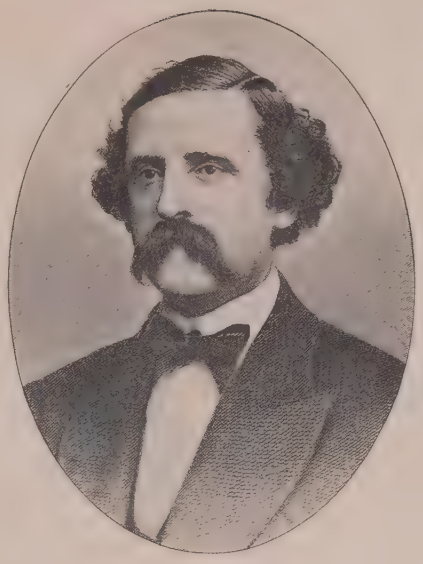
He reached the metropolis in 1849, and obtained there a situation as clerk, beginning low down on the ladder of fortune, and working himself up round by round through perseverance, industry, and a native ability for business. Eight years' steady labor in subordinate situations enabled him to become a partner in a prominent commission house, that of Smythe, Sprague & Cooper, a firm whose business grew until its annual sales reached the high figure of $12,000,000. To the success of this firm Mr. Cooper's business acumen and activity lent their fair share. In 1864, through a change in the make-up of the firm, its title became Sprague, Cooper & Colburn, and three years afterwards, in 1867, Mr. Cooper rose to the position of head of the firm, whose title now became Cooper, Vail & Co. In ten years after engaging in business for himself he had become the leading partner of one of the first commission houses in New York.

The partnership of Cooper, Vail & Co. expired by limitation in 1872, and Mr. Cooper afterwards continued the business through Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co., and subsequently conducted it for a period in his own name. He had made an ample fortune, however, and in 1882 retired from immediate connection with commercial affairs, to pass the remainder of his life in ease and enjoyment. His business relations, however, were not fully given up. He retained, and still retains, large business interests in the Western States, which give him a sufficient share of active employment.

After the murder of President Garfield, as it became probable that a change would be made in the post of collector of the port of New York, Mr. Cooper's name was presented for the position, and a petition sent to President Arthur, signed by one hundred and fifty merchants and bankers, stating that Mr. Cooper, "by the integrity and honesty that have characterized all his dealings, has won for himself the confidence and respect of all classes in this community," also that "Mr. Cooper's thorough knowledge of mercantile affairs, and his extensive acquaintance with the active business men of New York, render him eminently fitted to discharge the duties of the office." No change was made in the office, however, though President Arthur declared the petition to be the strongest he had ever seen.

Mr. Cooper, since his retirement from business, has continued to make New York his place of residence, but has spent much of his time in travel. Being unmarried, he has no domestic ties, and has traveled widely over the American and European continents, observing all that he can find worth seeing. In 1885 he was appointed United States railroad commissioner, to inspect the Southern Pacific Railroad. For a time he was president of the New England Society, but declined the re-election that was unanimously tendered him on the ground of his frequent absences from New York. Politically he is a Republican, and ardently favors protection to American industries, but has persistently declined political nominations, which have often been tendered him. He is a man of warm benevolence, and has made many public contributions to charity, and many more private ones, whose sum no man knows.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.



JOHN THOMPSON HOFFMAN, Governor of New York from 1869 to 1873, was born at Sing Sing, in that State, January 10, 1828. He was the grandson of Philip Livingston Hoffman, a member of the bar, and the son of Adrian K. Hoffman, a physician of Westchester County. He was well educated, at first under the charge of Rev. Dr. Prime, afterwards editor of the New York *Observer*, and at fifteen entered Union College, Schenectady, New York, where he graduated with all the honors of the institution in 1846. He had early shown excellent oratorical powers and gained a reputation as a public speaker, and his graduation address, on "Sectional Prejudices," is said to have been very noteworthy. From his boyhood days he was a Democrat in political sentiment, and during his whole life remained an earnest advocate of the doctrines of that party.

After leaving college Mr. Hoffman began the study of law under General Aaron Ward and Judge Albert Lockwood, of Sing Sing, and on January 10, 1849, his twenty-first birthday, was admitted to the bar. Later in that year he removed to New York City, where he associated himself with the late H. M. Woodruff and Judge W. M. Leonard, under the firm-title of Woodruff, Leonard & Hoffman. He continued his legal practice diligently during the succeeding ten years, with a very encouraging success, and in 1859 President Buchanan was urged by prominent citizens to confer on him the office of United States district attorney, but declined to do so on the sole objection of his youth.

Long before this he had become prominent in politics. In 1848, while still a boy, he was made a member of the State central committee by the convention of the "Hard-Shell Democracy." Although not yet a voter, Mr. Hoffman took the stump, and did excellent service as a political orator for Lewis Cass. His legal prominence and his ability as a promulgator of Democratic principles kept him before the people, and in 1860 he was nominated and elected recorder of the city of New York, being the youngest man who had ever filled that office. He proved thoroughly adapted to its duties, and during his first term achieved a high measure of reputation, it becoming his duty to try and sentence many of those who were engaged in the riots of July, 1863. He rose so high in public estimation that in the ensuing election, October, 1863, he had the nomination of both parties and the general support of the press, and was returned by sixty thousand out of sixty-four thousand votes, a result unparelleled in the history of the city to that time.

In 1865 the Tammany Hall Democratic convention nominated Mr. Hoffman for mayor. There were three other candidates in the field, Marshall O. Roberts, John Hecker, and C. G. Gunther, chosen respectively by the Republican, the Citizens' Association, and an independent wing of the Democratic party; but Mr. Hoffman was elected by a majority of twelve hundred over Mr. Roberts. While serving during this term as mayor he was nominated by his party for governor, but was defeated by Reuben E. Fenton. In 1867 Tammany again nominated him for the mayoralty, and the high esteem he had won was shown by his majority of twenty-one thousand votes over his two competitors.

During his service as mayor in this term the party again nominated him as governor, and in the ensuing election he was chosen as governor of the State of New York by a handsome majority. He resigned his seat as mayor in 1868 to assume that of governor. In 1870 he was again returned as governor, thus having had the compliment to his efficiency of a re-election to every political office held by him.

During Governor Hoffman's second term the great popular demonstration against the outrages of the Tweed Ring took place. Unfortunately for his political future his name was associated with this faction, though on no other grounds than that he owed his election to the Tammany wing of the Democracy, there being no evidence that he had ever in any way assisted in the Tweed raids on the treasury or the other outrages of the faction. From this time forward, however, he withdrew from participation in political affairs, devoted himself to his extensive law practice, and abstained from public utterances.

Personally Governor Hoffman was highly courteous, pleasing, and unaffected in manner, having all the qualities of a thoroughly trained gentleman. He had traveled much abroad, but his favorite place of sojourn was his home on the Hudson, and his chief happiness was found in domestic life. His powers as a public speaker were fine, his evident sincerity and the clearness of his language and logic enabling him to make a deep impression on his audiences. He died at Wiesbaden, Germany, March 24, 1888.

J. SEAVER PAGE.

Mr. Page was born in New York City, and from his early manhood has been identified with the best interests of the metropolis, alike in its commercial and social phases, in both of which he has taken a prominent and active part, while his connection with sporting interests and with municipal affairs has brought him greatly into public notice. He was educated at the College of the City of New York, after passing the ordinary preliminary course of instruction, and graduated with a creditable record. During his college course he evinced a taste for public speaking, to the cultivation of which he gave much time and attention, and with such success as to become notable for this gift of oratory in his college and his subsequent career. Entering early in his mature life into politics, as an earnest advocate of the principles of the Republican party, he quickly began to employ in this direction his gift of oratory, which developed to such a degree that in all the recent Presidential campaigns he has been a much sought for speaker on the Republican side, and has exercised a notable influence in affecting the vote in the districts in which his campaigning work was performed. For many years he served as public school trustee in the district of New York City of which he was a resident, and continues to take an earnest interest in the development and progress of the public schools. He entered into business life shortly after his graduation from college, and has advanced in business experience and position until now he is vice-president of the F. W. Devoe & C. T. Reynolds Company, the largest paint and varnish house in the world, and one of the leading mercantile houses in New York. This firm has connections in almost every part of the country, and does an enormous business throughout the United States and elsewhere.

Mr. Page is a thorough business man, of fine and commanding appearance, and he combines all the best qualities that may be found among those who have attained success in the great financial, social, and intellectual centre of the country. Mr. Page is a devotee of all out-door sports, in the development of which he has taken a warm and intelligent interest since his college days, and to whose progress much of his attention is still earnestly given. He was at one time a base-ball enthusiast, and has made creditable records in pigeon shooting, while he has taken part in other forms of American sport. His labors as a ready orator have by no means been confined to political affairs, but have taken a philanthropic direction as well, greatly to the benefit of the benevolent organizations of New York, since by his noteworthy talent as a public declaimer he has been instrumental in raising large sums of money for charity.

He was at one time secretary of the Union League, having been elected as the opposition candidate. He was later elected on the regular ticket. Mr. Page is an active club man, particularly in clubs having connection with sporting affairs, he being a member of nearly all the prominent outing clubs of New York, including the Country Club, the Larchmont Yacht, and the Westminster Kennel Club. He is also, as stated above, a member of the Union League, and is connected by membership with the St. Nicholas, Fulton, Reform, Republican, New York Athletic, and Liederkranz Clubs. He is, in addition, a member of the St. Nicholas Society by right of descent on the maternal side.

In the subject of the Greater New York he is greatly interested, being a warm believer in and earnest advocate of this proposition to unite with the metropolis the large city of Brooklyn, its immediate outgrowth and the several other cities and towns within the State limits which owe their origin and development to New York, and which, properly considered, are and always have been parts of this great city. This movement, which Mr. Page has strongly advocated, is simply a matter of justice to the metropolis, in enabling it to take its true rank among the great cities of the world, which it loses under the present misleading state of affairs. The indications at present are that the union will be consummated, a desirable result for which Mr. Page and its other earnest advocates can claim much of the credit. Personally Mr. Page is one of the most popular men in the mercantile and social life of New York.

SIGOURNEY W. FAY.

Sigourney W. Fay, a leading merchant in the woolen business in New York City, is by birth a native of Boston, in which city he was born fifty-nine years ago. He bears his age so well, however, that he might pass for little more than forty, having in some way learned the valuable secret of looking young,—perhaps that of keeping young, for the two go naturally together. Mr. Fay spent his youthful years in his native city, and received that education which Boston is better adopted to give—if we may accept its reputation—than any other city in this country. Having decided on engaging in mercantile business, he obtained a position in the Boston house of Lawrence, Stone & Co., with whom he remained actively engaged until about twenty-four years of age, proving himself an energetic and conscientious employé, and winning the confidence and respect of his employers by devotion to their interests and an excellent business capacity.

In 1860, having the capital to engage in commercial life on his own account, and sufficient business experience to warrant the venture, he came to New York in company with Mr. Stone, one of his recent employers. Here a partnership was organized, under the firm-name of Stone, Bliss, Fay & Allen, for the purpose of conducting a dry-goods business, and the partners went energetically to work, quickly building for themselves a satisfactory trade.

The firm continued in existence under this title for about ten years, becoming well known and prominent in its line of trade. At the end of that period changes took place in the list of partners, and the firm was reorganized under the title of Perry, Wendell, Fay & Co., the business gradually changing from general dry goods to the woolen commission line, to which it has long been confined.

In 1878, Mr. Perry, senior member of the firm,—a well-known character in New York, where he was generally addressed as Commodore Perry,—was removed by death, and his name was dropped from the firm-title, which now became known by its present name of Wendell, Fay & Co. Since that time there has been no change in the title or *personnel* of the firm, whose business has grown to be a very extensive one, though one that is always conducted in a safe and conservative manner.

The success of this business is largely due to Mr. Fay, who is a man of much business enterprise and ability, and is known among his trade associates as a model merchant, his activity being combined with integrity, and with an intelligence and uprightness in all the fields of life that command the respect of all who know him. The great popularity which he possesses among the patrons of his business house is due to his pleasant face and agreeable manners, and his native sociability of disposition, he being noted for his constant geniality and courtesy. Aside from business he has had little time for other pursuits, a merchant's time, in these days of energetic competition, being usually too completely taken up to permit indulgence to any great extent in outside affairs. Yet Mr. Fay has much literary taste and love of knowledge, while he possesses good powers of oratory. In consequence he has appeared to some extent as a lecturer on various topics, and has gained considerable reputation in this field of intellectual exercise.

The firm with which he is connected has interests outside New York. Its origin may be said to have been in Boston, with which it has since maintained close relations, having a representative branch in that city. It is also represented in Philadelphia. The goods dealt in comprise the best grades of cloths, suitings, uniform goods, and in short all the best products of the woolen manufacture, while the house is the New York representative of a number of the leading woolen-mills of the United States, among which may be named the celebrated Middlesex Mills, the Campbell and the Dumbarton Mills, the Swift River Manufacturing Company, and a number of other woolen manufacturing concerns.

Aside from his firm connections, in which he may be said to be one of the most popular merchants in New York, Mr. Fay is connected with several financial concerns, he being a director in the Hanover National Bank and in the Exchange Fire Insurance Company.

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT.

Robert Barnwell Roosevelt, distinguished as an author and statesman, was born in New York City, August 7, 1829. He received a collegiate education, and after graduation entered upon the study of law, being admitted to the New York bar on reaching his majority. His professional life was quickly supplemented by an activity in literature and in political affairs which brought him prominently into attention, and have turned his life interests aside from legal practice. His literary taste developed early, and was accompanied by powers of imagination and of reasoning and by a lucid style that have made him popular as a magazine writer and as an author of more ambitious works.

Mr. Roosevelt has long been a devotee of sport, but his enthusiasm in this direction has been tempered with a measure of good sense that impelled him to make a vigorous onslaught on the indiscriminate slaughter of game in which so many so-called sportsmen indulge. To overcome this he devoted much time and energy to the organization of clubs for the preservation of game and to the obtaining of legislative restriction on the vandalism that threatened the complete extermination of the food tenants of woods and waters. In 1867 he succeeded in founding the New York Fishery Commission, and was appointed one of the State commissioners. His labors in this direction were active and incessant, and continued until 1888, when his appointment as United States minister to the Netherlands interfered with his immediate supervision. He wrote at that time an elaborate report, detailing the results of the twenty-one years of labor of the commission.

Mr. Roosevelt served as president of the Fish Culture Association for a number of years, and also of the Association for the Protection of Game, and of the International Association for the same purpose. His work in this direction was not confined to labors in organizations, but took the form of literature, in his published volumes "The Game Fish of North America," "The Game Birds of the North," and "Superior Fishing."

Politically he has been an active member of the Democratic party, working in its interest during the civil war, at which time he took part in the formation of several political associations. His greatest and most useful activity in municipal politics, however, was his share in the founding of the Committee of Seventy, whose work was directed against the outrages of the Tweed Ring. He was also the first vice-president of the Reform Club, and one of the editors of the *Citizen*, a paper devoted to the policy of this club. He subsequently took entire charge of this paper, and worked energetically through its columns for the overthrow of the Tweed ascendency.

In 1870 Mr. Roosevelt was elected a member of the Forty-second Congress, being supported by both wings of the New York Democracy. He proved independent in his Congressional course, and resistant to the demands of party leaders. Aside from his political relations he was actively interested in New York affairs, taking an earnest part in the formation of paid fire and health departments in the city, and acting as a commissioner on the Brooklyn Bridge. He was the first vice-president and afterwards the president of the Holland Trust Company, and took part in the founding of the Lotos Club.

Mr. Roosevelt's practice as a lawyer continued for about twenty years after his admission to the bar, but was afterwards abandoned in consequence of the pressure of political and other interests. He became actively engaged in financial affairs, was president or director in a number of insurance, railroad, and other corporations, and was offered by President Cleveland, during his first term, the position of United States sub-treasurer at New York. This he declined in consequence of the labor involved. He was frequently offered other public positions, and served, as has been said, as minister to the Netherlands.

He edited "The Political Works of Charles G. Halpine," and was the author of "Five Acres too Much," a clever satire suggested by Edmund Morris's "Ten Acres Enough," also of "Progressive Petticoats," a humorous illustration of medical habits. These are his best-known writings, aside from his magazine essays, which have been numerous.

ALBERT B. CHANDLER.

ALBERT BROWN CHANDLER, president of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, was born at West Randolph, Vermont, August 20, 1840. The American family of Chandlers had its origin in three brothers who settled at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1637, and the subject of our sketch is also a descendant of John Winthrop, the first governor of Massachusetts, through his daughter, Mary Winthrop.

Mr. Chandler was educated in the best schools of his native town, and when of suitable age spent his school vacations in studying the printer's art and in working as a compositor in West Randolph and in Montpelier, Vermont. He also spent part of his leisure time in a telegraph-office located in a book-store in his native town, performing duties here as a messenger and learning the art of operating. His knowledge of telegraphy thus gained stood him in good stead. His oldest brother, William W. Chandler, was then general freight agent of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, and procured him, in 1858, when eighteen years of age, the position of manager of the Western Union Telegraph office at Bellaire, Ohio.

Early in the following year the young operator was removed to Pittsburg and given a position in the office of the superintendent of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, and three months afterwards was made agent of the railroad at Manchester, an important freight shipping-point opposite Pittsburg. He remained here until 1863, when he entered the military telegraph service of the government as cipher operator in the War Department at Washington, to which position, in October, was added that of disbursing clerk for General Eckert, superintendent of the Department of the Potomac. His duties took him frequently to the armies in the field, and brought him into contact with the President and the chief officials of the government.

In 1866, while the organization into one company of the several telegraph companies was in process of completion, Mr. Chandler was made chief clerk in the superintendent's office for the Eastern division, and also placed in charge of the transatlantic cable traffic, to which duties he subsequently added those of superintendent of the sixth district of the Eastern division.

The positions here named were filled by Mr. Chandler until January, 1875, when he was made assistant general manager of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company. From this post he rapidly advanced through the offices of secretary, trustee, treasurer, and vice-president to that of president, which position he attained in 1879, and held until the Atlantic and Pacific was absorbed by the Western Union in 1882. In October, 1881, he was offered and accepted the presidency of the Fuller Electrical Company, one of the first to engage in the arc system of electric lighting. In December, 1884, at the instance of John W. Mackay, he was employed as counsel by the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company, and in 1885 was appointed, by the New York Supreme Court receiver of that company. When, through his efforts, the company was reorganized, he was elected its president and manager, and was also made general manager of the United Lines Telegraph Company. He also became a director, member of the executive committee, and vice-president of the Commercial Cable Company and of the Pacific Postal Telegraph Company, and a director, and afterwards president, of the Commercial Telegraph Company.

Through Mr. Chandler's efforts the New York Stock Exchange obtained control of the last-named company, he subsequently becoming vice-president and general manager of the New York Quotation Company, and afterwards president of the Brooklyn District Telegraph Company, of which he is at present a director. He is now president of the American District Telegraph Company, of Philadelphia, and of the Quotation Company in Boston. In 1887, he, with several of the chief officials of the Western Union Telegraph Company, effected arrangements for the discontinuance of the destructive competition which had previously existed, much to the advantage of the telegraph companies and the public. The Postal Telegraph Company has recently built itself a commodious new edifice, through Mr. Chandler's efforts, at the corner of Broadway and Murray Streets, New York.

JOHN C. HAVEMEYER.

John Craig Havemeyer, son of William F. Havemeyer, for three terms mayor of New York, and grandson of William Havemeyer, who came from Germany in 1799 and settled in New York, was born in that city in 1833. The Havemeyers have long been identified with the business of sugar refining in this country. William Havemeyer brought a knowledge of this business with him from Bückeburg, Germany, and started what was one of the earliest refineries in New York. He was succeeded in this line of business by his son, William F. Havemeyer, in whose hands it became much developed, and who retired from business with a competency at the age of forty, having won an enviable reputation for honor and integrity, and manifested a public spirit which was afterwards rewarded by his three successive elections to the mayoralty.

The strong character and marked independence of spirit, which made the elder Mr. Havemeyer a notable personage in New York, were reflected in the character of his son, who has displayed the same courage, independence, and integrity throughout his career. Mr. Havemeyer was educated at private schools, and prepared at Columbia College Grammar-School for a collegiate course, which he was prevented from completing through failure in his eyesight. On leaving college he spent two years in a wholesale grocery house, gaining there a practical knowledge of business. On leaving these he spent a year in foreign travel, traversing Europe, Syria, and Egypt. Returning in 1854 he entered the sugar refinery of Havemeyer & Moller, in which he took charge of the office-work.

After two years of experience, Mr. Havemeyer established a sugar refinery of his own in Brooklyn, upon capital furnished by his father. This concern has since then grown into the great house of Havemeyer & Elder; but Mr. Havemeyer soon withdrew from it, on account of the anxiety caused by the use of borrowed capital, and returned to office-work for Havemeyer & Moller. A year afterwards this firm dissolved. Mr. Havemeyer was offered a partnership in the new firm by the successor of the old one, but declined, from the fact that he would again have to work with borrowed money. He remained, however, for two years, being paid for his services by a share of the profits. At the end of this period he started a commission business, which he conducted successfully for several years, part of the time in partnership with his brothers. Failing health obliged him eventually to retire from this business.

In 1871 Mr. Havemeyer again embarked in the sugar-refining business, establishing a refinery at Greenpoint, Long Island, in company with his brother and another partner, the firm being known as Havemeyer, Brother & Co. In this he took charge of the financial and commercial department, and remained engaged in it until 1880, when his impaired health again forced him to retire. Since then he has not been actively engaged in business pursuits.

Mr. Havemeyer was married in 1872, in Athens, Greece, to Alice A. Francis, daughter of John M. Francis, then United States minister to Greece. He has been, during the greater part of his life, actively interested in various benevolent, religious, and other organizations in New York. His business relations are with railroad organizations, in several of which he is a director, while he is a trustee in the Continental Trust Company of New York. He has served as executor and trustee of a number of large estates, which he has successfully managed. Of the societies with which he is connected may be named the American Bible Society, the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the New York Sabbath Committee, the Bible Revision Committee, the United States Evangelical Alliance, and the New York Port Society. He has been particularly interested in the work in New York of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was the organizer and first president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Yonkers. In addition to his active labors in these fields of charity and religion, he has aided them with his pen, having been a frequent contributor to the press on religious, political, and other subjects. During his later years he has devoted much time and thought to the investigation of the problems of philanthropic work, religious truth, and the relation of physical conditions to mental and moral phenomena.

WILLIAM REMSEN.

THE ancestor of the Remsen family in America, Rem Jansed Vanderbeeck, came to this country in the early days of the Dutch colony of New Amsterdam, being the descendant of an ancient German family which can be traced back as far as 1162. He settled in Albany, and afterwards in Brooklyn, and left a large family who, after his death, dropped the name of Vanderbeeck, and adopted Remsen as their family name,—a custom not uncommon among the early Dutch settlers. Of the Remsens, several became wealthy New York merchants, including Hendrick Remsen, born in 1708, and his son Henry, born in 1736, and who became one of the largest dry-goods importers of his day. He also took a prominent part in public affairs as a Revolutionary patriot. There were several other Remsens who became rich merchants.

Henry Remsen had nine children, of whom only two married. William Remsen, one of the latter, was born in New York, November 7, 1762, and in 1790, after obtaining his education in the city schools of that day, entered his father's business house, and continued in a subordinate capacity until he had gained a good working acquaintance with the business, when, in 1790, he was admitted as a business partner of his father. The name of the new firm was made Henry Remsen & Son. The house was then situated in Little Water Street.

William Remsen, however, soon diverted his interests to financial and, to some extent, to public affairs. In 1793 he accepted the position of teller in the United States Bank, and on June 3, 1799, entered the establishment of the Manhattan Company as cashier. In 1808 he married Eliza, daughter of Captain Abraham de Peyster, and in the same year was elected president of the Manhattan Company. In this responsible position he gained a wide reputation as an able financier, and continued to hold the office until 1826, occupying a leading position in the banking interests of the city.

Aside from his private business relations, Mr. Remsen, during his younger life, occupied a number of public positions of importance. He became in 1786 secretary to John Jay, when that noted statesman was appointed by the old Congress Secretary for Foreign Affairs. At a later date, that of the Presidency of John Adams, Mr. Remsen served as private secretary to Thomas Jefferson, when the latter was Secretary of State in the cabinet of the Adams administration.

Mr. Remsen died in New York City in February, 1843. He had nine children, of whom William, Robert G., and Elizabeth alone survive.

This sketch of a family line which has played an important part in the history of New York from almost the foundation of the city to the present time may be completed by a brief reference to the oldest living representative of the family, William Remsen the younger, the seventh in lineal descent from the original Rem Jansen Vanderbeeck.

The present Mr. Remsen was born in New York, January 13, 1815. After a preparation for a collegiate course, he entered Princeton College, where he graduated in 1835. His studies there were followed by a three years' course of legal study, and by admission to the bar in 1838. He continued in the active practice of the profession for five years subsequently, but at the end of this period, his father dying, he was forced to retire from legal practice and relinquish a professional career to take charge of his father's estate, of which he had been appointed one of the administrators. The property was a large one, and the care of it has since engrossed his time and attention. He has had none of his father's taste for public life, finding his chief pleasure in home interests and duties. For many years he has been a warden and vestryman of St. Mark's Church, and a liberal contributor to benevolent objects. He married in 1848 Jane Suydam, and has had eight children, of whom five are now living.

MOST REV. JOHN HUGHES, D.D.

Archbishop John Hughes, a distinguished prelate of the Roman Catholic Church in this country, and widely noted for eloquence, learning, ability, and religious zeal, was a native of Ireland, being born at Annaloghan, County Tyrone, June 24, 1797. His father, who was a farmer in good circumstances, possessed an excellent education for his condition in life, and his mother was a woman of much refinement of character. John Hughes as a boy became marked for his studious character, desire of learning, and aspirations to a career in the priesthood.

The family came to America in 1816, settling at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. This was not far from Mt. St. Mary's College, a Catholic institution at Emmitsburg, Maryland, and here the youthful aspirant for the priesthood pursued a course of classical and theological studies, studying diligently and graduating with much credit. He was ordained as a member of the priesthood of the Catholic Church by Bishop Conwell, at St. Joseph's Church, Philadelphia, October 15, 1826.

He had, even before his ordination, taken part in several religious controversies, a prelude to his future career, in which he became eminent for controversial ability. His powers of oratory were natively excellent, and within a year of his ordination he had gained such reputation as an eloquent preacher that he was appointed pastor of St. Mary's Church, Philadelphia. Soon after he returned to St. Joseph's, entering there into controversy, and organizing the Catholic Tract Society, for which he wrote the first book, "Andrew Dunn." He also founded St. John's Orphan Asylum for boys. In 1829 he preached the thanksgiving sermon on the passage of the Irish Emancipation Act, with remarks that brought him into a controversial contest with Rev. Dr. Delancey, of the *Church Register*.

In 1830 Mr. Hughes became the companion of Bishop Kenrick during a pastoral journey through the large diocese of Philadelphia. In 1832, on the occasion of the Diocesan Synod at Philadelphia, he preached the opening sermon, and was one of a commission of three divines appointed to take measures towards the founding of a theological seminary. During the same year he gained great reputation in theological circles for his ability in a vigorous controversy with the Rev. John Breckenridge, of Kentucky.

He was several times nominated for a bishopric, and in 1837 was appointed coadjutor-bishop to Bishop Dubois, of New York, being consecrated under the title of Bishop of Basiliopolis at St. Patrick's Cathedral, in that city. The health of Bishop Dubois continued to decline until, in 1839, he was relieved from duty, and Dr. Hughes appointed in his place administrator of the diocese. He quickly showed himself an active incumbent of the post, founded St. John's College, at Fordham, and in 1840, on his return from an European tour, entered warmly into a controversy respecting the public schools which had arisen in his absence. His ability, courage, and firmness in this controversy constituted it one of the most important events of his life. Other events of moment in his career followed, and in 1854, during the outbreak of Know-Nothingism, he became the leader of the Catholics in their struggle for their rights. The peril of a violent attack on the churches was prevented by his prompt and vigorous measures, and the struggle gradually subsided into a fierce newspaper controversy, in which he proved a powerful champion of the cause of his Church.

In 1884 the Rev. John McCloskey was appointed his coadjutor. He attended the Sixth Church Council at Baltimore, and afterwards secured the division of his diocese, the new dioceses of Buffalo and Albany being formed from it. The Sisters of Charity, who were introduced by him into New York in 1846, were organized into a separate society by him in 1847. In 1849–50 the diocese of New York was made an archdiocese, and Dr. Hughes appointed its first archbishop. He received the *pallium*, the emblem of metropolitan jurisdiction, from the Pope's own hands at Rome.

Before going to Rome he had announced his purpose of erecting a new cathedral in New York, and in 1858 laid the corner-stone of the magnificent St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Fifth Avenue, a great work which he prosecuted to the completion of the basement, when the outbreak of war compelled a suspension of operations. In 1861 he went to Europe, at President Lincoln's request, on business connected with the war between the North and South. He rendered other patriotic services during the war, and died January 3, 1864, in the midst of his fame and usefulness.

JAMES W. BEEKMAN.

JAMES WILLIAM BEEKMAN, born in New York, November 22, 1815, was the fifth in lineal descent from William (or Wilhelmus) Beekman, who came from Holland with Peter Stuyvesant in 1647, and played an important part in the early history of New York, both under Dutch and English rule. Mr. Beekman's father was Gerard Beekman, his mother Catharine Sanders, daughter of Captain John Sanders, a Revolutionary soldier, and a descendant of Major John A. Glen, who commanded at Schenectady when that settlement was burned by the French and Indians, in the winter of 1689–90. Mr. Beekman was also related to a large number of other prominent New York families.

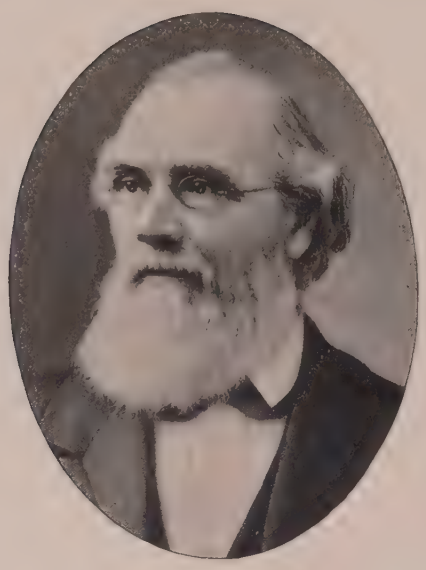
His early education was received at home, under private tutors, after which he entered Columbia College, where he graduated in 1834. He subsequently studied law in the office of John L. Mason. He had, however, no particular occasion to practice; the death of his father in 1833, and of his uncle four years later, leaving him the heir to valuable property. On this property stood the old "Beekman mansion," near the intersection of the present First Avenue and Fiftieth Street, built about 1750, and occupied by the British commanders and their friends during the Revolutionary War. Among the points of special interest of this house were the room occupied by Major André before his fatal journey to meet General Benedict Arnold, and the garden greenhouse in which Captain Nathan Hale was tried and condemned.

His law studies completed, Mr. Beekman made several long journeys through the northern United States, and in 1838 went to Europe with his college friend, Evert A. Duyckinck, his return home being made in one of the earliest steam-vessels which crossed the Atlantic to New York. In 1840 he married Abian Steele Milledoler, daughter of Rev. Philip Milledoler (president of Rutgers College), and granddaughter of General John Steele, a Revolutionary patriot and friend of Washington. For a number of years afterwards they resided in the old Beekman mansion. In 1874 the growth of the city required its removal, when the historical portions were transferred in part to the New York Historical Society rooms, in part were removed to Oyster Bay.

Mr. Beekman, although having important business affairs of his own to attend to, served the public on various occasions. He was elected State Assemblyman for one term, and served afterwards for two terms as State Senator. While in the Legislature he secured the passage of important modifications of the tax laws, by which the personal liberty of the delinquent tax-payer was assured. He was chairman of the Senate committee which reported the bill creating Central Park, a measure which he warmly advocated. He also served as a member of the New York Board of Education, taking great interest in the public school system, which he sought earnestly to advance. Other public positions held by him were those of trustee of Columbia College and of Greenwood Cemetery.

At the outbreak of the war, when the "Star of the West" was sent to Charleston harbor with provisions for the garrison of Fort Sumter, Mr. Beekman was one of three who went to Washington to obtain protection for this vessel on her important errand. They failed, however, to obtain any response from the President, the vessel was fired on, and the war began, whose vigorous prosecution he strongly favored.

Mr. Beekman was one of the founders of the Union League Club, and for a time its vice-president. He was a member and officer also of the St. Nicholas Society, and one of the founders and the first president of the St. Nicholas Club. Other societies in which he held membership were the Century Association and the New York Historical Society, of which latter he was vice-president. He was connected also with many societies of a benevolent character, including the New York Hospital, of which he was a governor and vice-president, the Woman's Hospital, which he served as president from its foundation till his death, and the New York Dispensary. Much of his time and attention were given to hospital work, and during his journeys to Europe he studied earnestly hospital management and construction abroad, while at home he delivered several notable addresses before hospital boards. He died June 15, 1877, of an illness contracted in the prosecution of his duty as an officer of the New York Hospital. His children are Catharine B., wife of William Warner Hoppin, Gerard, James William, Jr., and Cornelia A. Beekman.



DANIEL DRAKE-SMITH.

Daniel Drake-Smith, long prominent in insurance circles in New York, was born in that city August 29, 1818. His father, Joseph Drake-Smith, had been a merchant of New York during the early part of the century, and his paternal ancestors, of English descent, were among the early settlers of Long Island. On the mother's side he was descended from a family of Huguenots, who left France upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, settled for a time in Holland, and left there to join the early movement of emigration to America.

Mr. Drake-Smith was educated in the schools of New York, his course at the high school of that city being supplemented by a classical course at the school of Baldwin & Forest, in Warren Street. In 1831, while still but thirteen years of age, he began his business life, entering the establishment of Benjamin Babcock, afterwards of the firm of Babcock & Suydam, large importers of English and French dry goods. He remained there, gaining a knowledge of the business and performing the duties suitable to a boy of his age, until 1835, when the store, situated in Pearl Street, near Hanover Square, was destroyed by fire, being one of the first to be swept away in the great conflagration of that year.

There followed the financial crisis of 1837, with its disturbing effect upon business, after which, when still only in his twentieth year, Mr. Drake-Smith engaged in what was to be the future occupation of his life, entering the office of the Atlantic Insurance Company. He remained connected with this company for a considerable number of years, becoming its secretary and developing that acquaintance with insurance matters upon which his success in life was based. In 1852 he withdrew from the Atlantic Company and established the Commercial Mutual Insurance Company, of which he became president. The marked ability and success with which he discharged the duties of this position brought the company into a very prosperous condition. His connection with it continued for twenty-seven years, he finally retiring from active business life in February, 1879. In March of that year, in acknowledgment of his valuable services in the founding and development of the company, the trustees of the Commercial Mutual gave a dinner in his honor at Delmonico's, where they presented him with an elegant bronze vase as a memento.

Mr. Drake-Smith's active life was not confined to his service in this company. He became a member of the Chamber of Commerce in 1858, and continued strongly interested in its affairs during the remainder of his life, often serving upon important committees of this body. He also became a member and vice-president of the New York Board of Marine Underwriters. At a later date he was made its president, which office he held at the time of his retirement from business. As an underwriter his ability was very marked, and those engaged in marine insurance often sought his opinion upon difficult questions. The New York pilots had in him a warm and active friend, he pleading their cause on more than one occasion before legislative bodies when their interests were threatened by adverse laws.

Mayor Edson appointed him in 1883 one of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, which board chose him, upon organizing, as its chairman, in token of their appreciation of his ability and integrity. He proved in this capacity an active and earnest champion of the public interests, heedfully opposing every step which he deemed likely to be detrimental to the good of the people. He resigned the chairmanship in 1882.

In addition to the several interests mentioned, Mr. Drake-Smith served at various times as a director in a number of banks and other institutions. Aside from business he was a man of active literary tastes and of wide scholarship, the result of persistent reading and close study of literature and of scientific and philosophical subjects. His leisure time was largely spent among his books or in literary work, he being, previous to 1860, a frequent contributor to the New York press. In 1867 he published Spinoza's "Ethics," which he had translated from the Latin. During the civil war he was an earnest supporter of the government, contributing largely of his means, and speaking frequently in his country's interest upon occasions of moment. He died at his place of residence at Englewood, New Jersey, February 8, 1887, leaving behind him an enviable reputation.

WILLIAM W. NILES.

John Niles, a Puritan immigrant to this country, was a citizen of Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1636. Of his descendants there were several of eminence. Nathaniel Niles, born in 1741, studied theology, medicine, and law, and grew proficient in each, while he was an able mechanician and the producer of several important inventions. He was also a legislator and an author, his poem "The American Hero" becoming a war song during the Revolution. He afterwards became a judge of the Vermont Supreme Court and a member of Congress. His son William Niles, also practiced law and became a judge in the courts of Vermont.

William Watson Niles, son of Judge William Niles, was born at West Fairlee, Vermont, March 26, 1822. He studied under his father's instruction, and could read Latin almost as early as he could English. He studied later at Bradford Academy and Newberry Seminary, and afterwards taught school for several terms. In this he progressed so rapidly that at twenty years of age he was principal of an academy. He afterwards became principal of a seminary, of which his sister, not yet fifteen, had charge of the female department. After this experience in the life of a teacher Mr. Niles entered Dartmouth College, passed through a course of collegiate instruction, and graduated in 1845. Having chosen the legal profession, he entered the office of his brother, Judge Niles, of La Porte, Indiana, where, while reading law, he translated daily part of the Iliad to keep fresh his classical knowledge, and assisted the professor of Chemistry in the Indiana Medical College during the lecture period.

On completing his law studies he came to New York, where he entered the law office of General John Cochrane, to gain familiarity with New York law. He began practice at the same time, and found his business increasing so rapidly that it became necessary that he should enter at once on a long-wished-for European tour or give up the idea. He chose the former alternative, and traveled widely over the British Islands and the Continent, largely on foot. This useful outing completed, Mr. Niles returned to New York, reopened his office, and quickly regained the business he had temporarily set aside. His practice increased so rapidly and has continued so large that it has since then kept him constantly employed.

Mr. Niles, during his long legal experience, has been concerned in many notable cases, some of them of striking character. Among these was the divorce suit of Stowell *vs.* Stowell, in which he first established the doctrine that an attempt to corrupt the morals of a wife is satisfactory grounds for a limited divorce, even when there has been no physical violence or harsh language on the part of the husband.

Politically Mr. Niles was originally a Free-Soil Democrat. He afterwards became a Republican, and continued so till 1872, when he supported his friend, Horace Greeley, for President. Since then he has continued a Democrat. He has been active in all movements for reform in city and State affairs, and was the organizer of the Citizens' Association, which compelled both parties to make satisfactory nominations. During the reign of the Tweed faction Mr. Niles and some others sought nominations to the Assembly for the purpose of obtaining legislative redress. He was elected, and placed on the Judiciary Committee, in which he obtained a resolution of impeachment of the judges who supported Tweed, and afterwards assisted in the trial and conviction of Judge Barnard before the Court of Impeachment, at Saratoga, in 1872.

During the civil war Mr. Niles took part in the recruiting of several regiments. He organized the Central Loyal League, to combat the efforts of Southern sympathizers, and became a life-senator in this league. He was again elected to the Assembly in 1881, and has since been active in the effort to provide New York with a new and great park area. He was one of the commissioners who laid out the nearly five thousand acres of new park lands.

Mr. Niles has been engaged in many successful business enterprises, and for many years has been a contributor to the press,—usually anonymous. He has recently published a volume of poems for private circulation.

DELANO C. CALVIN.

Delano Chipman Calvin, formerly surrogate of the county of New York, and long a prominent lawyer, was born in Jefferson County, New York, November 3, 1824. His grandfather was a lawyer of Vermont, who removed to New York State in 1818, his father a farmer. He was brought up on the farm, and had but limited early opportunities for education, his four final years of schooling being in what was known as a "select school," another term for private school. This he attended during the colder months, the farm labors requiring his time during the warm season of the year. At twenty he left home to enter the Black River Literary Institute, at Watertown, New York, and at the same time began a course of legal study in the office of John Clarke, then a prominent lawyer of Northern New York. He remained thus engaged until 1848, one year of the three being spent at the Lancaster Academy at Rochester. Here he had the opportunity of attending a term of the Supreme Court, and the advantage of listening to many of the most noted lawyers of that day.

In 1848 he entered a law school at Cherry Valley, from which he graduated in the following year. He was shortly afterwards admitted to the bar, and began the practice of the law at Watertown in partnership with his late preceptor, Mr. John Clarke. Mr. Calvin's business rapidly grew, his legal ability been declared. In 1852 he was made district attorney for his native county, a position which he held for three years. His residence in New York City began in 1867, where he soon became associated with Richard O'Gorman, corporation counsel, and Henry H. Anderson, in the suit of the city to gain control of the docks and prevent their obstruction by private structures to the detriment of the public interests. This case excited much attention. It was won for the city, and Mr. Calvin's active connection with it brought him strongly into public notice.

In 1876, upon the death of Surrogate Van Schaick, Mr. Calvin was appointed to fill the vacancy, and in the following autumn was elected to complete the remainder of the term. He held this office till 1882, discharging its duties with much success and ability. One of his first official acts was to probate the will of Alexander T. Stewart. The famous contest over the Vanderbilt will was also made before him. During his five years' occupancy of the office the business disposed of covered about $900,000,000 worth of property. His opinions as surrogate elicited much approbation, they being considered "models of composition, as well as reliable precedents on all questions which they discuss." In 1881 a large number of members of the bar gave him a public dinner at Delmonico's, as an expression of their "high estimation of his judicial and personal character." In the same year he received from Hobart College the honorary degree of LL.D.

He failed to be re-elected surrogate in 1881, owing to a division in the ranks of the Democratic party, though the great majority of practicing lawyers voted for him, so popular had been his administration of the affairs of the office. In 1882 he resumed the practice of his profession, in which since that date he has continued actively engaged.

Mr. Calvin has long been an earnest advocate of Democratic principles, and long before his election was a friend and confidant of Governor Seymour and of other prominent party leaders in the State. As a political orator he ranks high, being spoken of as "a rapid, forcible, eloquent speaker, ready in retort, keen in sarcasm, impregnable in his facts, logical in reasoning, and clear in the presentation of the issues before the people." In June, 1886, he delivered an eloquent memorial address upon Horatio Seymour before the Associate Alumni and Phi Beta Kappa Society of Hobart College. In addition to his addresses, he has written with much clearness and ability on many subjects of popular interest, such as Municipal Government, Church Polity, Trusts, Prohibition, etc.

REV. GILES H. MANDEVILLE.

Giles Henry Mandeville, born in New York City, December 12, 1825, is a descendant of Gillis Jansen de Mandeville, who emigrated from Holland to America in 1649, settling at first on Long Island and then in New Amsterdam. In 1701 Hendrick Mandeville bought land in Morris County, New Jersey, and there the subject of our sketch lived after the period of infancy. His love of study and display of religious convictions induced his parents to educate him for the ministry, and, after a preparatory course of study, he was entered at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he graduated with honors in 1848. After graduation he entered upon a course of theological study in the Seminary of the Reformed Church in America, connected with Rutgers College, and graduated there in 1851 with the degree of D.D. He was thereupon licensed to preach and ordained to the ministry.

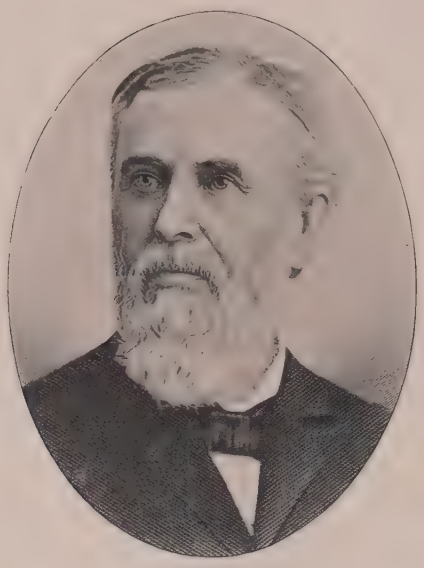
While still in the seminary Dr. Mandeville received a call to the Reformed Church of Flushing, Long Island, and was ordained there in 1851. The place was small and the church weak, but the congregation was one of culture, and the ability of the young minister caused a steady growth in numbers and prosperity, so that, at the end of his eight years of service there, he had raised the church to a prominent position among those of the denomination. While there he wrote a history of Flushing, acknowledged to be the best ever produced.

In 1859 he left Flushing in response to a call from Newburgh, New York. It was again a missionary work which he undertook. The city was in a flourishing condition, but the Reformed Church there was feeble and needed energy and ability to bring it into a prosperous state. These Dr. Mandeville had, and he entered courageously upon his work, laboring actively for ten years and with an encouraging measure of success. At the end of this period he accepted a call from New York City, to take charge of the Dutch Reformed Church of Harlem. The church here was a very ancient one, having been organized in 1660, in the then village of New Amsterdam, four years before the English converted it into New York. When Dr. Mandeville took charge of this church its condition was a satisfactory one, and he was not obliged to build up his congregation as he had done in his two previous stations. His eloquence as an orator and power as an expounder of the Scriptures, however, soon added to the circle of his auditors, and as the city extended more and more uptown the congregation of the historic church grew gratifyingly large.

Satisfactory as was his success here, however, Dr. Mandeville had other purposes in view, and after eleven years of ministerial service in this church he resigned his charge to undertake a line of work in which he was earnestly interested. He had long been a member of the Board of Education of the Reformed Church, an important part of whose work was connected with institutions in the West. A college had been established in Michigan in 1866, which had now become so weak pecuniarily that its functions had been in part suspended. At this critical juncture in its affairs Dr. Mandeville was elected provisional president, and undertook to handle the financial and other interests of the college from his parsonage in New York. Such a task was a difficult one, but it was successfully performed. The management of the college was improved, money raised by appeals for assistance, and after two years' control Dr. Mandeville laid down his office, having put the college on its feet again with several thousand dollars' surplus in its treasury.

His resignation from his pastoral charge was that he might devote his whole time and attention to the interests of the Board of Education, in which he now accepted the office of corresponding secretary and assumed the direction of the affairs of the board. In this work he is still engaged, he being particularly active in sustaining several struggling church institutions in the West and in obtaining funds for the support of students for the ministry.

Dr. Mandeville was married in July, 1851, to Rachel Jacobus, of Morris County, New Jersey. He has had a family of three daughters and one son, the latter, Henry A. Mandeville, having become a prominent physician of New York City.



REV. BERNARD PETERS.

BERNARD PETERS, editor and proprietor of the Brooklyn *Daily Times*, was born at Dürckheim, Germany, October 11, 1827, and was brought to this country as a child by his father, who settled at Marietta, Ohio. There he received a common school education, and when sixteen years of age began the study of law under Ferdinand Buell. While thus engaged he became an earnest student of the political history of the country, a line of study which has been of much service to him in his later career. On the completion of his legal course he was induced by a friend, Rev. T. C. Eaton, to study for the ministry, and entered for this purpose Clinton Liberal Institute, Clinton, New York, in 1848. In 1852 Mr. Peters was ordained as a minister of the Universalist denomination, and took charge of the Second Universalist Church of Cincinnati, whose pastorate he held for four years. At the end of this period he became pastor of the First Universalist Church of Williamsburg (now known as All Souls' Church of Brooklyn), of which he remained in charge for eight years.

During this period he made an extensive journey abroad, and took the opportunity to pursue his theological studies at Heidelberg University. He also corresponded for the Brooklyn *Times* and the Cincinnati *Times*. During the civil war, which took place while he was stationed at Williamsburg, his political knowledge enabled him to treat the issues involved in a manner that attracted much attention from patriotic citizens. His church was usually crowded, and his powers as a speaker so marked that his services were in wide demand. The strain of these incessant labors broke down his health, and in 1864 he accepted a call from the Universalist Church of Hartford, Connecticut, hoping to be benefited by the change.

Mr. Peters did not long retain this new pastoral charge. His ability as a political speaker induced some of the Hartford people to request him to write editorial articles for the Hartford *Post*, and in the end he found it desirable to resign his pastorate and become the acknowledged editor of the paper. On the sale of the *Post*, a few years afterwards, he retired from the editorship, and in 1868 purchased a half interest in the Brooklyn *Daily Times*, at the request of its proprietor, Hon. George C. Bennett. In 1875 he purchased the remaining interest and became sole proprietor of the paper. Under his charge the career of this journal has been one of steady success. It has been three times enlarged, its publication space and press facilities have been extended, and it is to-day a journal of great influence and success, which are largely due to the enterprise, judgment, and editorial ability of the proprietor. Much of its success is due to its persistent advocacy of the true interests of the city and the country, it being steadily active in the cause of reform.

The *Times* was the first journalistic advocate of high schools in Brooklyn, a project to which there was vigorous opposition, but which was finally carried by the education of the community through the persistence of Mr. Peters in this good cause. To-day Brooklyn possesses two high schools equal to any in the country. Elevated railways were similarly advocated by the *Times*, whose intelligent discussion of the subject had much to do with overcoming the opposition and permitting the railways to be built. The great advantage of these in the extension and development of the city is very obvious.

The *Times* has as earnestly advocated other measures of public improvement, such as increased ferry accommodations for Brooklyn, which were gained after a ten years' demand, and the establishment of a central market for Brooklyn and East New York on the unused navy-yard lands in the Wallabout. It took twenty years to accomplish this object. This locality will soon be the site of one of the largest and most important markets in the world.

Mr. Peters, through the columns of the *Times*, has advocated other schemes of public improvement, and has made his paper a power with all citizens who favor municipal progress. Throughout his career he has been a fearless advocate of justice and progress, and an earnest champion of the public good.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN.

Frederick D. Tappen, long conspicuous among the bankers of New York City, was born in that city January 29, 1829, the son of Charles B. and Elizabeth Tappen. On his father's side he is a lineal descendant, in the seventh generation, of Jurian Teunisse Tappen, one of the early immigrants from Holland, who resided at Fort Orange in 1662. Several of the members of the family were prominent in colonial and later history. John Tappen became editor and proprietor of the *Plebeian* (now the Ulster *Argus*) in 1814, and was postmaster of Kingston in 1815. His son, Charles B. Tappen, came to New York at eight years of age, and lived there till his death, April 6, 1893, at ninety-eight years of age, being still mentally and physically vigorous to a remarkable degree. He was an architect by profession, but served in many municipal offices.

His son, Frederick D. Tappen, was educated at first in the Columbia College Grammar-School, and later in the University of the City of New York, where he graduated in 1849. In the following year he entered the National Bank (now the Gallatin National Bank) as a clerk. He continued to fill various minor positions in this institution until 1857, when he was made its cashier. In 1868 he was elected president of the bank. This position he has since continued to hold, and by his able management of its finances, as well as his efficient action at the various critical points in the business affairs of the country, has won his present high standing among the bankers of the metropolis.

Since his appointment to the post of cashier, in 1857, Mr. Tappen has been prominent in the banking interests of New York City. His natural aptitude for financial business, his thorough schooling in the practical details of banking, and the earnest study he has given to finances since his youthful days, with his naturally cool and excellent judgment, have given him an acknowledged prominence in the financial world, and he has been frequently consulted, and his advice taken, on subjects of grave import in finance by the heads of the State and national banking departments of government.

His quickness and wisdom of judgment were strikingly shown in the financial panics of 1862, 1873, 1884, and particularly in that of 1893. In 1873 and at subsequent critical periods he acted as chairman of the Loan Committee of the Clearing House Association. During the severe financial panic of 1893 he was, for three months, in daily attendance at the Clearing House, where his earnest, decided, and well-chosen measures aided greatly in strengthening the condition of the banks, and elicited warm expressions of approval from banking circles from all over the country. So efficient and unremitting were his labors that his associates on the committee, in testimonial of their earnest appreciation of his useful service, presented him with a valuable ancient piece of silver, whose inscription and other satisfactory evidence shows to have been the tankard presented in 1696 to Sir John Honblon, first governor of the Bank of England, by the directors, for his services in a period of unusual financial strain.

This old piece of plate, which was obtained in London some years ago by a collector of old silver relics, and purchased by the committee, had engraved on its lid an inscription similar to that on the body of the tankard, with the substitution of the name of Mr. Tappan and the appropriate date, and was presented by the committee as "a unique and appropriate testimonial under circumstances surrounding the first presentation, closely parallel to those of our recent financial troubles." The inscription states that it is given "in token of his great ability, industry, and strict uprightness at a time of extreme difficulty."

Mr. Tappan has been president of the Clearing House Association since 1873, and has given much of his time and attention to its affairs. He is vice-president of the Metropolitan Trust Company, a director in the Bank of New Amsterdam, the Sixth National Bank, and the Queen Insurance Company, and is a trustee of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool. He is a member of the Union League, Union, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, and Grolier Clubs.

GENERAL WAGER SWAYNE.

General Wager Swayne, a distinguished officer in the civil war, and a member of the New York bar, was born at Columbus, Ohio, November 10, 1834. His father, Judge Noah H. Swayne, was associate justice of the United States Supreme Court from 1861 to 1881. His mother, Sarah Ann Wager, a lady of Virginian birth, set her slaves free on her marriage to Judge Swayne, and during the remainder of her life was a warm friend and protector of the colored race.

General Swayne was educated at Yale College, where he graduated in 1856, in a class which included Chauncey M. Depew, Judges Brown and Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, Judge Macgruder of the Illinois Supreme Court, and others of subsequent note. After graduating he entered the Cincinnati Law School, where he graduated in 1859. Being admitted to the bar, he practiced for two years as law partner of his father, but on the outbreak of war immediately offered his services to the government. His parents were both Virginians by birth, but sympathized with the Union cause, and were in full accord with his patriotic action. He took active part in recruiting, and in July, 1861, was appointed major of the Forty-third Ohio Volunteers.

His regiment took part in the Missouri campaign under General Pope in 1861–1862, and he subsequently was engaged in the capture of New Madrid and Island Number Ten, and in the battles of Corinth and Iuka. The commander of his regiment was killed in battle at Corinth, and Major Swayne took command, in which he was subsequently confirmed by a commission as colonel.

Colonel Swayne was engaged in the succeeding campaigns in Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama until the autumn of 1863, and was with General Sherman during his famous "march to the sea." In the succeeding march north he had the misfortune to lose his right leg by the explosion of a shell, in an engagement at the crossing of the Salkehatchie River, South Carolina. As a reward for his "gallant and distinguished services" during this action he was brevetted brigadier-general. At a later date he was promoted to the full rank.

General Swayne's serious wound invalided him till June, 1865, when, at the request of General Howard, chief of the Freedman's Bureau, he was appointed assistant commissioner of the Bureau in Alabama, and assigned to duty in that State. He remained there for the three years succeeding, diligently engaged in the duties of his office, taking various steps in favor of the education of the blacks and to provide them with sustenance until they should become self-supporting. He secured an order to devote certain confiscated war materials to their education, and afterwards suggested and obtained an act of Congress devoting to the same purpose certain real property which had been purchased by the Confederate authorities, and became the property of the United States. The first of these funds was employed to establish an extensive system of temporary schools, while a number of more permanent educational institutions were founded with the second. General Swayne was also placed in command of the United States forces in Alabama, his rank being raised to that of major-general of volunteers. In 1866 he was given the command of one of the four regiments added to the regular army, and known as "The Veteran Reserve Corps," composed of disabled volunteer soldiers.

In 1868, General Swayne's views differing radically from those of President Johnson, he was withdrawn from Alabama and assigned to duty in the War Department at Washington. Subsequently, at his own request, he was placed on the retired list of the army, and resumed the practice of the law at Toledo, Ohio. Here he quickly won a high legal reputation, and gained as clients such corporations as the American Union Telegraph Company and the Wabash Railroad Company. A State law which was designed to tax national banks out of existence was successfully opposed by him in the lower courts, and finally, in the Supreme Court of the United States, he securing a final decision in favor of the banks.

In 1879 the growth of the telegraph and railroad clientage of General Swayne necessitated his removal to New York City, and he has since then been engaged in practice there. He became partner with Judge John F. Dillon in 1881, the firm becoming counsel for the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, and other great corporations. This partnership was dissolved in 1893.

WILLIAM H. SCHIEFFELIN.

William Henry Schieffelin, the only son of Samuel B. Schieffelin, the head of an old and prominent commercial house of New York, was born in that city, August 20, 1836. He is descended from a family which can be traced back through an honorable German ancestry to the thirteenth century, and whose first American representative came to this country in 1720. The mercantile house was founded more than a century ago by Jacob Schieffelin, as a wholesale drug business, and still continues to do a large and lucrative trade.

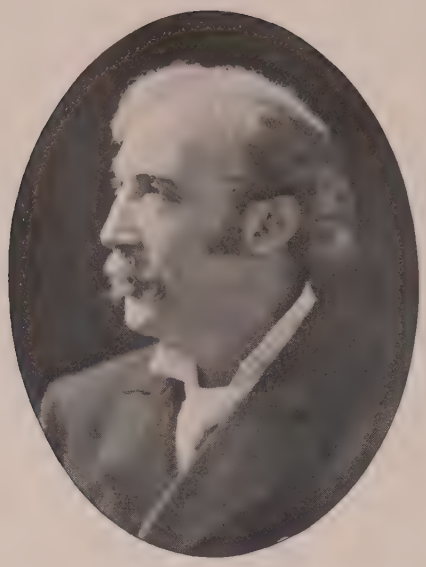
The present Mr. Schieffelin was educated with a view of entering the firm, but he preceded his business career with a somewhat adventurous experience. In 1860 he became leader of a small exploring party which crossed the Rocky Mountains from Montana nearly in the track of the old Lewis and Clark expedition of the early part of the century. The party fell into the hands of a band of hostile Crow Indians, and escaped with their lives only through the good offices of a friendly chief. He returned to New York in 1862, joined his regiment, the Seventh New York, of which he had been for five years a member, and went with it to the front. At Baltimore he left it to become major of the First New York Mounted Rifles, for which regiment he recruited four hundred men. For nearly a year afterwards he served with this regiment, under General Wool, near Suffolk, Virginia, and took part in the very numerous skirmishes and engagements in which the forces there were involved.

While in service at the front he was a partner in his father's firm of Schieffelin Bros. & Co., and in July, 1863, resigned his commission in the army in response to the demands of business, coming to New York in time to do duty under General Wool in suppressing the draft riots of that year. Shortly after his return he was married to Mary Jay, great-granddaughter of Chief-Justice John Jay. In 1865 he became the head of the firm, and since that time has very actively devoted himself to the promotion of its interests.

Since 1854 this business has been located in an extensive structure at the corner of William and Beekman Streets. In this building about two hundred and fifty persons are employed, and the annual business of the house amounts to millions of dollars. There is a separate laboratory building, still larger than the William Street warehouse, while large quantities of imported goods are stored in bonded warehouses and in a separate building for this purpose. An important part of the business of the firm is the introduction into American medical practice of the drugs produced by modern chemical synthesis, this manufacture being largely carried on in the laboratory building by the use of special apparatus and machinery, some of it invented for the purpose by the firm.

After his return from the war Mr. Schieffelin joined the Union League Club, and continued a member of the Republican party until the candidacy of Mr. Cleveland for the Presidency, when he came to his support. In the Cleveland campaign of 1892 he served as chairman of the Drug Trade Cleveland and Stevenson Club. He is strongly in favor of reform in municipal politics, and was one of the charter members of the New York City Club, whose object is good city government. He is also a member of the Loyal Legion. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian, and is senior vestryman of St. George's Church.

Mr. Schieffelin takes great pleasure in rural pursuits and out-door sport, being fond of farming, boating, and shooting. He was one of the first to import registered Jersey cattle to this country, bringing a herd to his farm at Katonah, New York, in 1870. He is president of the Fishers Island Sportsmen's Club.



JOHN MORGAN RICHARDS.

Of John Morgan Richards we have given on opposite page some biographical information, in a sketch of the career of his brilliant daughter, Mrs. Craigie ("John Oliver Hobbs"). We may repeat in part here what was said there, that he is descended from an American family of Welsh origin, of whom some generations were soldiers in the wars of this country, while no less than four generations were in the Church. Mr. Richards's grandfather held the chair of Theology in the first theological seminary in New York, which was founded by him. Mr. Richards is nearly related to the distinguished family of the Fields, whose record in law and telegraphy have made them famous in American annals.

Mr. Richards was born in New York, and is to-day about fifty years of age. After his period of education he entered the New York drug house of Demas, Barnes & Co., in which he obtained a thorough knowledge of the business. In 1867 he went to London in the interest of a number of American drug houses, to act as their agent in that city. His success there has been phenomenal. Beginning in a comparatively small way in 1867, he has developed his business until now it has become vast in extent, and has to-day few equals in the world. His great American factory supplies in profusion the chemical and medical specialties which his trade connections enable him to spread all over the world from his London centre of operations, his operations having become, in the words of a newspaper writer, "so extensive and amazingly successful that, in expanding the business, he included the products of other great houses, both in the States and from the Continent of Europe."

The establishments now represented by Mr. Richards's house as agent include The Pharmacal Association of New York; Messrs. Hall & Ruckel, New York; Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co., New York; the Carter Medicine Company, proprietors of "Carter's Little Liver Pills," New York; the Himrod Manufacturing Company ("Himrod's Asthma Cure"), New York; the Holman Pad Company, New York; Mr. Clarence M. Roof, New York; Mr. B. T. Hoagland, New York; the Centaur Company, New York; Dr. J. B. Osborne ("Osborne's Insufflator"), New York; the Caulocorea Manufacturing Company, South Portland, Maine; Messrs. Perry Davis & Son, of "Pain Killer" celebrity, Providence, Rhode Island; Messrs. Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Indiana; the Dr. Williams's Medicine Company; M. L. Geckelaer's toilet requisites and perfumery, Brussels; M. Ch. Delacre's Cocoa and Extract of Beef, Brussels; and Herr J. D. Stiefel's Medicated Soaps, Offenbach-am-Maine.

The premises in which this great variety of goods is handled, No. 46 Holborn Viaduct, E. C., are very extensive and handsomely appointed in the form of a great counting-house, with private offices attached, and every facility for the rapid transaction of the vast wholesale business done. The trade of the house extends to every part of the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies, and the general characteristics of the establishment, the valuable and extensive connections it maintains, and the high principles and commendable methods upon which its business has always been conducted, combine to render it peculiarly worthy of note among the great representative mercantile institutions of London.

Mr. Richards is a gentleman of fine culture and quiet and dignified demeanor, remarkably different from the ordinary pushing man of business, and from the type of American so often falsely taken as the just example of our countrymen in Europe. His castle-like mansion near Hyde Park is a centre of lavish hospitality, the dinner-parties of the house sometimes embracing forty or fifty guests, who represent every section of London's celebrities, literary, journalistic, artistic, and occasionally theological. Over these Mrs. Richards, a lady of the truest type of American hospitality, and her distinguished daughter, Mrs. Craigie, preside, and the home of the Richards counts among its guests every type of celebrity, from the members of the royal family downward. In addition to his hospitality Mr. Richards is genuinely charitable, his benevolence being warm but unostentatious.

"JOHN OLIVER HOBBS" (MRS. CRAIGIE).

JOHN OLIVER HOBBS, if we may properly head this sketch by a *nom de plume* under which alone its subject is known to the world outside her home precincts, is in reality Mrs. Craigie, a young aspirant to literary honors who has sprung to sudden eminence in the world of letters. She is English by birth, but of distinctly New York origin, her father, John Morgan Richards, being an example of the most creditable type of the cultured and refined American gentleman, while her mother, Mrs. Richards, of Quaker parentage, is still more typically American, in her restless Western enthusiasm of temperament and warmth and earnestness of disposition.

Mr. Richards is of Welsh descent, but his family settled generations ago in America, where, in warlike days, they played the patriotic part of soldiers, and in quieter times went into the Church, in which no fewer than four generations of the family made their mark. One of them, the grandfather of Mr. Richards, founded the first theological seminary in New York City, and held the professorship of Theology in this institution up to the time of his death. Among his American cousins may be named a family that has become illustrious in New York life, that of the Fields, including Judge Field, of the Supreme Court, David Dudley Field, the eminent jurist, and Cyrus W. Field, of Atlantic cable enterprise.

In their London home, in which they now reside, the Richards have shown a lavish hospitality, their guests including numbers of London celebrities, especially those of literary fame, while Mrs. Richards, having the freedom from caste restrictions of an American, has been admitted not only to friendly acquaintance but to cordial intimacy with several members of the royal family.

It was within such surroundings as these that Mrs. Craigie has been reared. She is still quite young, and is instinct with the warm imagination and something of the devotional spirit of her mother, the quiet demeanor of her father, and a keen wit which perhaps she owes to him. She is slight of person, and singularly frail in bearing and impression. The family are of Protestant faith, but the daughter a few years ago became a member of the Roman Catholic Church. She was married while little more than a girl, and much of the glamour of youth still clings around her.

The person thus briefly described is scarcely the one whom one would expect to become a popular novelist, and especially to take the saddened and almost cynical view of life which is to be found in her works, she having been during her whole life surrounded with luxury and in sympathetic relations with the kindest and most appreciative of parents. She is, however, deeply cultured in studies that girls rarely take up voluntarily. For two years she studied classics and philosophy with Professor Alfred Goodwin, at University College, London, and for years has had private tutors in every subject which she wished to take up, while her reading has been of the most serious and profound kind.

Mrs. Craigie has not been long before the public as an author. Her first work, a novel entitled "Some Emotions and a Moral," was completed in January, 1891, and published in September of that year. The success of this little book was almost startling. It sprang at once into fame, set everybody to reading it, and wondering who John Oliver Hobbs could be, none imagining that this skilled and able writer could be the young lady we have described. Since then she has written three stories, "The Sinner's Comedy," "A Study in Temptations," and a serial for the *Pall Mall Budget* entitled "The Gods, Some Mortals, and Lord Wickenham," all of which have been very well received. In addition she is the author of a charming little play, "Journeys End in Lovers Meeting," the plot from the French but the language her own, which is full of delicate satire, quick observation, and dramatic point. It was produced at Daly's Theatre, London, with striking success, Ellen Terry taking the leading part. Mrs. Craigie has fine dramatic ability, and may yet make her mark in the dramatic as she has in the novelistic field.

ROBERT A. CHESEBROUGH.

Robert A. Chesebrough, a New York manufacturer and inventor, was born in London, England, of American parents, January 9, 1837. His father, Henry A. Chesebrough, was a leading dry-goods merchant in New York, and his grandfather was founder and president of the Fulton Bank. On his mother's side he is descended from the Maxwells of Scotland, earls of Nithsdale and barons of Herries. William Maxwell, his great-grandfather, was founder and president of the Bank of New York, and James Homer Maxwell, his grandfather, married Catharine Van Zandt, who had the honor of opening the first inauguration ball as the partner of President Washington. His mother was a grandniece of General Woodhull, who was killed at the battle of Long Island in the Revolutionary War.

Mr. Chesebrough was educated in the best schools of New York City, and after his graduation in a collegiate course he took up chemistry as a special study, with the design of making himself an adept in that branch of practical science. His course in chemistry was followed by two years of travel in Europe, in which he took every opportunity to perfect himself by observation and study of foreign methods in his chosen science. On his return to the United States in 1858, he established himself in New York City as a manufacturer of petroleum and coal-oil products, a line of business in which he was one of the first to embark. His success in this business was steady and encouraging, and was greatly added to after 1870, in which year he discovered the widely known product called vaseline. The existing Chesebrough Manufacturing Company was organized by him in 1876. It has since then greatly developed, and now has branch establishments in London, Paris, Berlin, and Montreal.

Mr. Chesebrough is a large holder of real estate in and around New York. He was the originator of the New York Real-Estate Exchange, and has served as vice-president and one of the building committee of the Consolidated Stock Exchange. In 1881 he built the great Chesebrough office building in lower New York, facing the Battery. This immense structure was erected under his immediate supervision, and its ingenious appliances for heating and ventilation, invented by him, have attracted much attention from architects and builders.

Aside from his business relations, Mr. Chesebrough has taken an active and intelligent interest in public affairs. The conversion of Castle Garden by the State into an immigrant station was from the first vigorously opposed by him, and it is due to his continued protests against its use for this purpose that the national government has recently consented to take charge of the department of immigration and remove the station to Ellis Island. In 1878, on the occasion of the Paris Universal Exposition, the State Department having taken no action towards making a government exhibit, Mr. Chesebrough called a meeting of intending exhibitors in New York, and obtained permission from Duke Descazes, of the French cabinet, to exhibit as Americans without awaiting action by the government. This decided movement roused the Department of State to action, the American exhibit was placed under its fostering care, and the result was an adequate display of American industries.

Mr. Chesebrough was married in 1864 to Miss Margaret McCredy, who died on April 3, 1887, leaving three sons and one daughter. He has a city residence at No. 17 East Forty-fifth Street, and until recently resided in summer at Leggett's Point, in the annexed district. His property there has been sold to an English syndicate for improvement purposes.

Mr. Chesebrough is a member of the New York Riding, the Manhattan Athletic, the Exchange, the Union League, and a number of other clubs and societies. In 1890 he was president of the Down-town Republican Club. He is also a member of several charitable societies, which have had the advantage of his directive powers and have benefited by his donations. He has besides an interesting literary side, being not only a cultured reader but a producer of poetry, his published work, "A Reverie, and Other Poems," having been very favorably received by the fraternity of critics. He has presented to the Senate chamber two large oil-paintings, the father and mother of the wife of William Maxwell, in which are pierced holes made by the bayonets of British soldiers during their occupancy of the Maxwell residence in Wall Street. Mr. Chesebrough was the Republican candidate for Congress in the twelfth district of New York in November, 1894, being defeated by thirteen hundred votes, as against ten thousand majority for the Democratic candidate in the preceding election.

GEORGE W. VAN SICLEN.

GEORGE WEST VAN SICLEN, born August 13, 1840, at Hudson, New York, is a descendant of Ferdinand Van Siclen, who came from Holland to this country and settled at Gravesend, Long Island, before 1642. The family had long been one of importance in the Netherlands, and the old mansion of the Van Siclens is to-day one of the show places of the city of Ghent.

Mr. Van Siclen received his early education at Hudson, and afterwards studied in the public schools of New York City. He then entered the College of the City of New York, after graduating from which he studied law in the Columbia College Law School. Since his admission to the bar he has been continuously and successfully in legal practice in New York, his attention being largely, though not exclusively, given to real-estate practice. He is the author of the "Hand-book for Sellers and Buyers of Real Estate," a work accepted by the bench as the best authority on the subject; and is the law editor of the *Real Estate Record and Guide*.

Mr. Van Siclen performed a very useful service to real-estate buyers and sellers in establishing the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of New York, whose effect has been to reduce the expenses of the purchase of real estate, while guaranteeing the validity of titles. He also, in association with Mr. J. M. Mason, of West Virginia, organized the Public Debt Adjustment Company, and brought together the committee which has made a successful re-adjustment of the Virginia State debt. He is now engaged in writing a "Real-Estate Code of the State of New York," which he proposes to dedicate to David Dudley Field.

The Holland Society of New York, composed of the descendants of the Dutch immigrants to New Netherlands, owes its first proposal to him, the suggestion coming to him during a trial in 1880, in which lawyers and judges of Dutch descent took part. The objects of this society are to perpetuate the memory and foster and promote the principles and virtues of the original Dutch settlers of New York, to collect and preserve historical information relating to the Dutch in America, and to promote social intercourse among the members. To be eligible one must be descended in a direct male line from a Dutchman, or Dutch-speaking refugee in Holland, resident in the American colonies before 1675. Mr. Van Siclen visited the Netherlands and Belgium in 1888 as an official representative of the society, and was received there with much honor and respect, as is recorded in the Year-Book of the society for 1888–89. He is a trustee of the Holland Society, and was its secretary from 1886 to 1890.

Mr. Van Siclen is the only honorary member of the "3. October Vereeniging," of the city of Leyden, a society formed to commemorate the striking historical event of the relief of that old city from the Spanish besiegers in 1574, when Admiral Boisot cut the dikes and sailed on the inflowing ocean waves to the city's relief. He is also an honorary member of the "Zeenwsche Genootschap der Wetenschappen," of Middleberg, Holland, the literary and historical society of Zealand, and of the Society of Netherlands Literature, of Leyden; this last honor being conferred for his translation into Dutch of Carnegie's "Triumphant Democracy." Of the associations of his own country he belongs to the New York Historical Society, the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, the American Geographical Society, and the American Historical Society.

Mr. Van Siclen has been active in literary labor, and is now engaged on a historical work of much importance, "The Influence of Holland upon the Constitution and Development of the United States." He is the author of a number of interesting translations into English, including the "Asegabuch," a collection of laws composed about 1200 A.D. in the Frisian dialect; the "Ensiger Land Laws," the property statutes of East Friesland, written 1312 A.D., and Dr. Edward Jacob's "Life of Juliana von Stolberg," the mother of William the Silent, —translated from the German. He is an enthusiastic angler, and has frequently contributed on this subject to *Forest and Stream*, while he has edited an American edition of Wynkyn de Worde's "Treatyse of Fysshynge wyth an Angle from the Boke of St. Alban's by Dame Juliana Berners" (1496). He was married in 1862 to Sarah J. Gregory, daughter of John Gregory, a large property-holder in the old Chelsea quarter of New York.

CHARLES A. SCHIEREN.

CHARLES A. SCHIEREN is a native of Germany, in which country he was born February 28, 1842, in the province of Rhein-Hessen. He came to this country in 1856, when fourteen years of age, with his parents, landing in Brooklyn. Mr. Schieren had obtained the excellent general education given in the common schools of Germany, and was not long in this country before he was a master of English speech. His father had started the cigar business, in which the son became engaged for a number of years, but in 1864 he withdrew from this business and entered that of the leather-belting manufacture, obtaining a position in the establishment of Philip F. Passquay, New York. Here he quickly gained full acquaintance with the details of the business, by dint of close application and intelligent industry, the result being that, on the death of his employer in the following year, he was able to assume the management of the whole establishment.

The business was sold, but he continued with the new firm until 1868, when, having saved a small amount of capital, he started business on his own account in the leather-belting manufacture. His energy, industry, and spirit of enterprise now told, the newly established business growing with great rapidity, its success being so great that in a comparatively short period he had under his control what had become one of the leading leather-belting houses in America. The present firm, that of Charles A. Schieren & Co., was founded in 1882. Its business has expanded enormously, and it has now agencies in the leading cities of the United States and elsewhere in America, and also in a number of the principal European cities, the belting manufactured in the factories of the firm being in use in all parts of the world.

Mr. Schieren has not alone shown remarkable enterprise as a merchant, but as a manufacturer has been quick to take advantage of every improvement in belting, while himself producing some important inventions. The recent great development in the use of electricity as a motor and light-giving agent has been utilized by him in the development of his products. For use in electrical machinery he invented an "electric belt," in which a coating of composition was spread over the belt to preserve the leather. This was followed by his "American joint leather link belt," in which small links of leather are strung on steel pins and joined together in an ingenious manner. This he followed by the production of an ingenious perforated electric belt, to prevent the formation of air-cushions. The three inventions here named proved of the utmost advantage in the use of swift-running electrical machinery, and brought him into a leading position in the belting trade. His thorough grasp of the business is shown in several papers written by him on the subject, entitled "The Use and Abuse of Belting," "Transmission of Power by Belt," "History of Leather Belting," and "From the Tannery to the Dynamo," these papers having been read and discussed before the National Electric Light Association and the Technical Society of New York. The Hide and Leather National Bank, in which Mr. Schieren is vice-president, was organized through his personal efforts.

Mr. Schieren has taken part in every important reform movement in the city of his adoption, and is particularly active in matters pertaining to the interests of the Lutheran Church in America, in most of whose public movements he has taken a prominent part. Thus he was actively concerned in the erection of the beautiful bronze statue of Martin Luther, at Washington, District of Columbia, while the new Lutheran college buildings at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania (the Pennsylvania College), owes much to his earnest interest and encouragement. He has for many years served as a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association and of the Sunday-School Union in Brooklyn, and also as a director in the Union for Christian Work, and in the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He was a member of the committee appointed for the erection of a statue of Henry Ward Beecher, and of that of J. S. T. Stranahan, and also of the committee appointed for the erection of a new building for the Young Women's Christian Association.

EDMUND C. STEDMAN.

EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN, poet and critical writer, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, October 8, 1833, being the son of Edmund Stedman, a merchant of Hartford, and the poetess, Elizabeth C. Dodge, through whom he is related to William Ellery Channing and to Bishop Arthur Cleveland Coxe, and is a descendant of Rev. Aaron Cleveland, a poet of colonial days.

Mr. Stedman's father died before he was two years of age, and while still quite young he was sent to his great-uncle, James Stedman, at Norwich, Connecticut, to be educated. He entered Yale College in his sixteenth year, and distinguished himself there in Greek and English composition, while in 1851 he received the first prize for a poem on Westminster Abbey, which was published in the *Yale Literary Magazine*. He was prevented from graduation on account of some breach of discipline, but in 1871 the University corrected this omission by restoring him to his class and conferring upon him the degree of A.M.

Mr. Stedman afterwards studied privately at Northampton, Massachusetts, and at nineteen years of age became the editor of the *Norwich Tribune*, and two years later of the *Winsted Herald*. In 1856 he went to New York, where he contributed to *Vanity Fair*, *Putnam's Monthly*, *Harper's Magazine*, and the New York *World* and *Tribune*. He had, nevertheless, some struggle with poverty, which continued until he attracted strong public attention by his poem of "The Diamond Wedding," a satire, "The Ballad of Lager Beer," and "How Old John Brown took Harper's Ferry," the notoriety of which brought him an engagement upon the *Tribune*, while his poems were published in 1860 in a volume entitled "Poems, Lyrical and Idyllic."

During the first two years of the war he served as Washington correspondent for the *World*, part of his time being spent at the head-quarters of Generals McDowell and McClellan. Failing health obliged him to accept a position in the office of Attorney-General Bates, which he resigned in 1864 and returned to New York. Here, becoming dissatisfied with the hasty and unpolished productions of journalism, he resolved to engage in mercantile business, that he might have the leisure to produce finished compositions. He accordingly purchased a seat in the New York Stock Exchange and became a broker.

During the years of his successful business life Mr. Stedman continued to produce literary work of a high grade, publishing at intervals "Alice of Monmouth: an Idyl of the Late War, and Other Poems," "The Blameless Prince, and Other Poems," and in 1873 a collective edition of his "Poetical Works," containing his well-known "Pan in Wall Street," "Toujours Amour," "The Doorstep," etc. More recently Mr. Stedman has devoted his time largely to literary criticism, producing articles on Tennyson, Theocritus, and the Victorian poets, which led directly to his admirable critical volumes, "Victorian Poets" and "Poets of America," the taste and judgment displayed in which excited wide-spread attention. In 1888 he took part in editing "The Library of American Literature," in eleven folio volumes, which has had a very large sale. In 1889 he gave at Johns Hopkins University a course of lectures on the "Nature and Elements of Poetry," which has since been repeated in other institutions of learning, and published in book form. Of his other publications we may name "Rip Van Winkle and his Wonderful Nap," "Octavius Brooks Frothingham and the New Faith," "Hawthorne, and Other Poems," "The Raven, with Comments on the Poem," a "Household Edition" of his poems, and other works. He is said to have been long engaged on a translation of Theocritus in English hexameters, of whose excellence great expectations are entertained.

Mr. Stedman was vice-president under Mr. Lowell of the American Copyright League, and afterwards its president. The passage by Congress of the Copyright Law was largely due to his efforts. He is still engaged in business, but is wealthy, and contemplates withdrawing from business life and devoting himself solely to literary production. He has already gained a position in the front rank of balladists and poetical critics, and much good work may yet be hoped from him, he being still full of activity and literary industry. His home is fixed in New York, where he is a member of many literary and social organizations, and where he is regarded as one of the chief living exponents of American poetry, being, since the death of James Russell Lowell, perhaps the most prominent man in American letters.

BENJAMIN FLINT.

BENJAMIN FLINT, a notable ship-owner, was born in Damariscotta, Maine, December 13, 1813, the son of Robert Chapman, a lumberman and ship-builder of that town. His mother, Lucinda Flint, was a daughter of Dr. Thomas Flint, a surgeon of the Revolution, who was captured while serving on a privateer and carried prisoner to England. Others of the Flint family attained much reputation as physicians and surgeons. The boy was adopted by his uncle, Benjamin Flint, a captain in the War of 1812. In 1835, on reaching the age of twenty-two, he dropped his name of Chapman, and by act of the Maine Legislature adopted his uncle's name, being thenceforth known as Benjamin Flint.

He was educated in the common schools of Damariscotta, acquired a business knowledge, and in 1840 joined with his brother, Isaac F. Chapman, in conducting a store of general merchandise in that place. Under the firm-title of Chapman & Flint they in 1841 entered into their father's line of business, building the "Alabama," a two-hundred-and-eighty-ton barque. Soon afterwards they removed to Thomaston, Maine, where they established a ship-yard on the Georges River, and built there a large fleet of vessels, of which they remained the owners and managers. In 1868 their ship-yard was removed to Bath, Maine, where their building interest continued extensive.

The two brothers removed to Brooklyn in 1858, making that city their place of residence, and opening their shipping-office in New York, that they might avail themselves of the commercial advantages there offered for the profitable handling of their shipping interests. In 1873, James F. Chapman, a younger brother, who had served as captain of some of their largest vessels, established himself in San Francisco as a manager of their business at that port, and an associate with them in the ownership of vessels.

During the continuance of the partnership of Chapman & Flint the brothers kept no separate expense accounts, but drew what money each needed for personal use, living in closely the same manner, so that on their dissolution of partnership each had the same amount of money to his credit. Their houses in Thomaston were precisely alike, and the same was the case with their Brooklyn residences. In 1865 they built a block of houses forming one side of Montagne Terrace, Brooklyn, of which Mr. Chapman took the house at one end of the block as his residence and Mr. Flint that at the other end. These houses are still occupied by the surviving members of the two families.

The firm was dissolved in 1880, in the interest of the sons of the two proprietors. Mr. Flint continued to do business in his own name till 1886, when he associated with him his two sons, Charles R. and Wallace B. Flint, under the firm-name of Flint & Co., organizing a shipping and commission business, with its office at 86 Wall Street. This firm became extensively engaged in shipping business with seaports in all parts of the world, its export and import trade being large with most mercantile nations, but particularly with Mexico, the West Indies, and the Central and South American countries.

Of Mr. Flint personally it may be said that he was a man of the highest integrity, of modest and reserved manner, but of strong will and persistent energy. From boyhood he took a strong interest in ship-building, and early became an expert in the construction and management of vessels. He was unusually well versed in the facilities, charges, and character of the ports of the world, in winds, currents, and other influences affecting commercial navigation, and this knowledge, combined with a sound judgment, served him well in deciding upon the most advisable movements in ocean traffic. He seemed to know men instinctively, and during more than half a century never suffered from a dishonest captain, while he had the good fortune never to lose a ship or have a serious accident. His first captain, Charles G. Ranlett, continued his unbroken friend for sixty years.

Mr. Flint died June 28, 1891. After dinner on that day he made an entry on the last page of a book in which he had kept a daily memorandum for seven years, and on closing it remarked, "My diary is finished." A few hours afterwards he died of heart-failure.

CHARLES R. FLINT.

Charles Ranlett Flint, son of Benjamin Flint, the ship-owner whose biography we have given, was born at Thomaston, Maine, January 24, 1850. He was educated in the public schools of that place, and afterwards in those of Brooklyn, after his father's removal to that city, and at a private school at Topsham, Maine. His education was completed in the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, from which he graduated in 1868. On graduating he was elected president of his class and of the Alumni.

Mr. Flint's first knowledge of business was gained as a dock clerk. In 1869 he became the confidential clerk of W. R. Grace, and in 1871 organized the firm of Gilchrist, Flint & Co., ship-chandlers. In 1872 he joined with Mr. Grace, his former employer, in organizing the firm of W. R. Grace & Co., their business being that of a shipping and commission trade with the countries of the Pacific coast of South America, especially Peru. In 1876 he organized the firm of Grace, Brothers & Co., of Callao, Peru. On his return to New York at the end of that year, he was appointed by the republic of Chile its consul in this city, which office he held until 1879, being in 1878, during the absence of the chargé d'affaires, placed in charge of the archives and correspondence of the Chilean legation. He resigned the consulate in April, 1879, on the declaration of war by Chile against Peru, on account of the relation of his firm to Peru as financial agents of that country. This resignation was cabled to Chile, and the affairs of the consulate placed in charge of a Chilean official then residing in New York.

Mr. Flint's business relations subsequently became much broadened. In 1880 he was elected president of the United States Electric Lighting Company, and in 1884 visited Brazil, where he established a large rubber business on the Amazon River. Upon his return he was appointed consul for Nicaragua in New York, and represented that republic in negotiating with the parties who had received the concession for constructing the Nicaragua Canal. In 1885 he became a member of the firm of Flint & Co., composed of his father, himself, and his brother, Wallace B. Flint, and with the shipping business of this firm united the rubber, lumber, and commission business which he had previously developed. He is now the senior member of this firm, which is largely engaged in the importation of wool, hides, and skins from the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay and the exportation of American manufactures.

Mr. Flint's business method has been to associate himself with experts in some particular branch of business. In 1878 he organized the Export Lumber Company, which now has yards in New York, Boston, Portland, Montreal, Ottawa, and in the State of Michigan, and has handled over two hundred million feet of lumber in one year. In 1881 he formed a combination of the leading dealers in crude rubber, and in 1886 organized the New York Commercial Company, the largest dealer in this material in the world. The business of manufacturing rubber shoes and boots was similarly consolidated by him, the result being the organization of the United States Rubber Company, of New Jersey, its capital being $40,000,000. He is the treasurer of this company. The producers of mechanical rubber goods were similarly combined by him in an organization known as the Mechanical Rubber Company, with a capital of $15,000,000, in which he is a director and chairman of the finance committee. He is connected also with several banks, trust, railroad, and steamship companies, and is at present consul-general of Costa Rica in the United States.

In 1889–90 Mr. Flint served as a delegate to the International American Conference, at Washington, and suggested the idea of establishing an International American Bank, and also proposed the organization of the existing Bureau of American Republics. As confidential agent of the Department of State he negotiated with Brazil the first reciprocity treaty under the Aldrich amendment, and during the Da Gama rebellion in Brazil was the agent of President Piexoto in the purchase of vessels and war material. With all these multifarious engagements, Mr. Flint has found time to engage much in angling and shooting, of which he is an ardent devotee, and formerly gave much attention to yachting, being a member of various yacht clubs.

HOWARD LOCKWOOD.

Howard Lockwood, founder of the Lockwood Press, which is prominent among the printing and publishing enterprises of New York City, was born at White Plains, Westchester County, New York, March 9, 1846. He was the son of General Munson I. Lockwood, for many years of social and political prominence, and is a lineal descendant of Robert Lockwood, who came from England to this country in 1630, settling at Watertown, Massachusetts. The Lockwood family was particularly active in the Colonial and Revolutionary Wars of the country, twenty-three members of the family taking part in the Colonial contests, while in the Revolutionary War the large contingent of one hundred and fifty-six descendants of Robert Lockwood are said to have taken part. The Lockwood house at White Plains, New York, stood on the plain that was occupied by Washington's defensive earthworks, and an old mortar abandoned by the Americans in their retreat is said to still remain near the mansion. Lieutenant Simon Ingersoll, great-grandfather of the subject of our sketch, was killed in the battle at this place. Washington occupied as his headquarters a building about a mile from the Lockwood mansion, and here is kept a handsomely bound register, the gift of General Munson I. Lockwood. Mr. Lockwood's mother was a descendant of Nicholas Delaplaine, a distinguished Huguenot, who emigrated to this country during the eighteenth century.

Mr. Lockwood received a good education, and after completing his school life he removed to New York City, where, in 1865, he became employed in a paper warehouse on Duane Street. Here, by intelligent industry and close attention to the details of the business, he quickly acquired a thorough acquaintance with the paper trade, and became fully familiar with the processes of paper manufacture and with its possibilities of development. His intelligent study of the situation convinced him that the paper trade, like many other branches of manufacture, could be much advanced by the influence of a newspaper devoted to its interests, and in accordance with this view he founded in 1872 the *Paper Trade Journal*. This paper soon gained a profitable circulation, and led to further enterprise on the part of its energetic publisher, and from it has grown the large business known as the Lockwood Press, which has attained a high standing among the publishing concerns of New York. The establishment of the *Paper Trade Journal* was but the beginning of Mr. Lockwood's enterprises in this direction. From it as a foundation have since grown up several other successful newspapers, representing various interests connected with the printing and publishing business. These include *The American Stationer*, *The American Mail and Export Journal*, and *The American Bookmaker*. To these must be added "Lockwood's Directory of the Paper and Stationery Trades," which has long been a standard publication, and one of much utility in the department of industry which it represents.

Aside from his business connection with the printing and publishing business, Mr. Lockwood represented it in its social and commercial aspect, being a prominent and active member of the Society of the Typothetæ of New York, as whose representative he was present at the meeting of typothetical societies at Chicago in 1887. The result of this meeting was the consolidation of the various societies into the organization since known as the United Typothetæ. Mr. Lockwood was especially active in the formation of this national society, and was appointed to draft its constitution, which he satisfactorily performed. On the organization of the union, he was made a member of its executive committee and elected chairman of the committee. To this position he was twice afterwards elected, and performed its duties in a manner that proved much to the advantage of the association, whose success is largely due to his efforts.

Mr. Lockwood was also a member of a number of the social and other organizations of New York City, these including the Chamber of Commerce, the Huguenot and New England Societies, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Union League, Lotos, Manhattan, Grolier, and Aldine Clubs. He was married in 1882 to Carrie B. Dove, a granddaughter of the late Bowles Colgate. He died in New York, November 4, 1892.

GENERAL ALEXANDER S. WEBB.

Alexander Stewart Webb, an eminent soldier in the civil war, was born in New York City, February 15, 1835, a son of General James Watson Webb. He received his education in the public schools of the city, and was subsequently entered as a cadet at the West Point Military Academy, where he graduated in 1855. Receiving the commission of second lieutenant in the Second Artillery, he served during the years from 1855 to 1857 in the Florida campaign and on frontier duty in Minnesota, and was appointed in 1857 assistant professor of Mathematics at West Point. He remained in this position till 1861, when the outbreak of the war called him to active duties in the field. Forming, in February, 1861, a new battery from among the soldiers at West Point, he accompanied it to Washington, where he was detailed to guard General Scott's head-quarters with soldiers in citizens' clothes, the old soldier refusing a military guard.

Lieutenant Webb was next sent to Fort Pickens, Florida, then in a state of siege, with light battery A, but returned in time to take part in the first battle of Bull Run, where he remained at Centreville to cover the retreat of the defeated army. He was subsequently rapidly advanced in grade, becoming assistant chief of artillery of the Army of the Potomac; then major of the First Rhode Island Volunteers (a regiment which he never joined); subsequently assistant inspector-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; and shortly afterwards chief of staff of the Fifth Army Corps, — on General McClellan's special recommendation.

During the summer of 1862 he served with the Army of the Potomac, and in November of that year was assigned to duty at Camp Barry, Washington, as inspector of artillery. He returned to duty in the field in the following January, serving as assistant inspector-general of the Fifth Corps until June 29, when he was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, and placed in command of the Second Brigade, Second Division of the Second Army Corps. He led this brigade in the battle of Gettysburg, where he was conspicuous for bravery and military skill in the repulse of the famous Pickett's charge, and was wounded at the head of his men. General Meade presented him a bronze medal for "distinguished personal gallantry on that ever-memorable field," and he received the brevet rank of major in the regular army as a governmental reward for the same.

General Webb commanded the Second Division, Second Corps, for a year, receiving the attack of the whole of Hill's corps at Bristow Station, during the Rapidan campaign, and capturing six guns and more than two thousand prisoners. For this service he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. He was in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, in the last of which he was severely wounded, and was placed on the disabled list for the remainder of the year. For his gallant service he was brevetted colonel in the regular army, and on August 1, 1864, received the brevet rank of major-general of volunteers for his distinguished conduct from Gettysburg to Spottsylvania.

General Webb rejoined the army on January 11, 1865, as chief of staff to General Meade, and served till the surrender of General Lee. For his services in this campaign he was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army, and at the same time major-general for his gallant and meritorious services throughout the war.

In June, 1865, the President assigned him to duty as inspector-general of the military division of the Atlantic, with the rank of major-general. In 1866 he became principal assistant professor of Geography, History, and Ethics at West Point, and afterwards served as lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-fourth Infantry, and as major-general in command of the first military district till April, 1869. He was discharged from the army at his own request on December 3, 1870.

He was at home awaiting orders, and suffering from wounds received in battle, when, in 1869, he was elected president of the College of New York.

When he took charge of the College of the City of New York it had four hundred and forty-seven students, and cost the city $125,000 a year. It now has fourteen hundred students, with little additional cost to the city. He has thoroughly reorganized the college and brought it into so high a standing among institutions of learning that its diploma now commands respect in all the leading schools of the Union. General Webb is author of "The Peninsula: McClellan's Campaign of 1862." He was given the degree of LL.D. by Hobart College in 1870.

JOHN HUNTER.

JOHN HUNTER, widely known as one of the leaders of the turf in America, was born at Hunter's Island, Westchester County, New York, on the 27th of February, 1833, his place of birth being the estate and mansion of his grandfather, who was one of the leading men in the State politics of New York at an early date, and for twelve years a member of the State Senate. Mr. Hunter's father was Elias Desbrosses Hunter, and his mother was Ann Munro, a daughter of Peter J. Munro, secretary of legation for John Jay when he went to Spain as United States minister in 1780.

Mr. Hunter received his education for the most part from private tutors, the only exception to this being six months of study in the Grammar-School of Columbia College, during which period only he was brought into that keen competition with other boys which is one of the great utilities of school-room study. After completing his schooling he made no effort to engage in business, professional, or public life. The heir to a valuable estate, he had both no desire or occasion to engage in avocations of this character, and found the care of the property confided to his charge sufficient employment to keep him engaged. Public life has never had any attractions for him. Democratic in his political views, he has avoided any marked activity in political affairs or aspiration for office, the only position to which he was ever elected by the people being that of Presidential elector in 1884. This was an important and significant occasion. No Democrat had been elected to the Presidency since the election of Buchanan in 1856, a period of nearly thirty years, and Mr. Hunter had the good fortune of aiding to break this long era of Republican success, by casting his electoral vote for the election of Grover Cleveland, for the State of New York, that State which gave the casting vote in the important Presidential campaign of 1884.

Outside of his personal property and business interests, Mr. Hunter's chief occupation and enjoyment has been in connection with the turf, with whose progress in America he has been identified since 1856, a period of very nearly forty years. During this period he has done his full share towards the development of the American thoroughbred horse, and aided essentially in freeing the race-course from the evils which surrounded it and at times have threatened to sink it utterly in public esteem. The racing field in America has had its two grades, that of the disreputable course worked solely for the profit of its proprietors, and in which gambling and dishonest trickery have run rampant, and that of the reputable course, controlled by men of standing in the community, and whose whole aim has been the development of an American racer which should be unrivaled in the world. It need scarcely be said that Mr. Hunter is a member of the latter reputable class.

When he first began racing, at twenty-three years of age, the turf was composed of gentlemen of the most creditable character, including such men as William J. Moran, Duncan J. Kenner, Adam Birgaman (who divided the first honors with Edward Everett at Harvard), General T. J. Wells, of Louisiana, Otway P. Hare, T. W. Doswell, and William Allen, of Virginia, Governor Oden Bowie and Colonel Frank Hall, of Maryland, Matthew Singleton and William Sinclair, of South Carolina, Colonel W. Viley, Robert A. Alexander, and A. Keene Richards, of Kentucky, and William H. Gibbons (who served on Jackson's staff), of New Jersey. These gentlemen controlled the turf at that period and governed it with a vigorous hand. None of them raced for profit, and it is due to their efforts that we possess the thoroughbred American horse of to-day. It is but just to say that Mr. Hunter joined this band of reputable turfmen as a younger associate, and has done his best to sustain the traditions of the turf left by them. He succeeded August Belmont as president of the Jockey Club. This position he resigned in December, 1894, and was succeeded in it by August Belmont, Jr., a worthy successor to the two presidents named. Mr. Hunter was also chairman of the Board of Control until that went out of existence.

Mr. Hunter married Miss Annie Middleton, daughter of Henry A. Middleton, of South Carolina, and has had a family of eight children. The old Hunter homestead, built of stone in 1813, still stands, being part of Pelham Park, a portion of the new park system of New York, which has absorbed the old estate, and in which the homestead now stands with the solidity of an old fort.

MICHAEL JACOBS.

Michael Jacobs is a native of Buffalo, New York, in which city he was born in 1850. His youth, however, was passed in New York City, where he was educated at first in the public schools and in Becker's Institute, and afterwards in the College of the City of New York. On graduating from the latter institution he, having chosen the law for his profession, entered the Law Department of Columbia College, passed a successful course of study, and was admitted to the bar of New York City in 1870.

Mr. Jacobs at once entered into practice, having associated himself in a legal partnership with Mr. I. L. Sink, under the firm-title of Jacobs & Sink. His practice was from the start successful, and at a later period he took into partnership with him his two brothers, Edward Jacobs, who at one time was a quarantine commissioner, and Joseph A. Jacobs, since deceased. He was made deputy clerk of the city court of New York, but continued the practice of his profession with his brothers, under the firm-name of Jacobs Brothers.

For the past eighteen years this firm has been actively engaged in practice in the New York courts, and has been retained in most of the extensive failures in the clothing and dry-goods importing trade and other branches of large commercial business. Mr. Jacobs has also frequently been associated with other lawyers as counsel in the trial of jury cases, and has proved himself a forensic orator of excellent ability, his fluent manner of speech and logical powers of thought giving him much influence upon juries. The devotion of the firm to the interests of their clients, their industry in the preparation of cases, and energy and ability in their handling of suits have given them a high reputation as skillful and accomplished lawyers, and to-day the Jacobs Brothers stand in the first rank among the members of the New York bar.

The eminently successful career of Mr. Jacobs is no mystery to those who are acquainted with his powers. Ever since his admission to the bar he has been connected with important cases, many of them of a character to demand the highest grade of legal skill and knowledge, and his management of such cases has long since won him recognition as one of the ablest and most successful of our legal practitioners. He enters earnestly into the study of every case he assumes, and labors with all the powers at his command to bring it to a successful issue.

Mr. Jacobs took a leading part in the Florida Ship Canal enterprise, one of the most important engineering problems of recent date. In this project he served as a director, upon a board including such well-known members as Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, Hon. William Mahone, United States Senator from Virginia, and ex-Governor Brown, of Tennessee. He also served as a director in the Harris Telephone Company, upon which board his associates included Hon. Isham G. Harris, United States Senator from Tennessee, and General Daniel E. Sickles, of New York.

Among the more important legal cases in which Mr. Jacobs has been concerned was that of the formation of the Southern Pacific Railroad system, through the consolidation of six preceding independent roads. In this case he was retained by Hon. James G. Fair, of California, formerly United States Senator from Nevada, for an expert opinion upon the legality of this consolidation, and the validity, in such case, of the guarantee by the Southern Pacific Company of the bonds held by Mr. Fair. It was upon Mr. Jacobs's written opinion in favor of the legality of consolidation that this took place, and Mr. Fair accepted the guarantee of the Southern Pacific Company.

In political opinion Mr. Jacobs has always been an earnest member of the Democratic party, and for many years has been a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Fifteenth Assembly District. He is past president of Metropolitan Lodge I. O. F. S. of I., which society he has twice represented with distinction in the Grand Lodge. He is also a member of Franklin Lodge, F. and A. M., and belongs to the Pontiac and other clubs. Personally he is a broad-minded and accomplished gentleman, and numbers among his friends many persons of high distinction.

ELLIS H. MASTERS.

Among the advertising agents attached to the New York newspapers none is more deservedly popular nor more widely known than Ellis H. Masters, the advertising department of the New York *Tribune*, who for nearly fourteen years has been connected with that paper, during which time he has placed in its columns hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of advertisements.

Mr. Masters is a Pennsylvanian by birth, he having been born in Columbia County in that State some forty-five years ago. His youthful years were passed in Columbia and Lycoming Counties, where he obtained his education and spent all his earlier boyhood days. His business life, however, began in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in which city he became engaged in mercantile pursuits and obtained his preliminary knowledge of business affairs. His mercantile experience in Pittsburg ended in 1877, when he removed to Philadelphia and obtained a situation in the widely-known advertising agency of N. W. Ayres & Son, which has since become one of the leading institutions of this kind in the country. Mr. Masters's Pittsburg experience had prepared him for this line of business, and he remained in the Ayres's agency for nearly four years, gaining there a thorough acquaintance with all the details of the advertising business, and a reputation as an able, energetic, and enterprising seeker of advertising patronage. His repute in this direction brought him in 1881 an offer to the advertising department of the New York *Tribune*, a position calculated to employ all the time and energy of a very active man. Mr. Masters accepted the offer, and has retained the position ever since, with the fullest satisfaction to himself and to the proprietors of the *Tribune*.

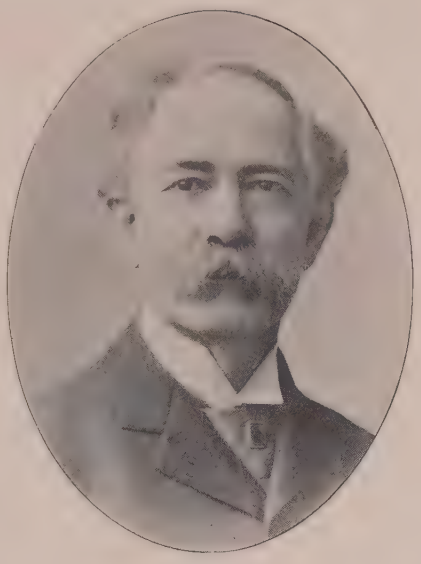
With a large acquaintance among advertisers, both local and distant, and a personality that wins and holds the esteem and friendship of those with whom he comes into contact, Mr. Masters has been able to secure for the paper which he represents a very large amount of business which but for him would have been diverted to other channels. His energy and activity, and keen scent for business opportunities, continue great, and no other interest is allowed to stand in his way where an order is in prospect for the columns of the *Tribune*. As an example, we may state that recently, seeing what seemed an opportunity for a business operation in Boston, he made a flying trip to and from that city, leaving New York at five o'clock in the afternoon and reaching Boston by eleven at night. He hunted up the parties concerned, presented his views and propositions in the briefest but most effective language, secured a page advertisement for the *Tribune*, and was off for home again on the midnight train. This whole operation, performed between the close of business hours on one day and the opening of those on the next, was the quickest trip of the kind on record, and its performance speaks volumes for the enterprising spirit of Mr. Masters.

It is scarcely necessary to say that his paper appreciates his services quite as fully as his associates regard his friendship. He is thoroughly identified with the interests of the *Tribune*, and in every respect deserves the confidence reposed in him.

Mr. Masters was married in 1877 to Miss Aletha Hagenbuch, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania. For the past twelve years he has resided in the pleasant suburban town of East Orange, New Jersey, where he has a charming home and is looked upon as one of the choice spirits of the place. His popularity here was recently indicated by his nomination to the Town Council and his election by a handsome majority. He is a director of the East Orange National Bank and a trustee of the Calvary Methodist Church, to whose interests he devotes much attention.

Mr. Masters personally is one of the most genial and whole-souled of men. His successful career has been witnessed with pleasure by hosts of friends, alike in New York and in the several other cities in which he made his home during the earlier years of his business life, while in his place of residence no man is more esteemed or has a wider circle of friends and well-wishers.

JOHN G. McCULLOUGH.



JOHN GRIFFITH MCCULLOUGH, prominent in the railroad interests of the United States, was born near Newark, Delaware, of mingled Scotch and Welsh ancestry. His father died when he was but three years of age and his mother when he was seven. He was, however, kindly cared for by friends and relatives, and though his early educational opportunities were meagre, his diligence in study was great, while perseverance and industry finally gave him the advantages of a good education. This was obtained at Delaware College, where he graduated with honors before reaching his twentieth year. He next entered upon the study of law in the office of St. George Tucker Campbell, of Philadelphia, a lawyer of much prominence. He studied here earnestly for three years, and also in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated, and in 1859 was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Unfortunately for his hopes of success in legal practice his health had become seriously weakened, symptoms of pulmonary trouble appearing, and growing so grave that he was forced to seek a more genial climate for the preservation of his life. He accordingly sailed for California, after having tried and won a single case in court. Upon his arrival at San Francisco he found the winds there too bleak for his weakened lungs, and made his way to Sacramento, where he obtained admission to practice in the Supreme Court of the State. His health, however, continued so delicate that he was compelled to leave this city also, and he next sought the foot-hills of the Sierra Nevada with the hope that their dry and exhilarating air would enable him to overcome this discouraging weakness.

It was in 1860 that he reached the final end of his long journey, in Mariposa County, where he opened an office for the transaction of legal business, and was not long in acquiring a satisfactory share of practice. New duties, however, soon opened before him, natural consequences of the situation of affairs in California at that date. Before he had gained any extended acquaintance with the people he found himself drawn prominently into the struggle for the preservation of the Union. The settlers of the State had come from North and South alike, and secession sentiment was strong in the vicinity of his new abode. General Sumner's coming was very fortunate in choking the schemes of the Southern sympathizers, and young McCullough, who was earnestly loyal to the government, wrought actively in the same cause, speaking with patriotic warmth and enthusiasm in favor of the Union. His eloquence and courage soon raised him to a position of leadership among those to whom he had a few months before been a stranger, and though scarcely yet qualified by length of residence, he was nominated and elected to the Legislature, Republicans and Douglas Democrats alike voting for him.

His work for the Union cause in the Assembly was so vigorous and successful that in 1862 he was elected to the State Senate, in a district that for years had been Democratic. Here his legal knowledge and earnest patriotism served him so well and gave him such an influence over legislation that in the following year he was nominated for attorney-general, and elected by an overwhelming majority. This office he held for four years, residing at Sacramento. He was again nominated in 1867, when, though his work in the office had been eminently satisfactory, popular sentiment had changed, and the whole Republican ticket was defeated. He now, with recovered health, settled in San Francisco, where for five years he was one of the most prominent members of the bar and enjoyed a highly remunerative practice.

In 1871 he visited the East, where he married Eliza Hall, an accomplished Vermont lady. He soon returned to California, but subsequently, at his wife's desire, returned to the East. He had won an ample fortune, and now became active in railroad, banking, and commercial affairs, making New York City his principal place of residence. For ten years from 1873 he was vice-president and general manager of the Panama Railroad Company, and president from 1883 till 1888, when he resigned. In 1884 he became a director in the Erie Railroad Company, and since 1888 has been chairman of its executive committee. He was elected the first president of the Chicago and Erie Railroad in 1890, which office he still holds. He is also president and director in several other corporations. Politically he has kept up his early activity, but though supporting by his eloquence many candidates, has displayed no aspiration for public office on his own part.

J. WARREN GODDARD.

Joseph Warren Goddard, long the head of one of the most prosperous dry-goods houses in this country, was born in New York City, June 11, 1829, being the son of Joseph Goddard, of Brookline, Massachusetts, and Elizabeth Norton, daughter of Birdseye Norton, of Goshen, Connecticut. Mr. Goddard received his education at the New York Grammar School, and when but nineteen years of age started business on his own account, adventuring in a modest way in the dry-goods trade at No. 95 William Street, a locality long since abandoned by the retail textile industry, but then much favored by buyers.

Mr. Goddard remained here for three years, working hard and living so frugally that his first year's expenses of maintenance were but $250. In 1851, at the end of this preliminary business period, the young merchant took into partnership with him his brother, F. N. Goddard, giving him a half-interest in the results of his three years of severe labor. Soon afterwards the firm removed to No. 55 Maiden Lane, where it continued for five years. For one year of this period Mr. Merrill was a partner, but this arrangement soon ended, and the firm assumed the name by which it was long known, that of Goddard & Brother. Energy, enterprise, and ability told, as they rarely fail to tell; the business of the house grew rapidly, and as the tide of trade moved northward on the island, the house followed, establishing itself in 1857 at No. 20 Park Place, and in 1861 at Nos. 331–333 Broadway.

Here the house remained long established, its business steadily growing, until in 1876 a new move became necessary, and the large stores 461 to 467 Broadway, in the Lord & Taylor Building, were taken. Its trade continued to increase in this new location until it reached the front rank of houses in its line of business in the United States.

Mr. Goddard had been married in 1854 to Celestine Gardiner, daughter of Baldwin Gardiner, and of the eighth generation in descent from Lionel Gardiner of Gardiner's Island. Of their three sons one died in infancy. The others were now approaching business age. At the end of 1879 the firm of Goddard & Brother was dissolved, Mr. Goddard purchasing the interest of his brother, Frederic N. Goddard. On the 1st of January, 1880, Warren N. Goddard, Mr. Goddard's eldest son, who had graduated from Harvard six months before, was admitted to the firm, which now took the title of J. W. Goddard & Son. In 1882 the establishment was removed to No. 516 Broadway, and on January 1, 1883, F. Norton Goddard, the younger son, who had graduated from Harvard in the preceding spring, was admitted to the firm, which then assumed its present name of J. W. Goddard & Sons. Here the establishment remained fixed until Mr. Goddard's death, which took place on September 18, 1890.

Aside from his business life, of which we have here given but the briefest epitome, Mr. Goddard's career was one of the most creditable character. His high sense of honor, strong integrity, and earnest public spirit made his death felt as a most serious loss to the community. As a striking evidence of his courageous character may be related an incident that occurred early in the civil war. Mr. Goddard was then a member of the executive committee of the Union League Club. When the first colored regiment was organized in New York and prepared to march to the front, violent threats were made by the mob that this regiment should never march down Broadway on its journey to the seat of war. In this emergency forty members of the Union League, among them Mr. Goddard, marched down Broadway at the head of the colored volunteers, so cowing the mob by their presence that the projected attack vanished away in muttered threats.

Mr. Goddard was a member of Dr. Bellows's church, and one of his active supporters in the work of the Sanitary Commission. For many years he was a trustee of the Women's Hospital, and was active in its management and enlargement. He was vice-president of the Greenwich Savings Bank. No man was more highly respected in the community than he, his sterling uprightness, regard for his word, excellent judgment, native wisdom, and a good taste and intelligence augmented by studious reading, gaining him general regard. Since his death, the business, now conducted by his sons, has been removed into the large building Nos. 98 and 100 Bleecker Street, where it is regarded as the largest house dealing in its specialty of linings, silks, mohairs, etc., in the United States.

J. WALTER THOMPSON.

J. Walter Thompson, the well-known magazine advertiser, is a native of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in which city he was born October 28, 1847. His parents removed to Ohio while he was still quite young, and the early part of his life, including its educational period, was passed in that State. He was still quite youthful when he came to New York,—early in the sixties,—in which city he shortly afterwards entered upon a mercantile career. This first venture in the active business of life was made in 1864, when he was seventeen years of age. He began his career in the metropolis under the same conditions as did Horace Greeley and many others who have achieved success, being without money and without influence, but possessed of that indomitable energy and spirit of enterprise which even ill fortune itself is powerless to defeat, and which, as a rule, win good fortune by commanding it.

Mr. Thompson began his career, in a minor capacity, in that field of labor which was to become the work of his later life, his first position being that of clerk in an advertising establishment. The ambitious boy was not content to remain long in this subordinate capacity. When only a clerk it was one of his first resolves to be a good clerk, to do his duty to his employers, comprehend the business in which he was engaged, and fit himself by industry and intelligence for higher positions in the domain of mercantile life. Mr. Thompson was well equipped by nature with the qualities which bring a man to the front alike in the position of a clerk or a merchant. He had integrity, energy, patience, and perseverance, together with the important virtues of manner of courtesy, willingness, and alacrity, and with them belief in his own powers, the self-confidence which disarms adversity and is one of the most essential elements of success. Add to these a pleasing address, the power of impressing his views on others, the secret of convincing, and we can readily comprehend his remarkable progress in his chosen field of labor, that of soliciting and placing magazine advertisements, of which he was the creator.

As has been said, Mr. Thompson did not content himself with the bare duties of clerkship. These did not exhaust all his time, and he quickly began to look around for a method of profitably improving his hours of leisure. He had taken an earnest hold of the advertising idea, and neglected no opportunity to learn all he could about it, and to invent new methods of operation and discover new fields of extension in his adopted line of business. His first step on his own account was taken in Brooklyn, where he secured control of a number of theatre programmes as profitable channels of advertising. To these he soon added the programmes of several of the New York theatres, convincing the managers that he could make the enterprise doubly profitable. From this first venture he succeeded in adding both to his income and his experience.

This first stage in his independent career was followed by others, and by an advance in position in the firm in whose service he was engaged, until he eventually purchased and became successor to its business. To this business he has, since acquiring complete control of it, steadily added, developing its importance and magnitude, especially in the special field of magazine advertising, until to-day he is the autocrat in this profitable field of industry. He has gained a controlling influence over most of the advertising that appears in the American magazines, and built up a business in this line that is regarded by his rivals in the advertising field as phenomenal.

Personally Mr. Thompson is a man of excellent judgment and cool self-control, agreeable in manner, ready in speech, and quick to perceive and grasp the details of a business situation, and to avoid risky complications. He is loyal alike to the interests of his patrons and his friends, faithful and accurate in performance, confident in his judgment, careful in expressing an opinion, but firm in his conclusions when once reached, and in all respects a model of the born man of business.

Mr. Thompson was married in 1877 to Miss Margaret R. Bogle, daughter of the late James Bogle, the celebrated portrait-painter, and a prominent member of the New York Academy of Design.

JOHN ROACH.

JOHN ROACH, one of the most notable of American ship-builders, was born at Mitchelstown, County Cork, Ireland, December 25, 1815, the son of a reputable merchant of that place. His place of birth afforded but limited opportunities for education, and these ceased at the age of thirteen, his father becoming ruined in business through endorsing notes for his friends, and soon after dying, leaving the mother with a large family to maintain. John, the oldest son, thereupon resolved to come to America, with the hope that industry and enterprise would win him success in that New World. He was sixteen years old when he landed in New York, whence he traveled on foot for sixty miles to secure a position offered him in the Howell Iron Works in New Jersey, his wages to be twenty-five cents a day.

The boy's intelligence, industry, and self-reliance soon won him the favor of Mr. Allaire, the proprietor, who took an earnest interest in him, and gave him every opportunity to gain a thorough knowledge of the trade. Industry and economy enabled him, after a number of years, to save $1200, of which in 1840 he drew a portion, went to Illinois, and made an advance payment on three hundred acres of land on the site of the present city of Peoria. Unfortunately for him, Mr. Allaire, who held the balance of his savings, just then failed in business, and the ambitious young pioneer lost all he had so painfully saved, forfeiting the money paid in advance on his land.

He immediately returned to New York, where he entered an establishment to learn the trade of making castings for ships and marine engines, at one dollar a day wages. Having again accumulated a little capital, he and three fellow-workmen purchased a small foundry in New York and began work for themselves in a modest way. His three partners soon drew out, and went to work for him as employés, leaving him alone in the business. Under his intelligent control it progressed rapidly, every venture he made proved successful, and at the close of four years he had found it necessary to enlarge his works and was the possessor of $30,000 capital. Then, in 1856, misfortune came. A boiler burst and destroyed his works, he could not recover the insurance, and his debts absorbed every dollar he had saved.

Fortunately he had won a reputation for enterprise and integrity, his credit was excellent, and he at once rebuilt his works on a larger scale, and with facilities for building larger marine engines than had hitherto been produced in this country, while some of its tools were the largest that had yet been used in America. In this new establishment, known as the Ætna Iron Works, he went vigorously to work, rapidly building up a new and profitable trade until he had more than fifteen hundred men under his employment, and was turning out marine engines for the largest vessels built up to that time in this country, including several large war-vessels and the mammoth steamboats "Bristol" and "Providence."

By 1868 Mr. Roach's business had grown to such proportions that he found it advisable to purchase the Morgan Iron Works, an establishment of great dimensions; and soon afterwards bought the Neptune and the Allaire Works and the Franklin Forge. In 1871 he built a great ship-yard at Chester, Pennsylvania. This establishment covered a large area on the river front, and was valued at $2,000,000. Mr. Roach was its principal owner. While he built a number of large ships for the government, the most of his work was for private parties, the Delaware River works becoming in time so famous as to win for that stream the name of "The Clyde of America."

Mr. Roach studied deeply the requirements of modern war-vessels, and advised the government to build only improved machinery. His advice resulted in the placing of compound engines in the "Tennessee," a trial which proved a decided success. He afterwards devised a plan for founding a native merchant marine, which was strongly favored by President Garfield, but action on which was prevented by the President's death. Misfortune subsequently visited Mr. Roach. He had contracted to build four large vessels for the government. The first of these, the "Dolphin," was built and accepted, but was afterwards refused by Secretary Whitney, who also declared that Mr. Roach's contract would not hold good. He had invested very largely in this government work, and the withdrawal of the contract forced him, on July 18, 1885, to make an assignment. Mr. Roach never recovered from the consequences of this unmerited blow. His powerful constitution gave way, and he died in New York, January 10, 1887. His sons continue his works, one having charge of the Chester establishment and one of the Morgan Iron Works at New York.

SHEPPARD KNAPP.

Sheppard Knapp, a prominent member of the mercantile fraternity of New York City, was born in Yorktown, Westchester County, near Peekskill, New York, August 30, 1839. He is a descendant of Moses Knapp, born in England about 1655, and one of the early immigrants to the colony of New York, where he played a leading part in the affairs of the colony in the early part of the eighteenth century, and was one of the trustees named in the royal charter of White Plains, dated March 13, 1721. He died in this country in 1756, at the age of one hundred and one. The men of the family were farmers; their lands have been handed down from father to son through successive generations. Jacob Frost Knapp, Sheppard's father, was a prosperous farmer and carriage-builder, who died when his son was three years of age, leaving the boy to grow up on the farm, amid the healthy surroundings of a rural life, and to gain such education as the schools in the vicinity of his native place could afford.

The subject of this sketch came to New York in 1852, a mere lad, at that time only thirteen years old, at which immature age he was obliged to enter upon the active business of life. He was quickly fortunate in obtaining a clerkship, in which position he remained industriously engaged until from his salary he saved enough to pay for a year's course at an academy in Bordentown, New Jersey. This opportunity for an advanced education, whose necessity he had strongly felt, was made the most of, he applying himself with the utmost diligence to his studies, from which he gained the foundation for his future business training. At the expiration of these studies he returned to New York, where for a time he was engaged in the fancy dry-goods trade, and later accepted a clerkship in a retail carpet store in Hudson Street. Mr. Knapp being a progressive youth, and full of ambition, quickly determined to branch out for himself, and in 1855, when still but sixteen years of age, he, in company with a fellow-clerk, started a carpet store of his own, which he carried on successfully for nine years, at the end of which time he removed to a commodious store on Sixth Avenue, near his present location. By his just dealings and strict business integrity Mr. Knapp became eventually one of the most successful men in the carpet trade, and after remaining seven years in the location above referred to he determined to erect a large building, better adapted alike in size and in appointments than the building previously occupied, for his great trade. This extensive structure he now occupies, although it has been greatly enlarged since its first erection, as his increasing business has from time to time demanded more room. When Mr. Knapp began the sale of carpets, the American manufacture was in its infancy, and it is largely due to his effort that the development of this home industry has grown so enormously, the carpet production of this country now amounting to millions of dollars annually. The carpets heretofore purchased in Europe, but now obtained in this country, are, in fact, so extensive in quantity and so excellent in quality and finish as to vie with those of the most productive manufacturing regions of the Old World, and the Quaker City can to-day claim to be the greatest producer of carpets of any city in the world. The Smyrna American carpet was one of the great specialties of the establishment, and almost owes its existence to Mr. Knapp. He was its originator, and was refused a patent on a mere technicality, but has had much to do in bringing it to the attention of American buyers.

In 1863 Mr. Knapp married Sarah E, daughter of Hiram Miller, of New York. They have five children. Mr. Knapp is a member of the New York Athletic Club, is a thorough gentleman, and an earnest, active citizen, esteemed for his uprightness by all who know him, and bearing an enviable reputation alike in the social and the mercantile world.

WILLIAM D. BALDWIN.

William Delavan Baldwin, a prominent member of the well-known Otis Elevator Company, is a native of Auburn, Cayuga County, New York, in which place he was born September 5, 1856. He is the son of Lovewell H. Baldwin, and a descendant of John Baldwin, of Dedham, Massachusetts. The Baldwins came to this country at an early date, and first settled in Vermont, being among the original ancestry of the famous "Green Mountain Boys" of a later date. Mr. Baldwin's mother was Sarah J. Munson, daughter of Aaron Bennett, of New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Mr. Baldwin received such education as was to be had in the public schools of his native place, his school life continuing until the age of fifteen, when he left school to engage in the business of life, entering the extensive establishment of D. M. Osborn & Co. as an aid and learner. Here the young aspirant for mercantile honors made rapid progress, his energy and ability, with his earnest devotion to the interests of his employers, winning him commendation and advancement until, before he had reached his majority, he held a position of trust and responsibility in the establishment. There could be no higher testimony to his native business ability and the confidence placed in him by his employers than the fact that, at the age of twenty-one, they sent him to Europe to take charge of the European branch of their business.

Mr. Baldwin continued in this responsible position for five years, performing its duties satisfactorily to all concerned, and gaining a wide experience in business management which was destined to be of much advantage to him in later years. At the end of that period, being desirous to return to his native land and become himself one of the controlling agents in a business concern, he resigned his position with the Osborn Company and crossed the ocean to New York, where he entered the elevator-building firm of Otis Brother & Co. as a stockholder, and was voted in treasurer of the company.

Mr. Baldwin is at present one of the largest stockholders in this flourishing firm, of the character and extent of whose business sufficient details have been given in our sketches of the Otis brothers. He still retains his position as treasurer of this company, and is besides its general manager, the control of the extensive business of the concern being in his hands. In consequence of his acceptance of this position he removed, in 1887, from his former residence at Montclair, New Jersey, to Yonkers, New York, where the works of the Otis Elevator Company are situated, that he might have under his immediate supervision the important details of manufacture and handling of the products of the company's factories.

Mr. Baldwin's success in business life is due to his indomitable will and perseverance, which are distinguishing traits in his character. Personally he is courteous and affable in his intercourse with business men and friends, while no man bears a higher reputation than he for integrity and just dealing. In consequence, while he may be designated a thorough business man in every just and proper sense of the word, his courtesy of manner and high sense of honor in all his dealings have won him hosts of friends, and gained him the esteem of all with whom he comes into contact.

Aside from his connection with the Otis Brother Company, Mr. Baldwin has entered into other business relations. He has been made vice-president of the First National Bank of Yonkers, and holds the position of director in several financial and other concerns. Politically he is a member of the Republican party, but has never been a seeker for political honors, and in 1892 declined the nomination offered him by the Republican party of his district for member of Congress.

Mr. Baldwin was married in 1881 to Miss Helen R. Sullivan, daughter of Nahum Sullivan, of New York, and has had three sons and three daughters, of whom five—Martin, Delavan, Helen, Louise, and Runyon—are living; one, Elsie, died in infancy. Mr. Baldwin is a member of the Union League, the Racquet, the Lawyers', and other clubs of New York City.

INDEX.

	PAGE
Adams, Henry H.	301
Anderson, Elbert E.	300
Anderson, John	213
Appleton, Daniel	92
Appleton, William H.	121
Arnoux, William H.	284
Arthur, Chester A.	30
Astor, John J.	46
Astor, John J. (4th)	147
Astor, William	146
Astor, William B.	127
Backus, Brady E.	112
Baiz, Jacob	116
Baldwin, Christopher C.	217
Baldwin, William D.	346
Barnard, Frederick A. P.	94
Batten, George	187
Beach, Miles	258
Beckwith, S. C.	68
Beecher, Henry Ward	17
Beekman, James W.	319
Belknap, Robert L.	174
Belmont, August	20
Belmont, August, Jr.	219
Belmont, Perry	218
Bennett, James G.	160
Bennett, James G., Jr.	161
Bergh, Henry	66
Billings, Luther G.	124
Bliss, Cornelius N.	237
Bonnell, J. Harper	113
Bonner, Robert	236
Booth, Edwin	32
Brady, James T.	48
Brandreth, Benjamin	128
Brandreth, William	129
Brooke, Charles W.	34
Brooks, John	235
Brougham, John	15
Bruce, George	285
Bruce, Saunders D.	247
Bryant, William C.	7
Bryce, Lloyd	307
Buckingham, Charles L.	283
Burnham, Frederick A.	177
Burtis, Arthur	287
Bush, J. C.	166
Butterfield, Daniel	31
Calvin, Delano C.	322
Cannon, Henry W.	281
Carpenter, Philip	234
Chandler, Albert B.	315
Chesebrough, Robert A.	330
Childs, John L.	114
Choate, Joseph H.	183
Church, William C.	240
Claflin, Horace B.	16
Claflin, John	228
Clapp, Dorlin F.	222
Clarkson, Floyd	253
Clews, Henry	115
Clinton, De Witt	70
Clinton, George	45
Cochrane, John	64
Coe, George S.	205
Colby, Charles L.	278
Colgate, James B.	152
Conkling, Roscoe	29
Cooke, Augustus P.	58
Cooper, Marvelle W.	310
Cooper, Peter	5
Cornell, Alonzo B.	293
Cornell, Thomas C.	215
Crimmins, John D.	171
Crosby, Howard	27
Curtis, George W.	109
Cuyler, Theodore L.	223
Daly, Charles P.	108
Dana, Charles A.	229
Dana, Richard P.	14
Davies, William G.	67
Davis, Richard H.	43
Dayton, Charles W.	249
Depew, Chauncey M.	155
De Peyster, Frederick	198
De Peyster, John W.	199
Dillon, Sydney	197
Dix, John A.	47
Dix, Morgan	28
Dodge, William E.	11
Douglass, David B.	61
Drake-Smith, Daniel	326
Dunlap, Robert	268
Earle, Ferdinand P.	59
Eaton, Dorman B.	209
Eaton, Horner	259
Edson, Cyrus	273
Edson, Franklin	272
Eisner, Moritz	40
Ely, Smith	74
English, George W.	306
Ericsson, John	10
Evarts, William M.	21
Ewing, Thomas	36
Farmer, Aaron D.	262
Farmer, William W.	263
Farrelly, Patrick	111
Fay, Sigourney W.	313
Ferree, Samuel P.	85
Ferris, Isaac	294
Ferris, Morris P.	295
Field, Benjamin H.	189
Field, Cyrus W.	49
Field, David D.	22
Field, Henry M.	191
Fish, Hamilton	13
Fitch, Ashbel P.	304
Flagg, Ethan	135
Fletcher, Austin B.	282
Flint, Benjamin	334
Flint, Charles R.	335
Flower, Roswell P.	52
Fowler, Edward P.	76
Frelinghuysen, Frederick T.	214
Garrison, Cornelius K.	131
Gerry, Elbridge T.	212
Gildersleeve, Henry A.	230
Goddard, J. Warren	342
Good, Brent	97
Gould, Jay	220
Grant, Frederick D.	227
Grant, Ulysses S.	26
Greeley, Horace	54
Green, Norvin	309
Gunther, Charles G.	266
Hackett, James H.	265
Hall, William H.	257
Halleck, Fitz-Greene	261
Halstead, Murat	148
Hamersley, J. Hooker	207
Hamersley, John W.	206
Hamilton, Alexander	37
Harper, Edward B.	158
Harper, Fletcher	107
Harper, James	104
Harper, John	105
Harper, Joseph W.	106
Havemeyer, John C.	316
Heald, Daniel A.	246
Hewitt, Abram S.	25
Hoagland, C. N.	145
"Hobbs, John Oliver" (Mrs. Craigie)	329
Hoe, Robert	123
Hoffman, Eugene A.	229
Hoffman, John T	311
Homans, Sheppard	225
Hornblower, William B.	196
Horton, Harry L.	274
Horton, James M.	298
Hoyt, Colgate	186
Hoyt, Mark	291
Hoyt, Oliver	290
Hubbard, Thomas H.	303
Hughes, John	318

	PAGE
HUNT, SANFORD	204
HUNTER, JOHN	338
HUNTINGTON, COLLIS P.	299
IRVING, WASHINGTON	6
JACOBS, MICHAEL	339
KEARNY, PHILIP	19
KETCHUM, EDGAR, SR.	245
KETCHUM, EDGAR, JR.	195
KIMBERLY, CHARLES H.	60
KING, CHARLES	72
KING, RUFUS	73
KINGSLAND, AMBROSE C.	130
KNAPP, SHEPPARD	345
LAMONT, DANIEL S.	178
LANIER, JAMES F. D.	164
LAWTON, WILLIAM	77
LEFFERTS, MARSHALL	56
LEGGETT, FRANCIS H.	251
LENOX, JAMES	190
LESLIE, FRANK	138
LITTLEJOHN, ABRAM N.	210
LOCKMAN, JOHN T.	33
LOCKWOOD, HOWARD	336
LOUNSBURY, PHINEAS C.	279
LUCE, STEPHEN B.	38
LUYTIES, HENRY E. G.	117
MCADAM, DAVID	277
MCCORD, HENRY D.	250
MCCULLOUGH, JOHN G.	341
MCLEOD, ARCHIBALD A.	280
MACLAY, ROBERT	296
MANDEVILLE, GILES H.	323
MAPES, CHARLES D.	297
MARKS, A. A.	99
MASTERS, ELLIS H.	340
MAYER, CHARLES F.	93
MELVILLE, GEORGE W.	39
MENDELSON, JOSEPH	41
MILLER, GEORGE M.	75
MILLS, A. G.	175
MILLS, D. O.	181
MITCHELL, WILLIAM	269
MOLINEUX, EDWARD	165
MOORE, STUART H.	83
MORGAN, EDWIN D.	162
MORSE, LYMAN D.	149
MORSE, SAMUEL F. B.	71
MUNN, ORSON D.	126
MUNRO, NORMAN L.	125
MYERS, THEODORE W.	90
NILES, WILLIAM W.	321
NOAH, MORDECAI M.	102
OTIS, CHARLES R.	270
OTIS, ELISHA G.	137
OTIS, NORTON P.	271
OTTENDORFER, OSWALD	122
PACKARD, SILAS S.	289
PAGE, J. SEAVER	312
PAINE, WILLIS S.	305
PALMER, ALBERT M.	193
PALMER, INNIS N.	159
PARK, JOSEPH	224
PARKHURST, CHARLES H.	89
PETERS, BERNARD	324
PETTENGILL, S. M.	144
PHILLIPS, MORRIS	57
PHŒNIX, DANIEL	194
PIERREPONT, EDWARDS	132
PORTER, FITZ-JOHN	24
PORTER, HORACE	110
POTTER, HENRY C.	153
POTTER, ORLANDO B.	142
PULITZER, JOSEPH	81
QUINTARD, GEORGE W.	140
RAYMOND, HENRY J.	50
REID, WHITELAW	120
REMSEN, WILLIAM	317
RHINELANDER, T. J. OAKLEY	179
RHOADES, HENRY E.	172
RICE, ALLEN T.	82
RICHARDS, JOHN M.	328
RICHARDSON, A. FRANK	233
ROACH, JOHN	344
ROBERTS, GEORGE B.	96
ROBERTS, LEWIS	182
ROBERTS, MARSHALL O.	55
ROMEYN, HENRY	151
ROOSEVELT, ROBERT B.	314
ROWELL, GEORGE P.	79
RUGER, THOMAS H.	12
SAYRE, LOUIS A.	208
SCHIEFFELIN, WILLIAM H.	327
SCHIEREN, CHARLES A.	332
SCHOFIELD, JOHN M.	88
SCOTT, ALFRED B.	80
SCOTT, GEORGE A.	150
SEARS, CLINTON B.	173
SEYMOUR, HORATIO	264
SHEPARD, ELLIOT F.	154
SICKLES, DANIEL E.	65
SIMMONS, J. EDWARD	216
SKINNER, HALCYON	143
SMITH, CHARLES S.	239
SMITH, GOUVERNEUR M.	119
SMITH, JOHN S.	255
SMITH, JOSEPH M.	118
SMITH, VICTOR	84
SOUTHARD, MILTON I.	275
STARIN, JOHN H.	192
STAYTON, WILLIAM H.	260
STEDMAN, EDMUND C.	333
STEINWAY, WILLIAM	184
STERNE, SIMON	256
STEURER, CHARLES D.	180
STEWART, ALEXANDER T.	53
STEWART, EDWIN	35
STEWART, JOHN A.	141
STODDARD, RICHARD HENRY	267
STRANGE, THEODORE A.	226
STRONG, WILLIAM L.	86
STUMPF, ANTHONY	188
SWAYNE, WAGER	326
TAPPAN, FREDERICK D.	325
TAPPAN, HERMAN	100
TAYLOR, ALEXANDER	242
TAYLOR, ALEXANDER, JR.	243
TAYLOR, JAMES R.	134
TERRY, JOHN T.	254
THOMPSON, J. WALTER	343
THOMSON, FRANK	157
TILDEN, SAMUEL J.	18
TILFORD, FRANK	232
TOWNSEND, JOHN P.	244
TRACY, BENJAMIN F.	87
TRASK, SPENCER	185
TREMAIN, HENRY E.	252
TRENCHARD, EDWARD	91
TRENCHARD, STEPHEN D.	23
TREVOR, JOHN B.	288
TRUAX, CHARLES H.	302
TUTTLE, NATHANIEL	176
UPTON, EMORY	9
VAN COTT, CORNELIUS	241
VANDERBILT, CORNELIUS	101
VANDERBILT, CORNELIUS (2D)	156
VANDERBILT, WILLIAM H.	51
VAN NOSTRAND, DAVID	78
VAN RENSSELAER, KILIAEN, First Lord of the Manor	200
VAN RENSSELAER, KILIAEN, First Patroon	201
VAN RENSSELAER, STEPHEN, Last Patroon	202
VAN RENSSELAER, STEPHEN, the "Young Patroon"	203
VAN SICLEN, GEORGE W.	331
VAN VLIET, STEWART	167
VIELE, EGBERT L.	95
WAINWRIGHT, JONATHAN M.	139
WALKE, HENRY	286
WALLACK, JOHN LESTER	44
WARREN, GOUVERNEUR K.	42
WEBB, ALEXANDER S.	337
WEBB, WILLIAM H.	133
WEBB, WILLIAM S.	231
WEED, THURLOW	62
WHITE, STEPHEN V.	211
WHITNEY, WILLIAM C.	169
WILCOX, REYNOLD W.	98
WILCOX, VINCENT M.	238
WILKES, CHARLES	8
WILLIAMS, GEORGE G.	248
WILLIS, NATHANIEL P.	63
WILSON, JAMES G.	103
WINDMUELLER, LOUIS	69
WOLFE, JOHN D.	136
WOOD, WILLIAM	308
WOODWARD, WILLIAM R.	168
WORDEN, JOHN L.	163
WORTHINGTON, HENRY R.	221
WRIGHT, EBENEZER K.	276
ZIEGLER, WILLIAM	170

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